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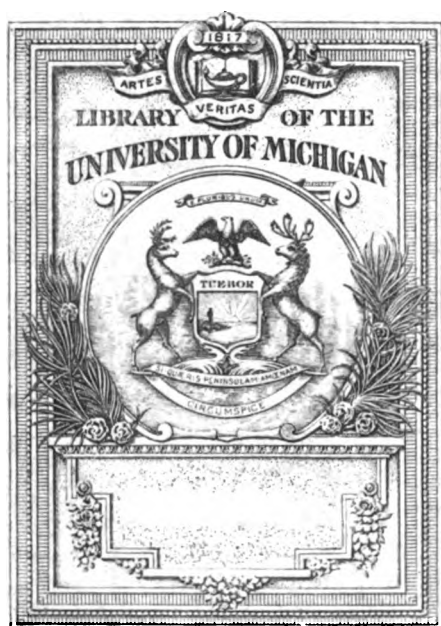
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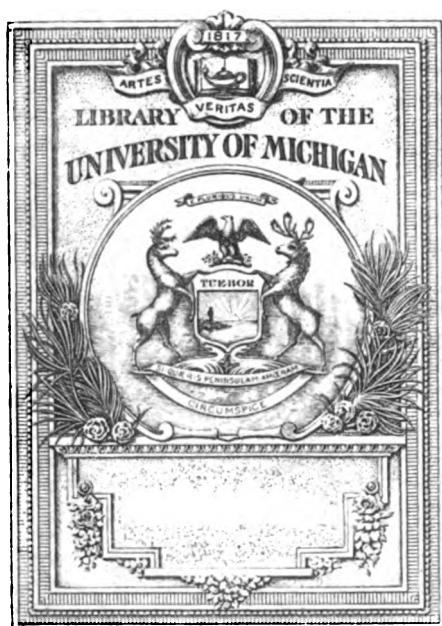
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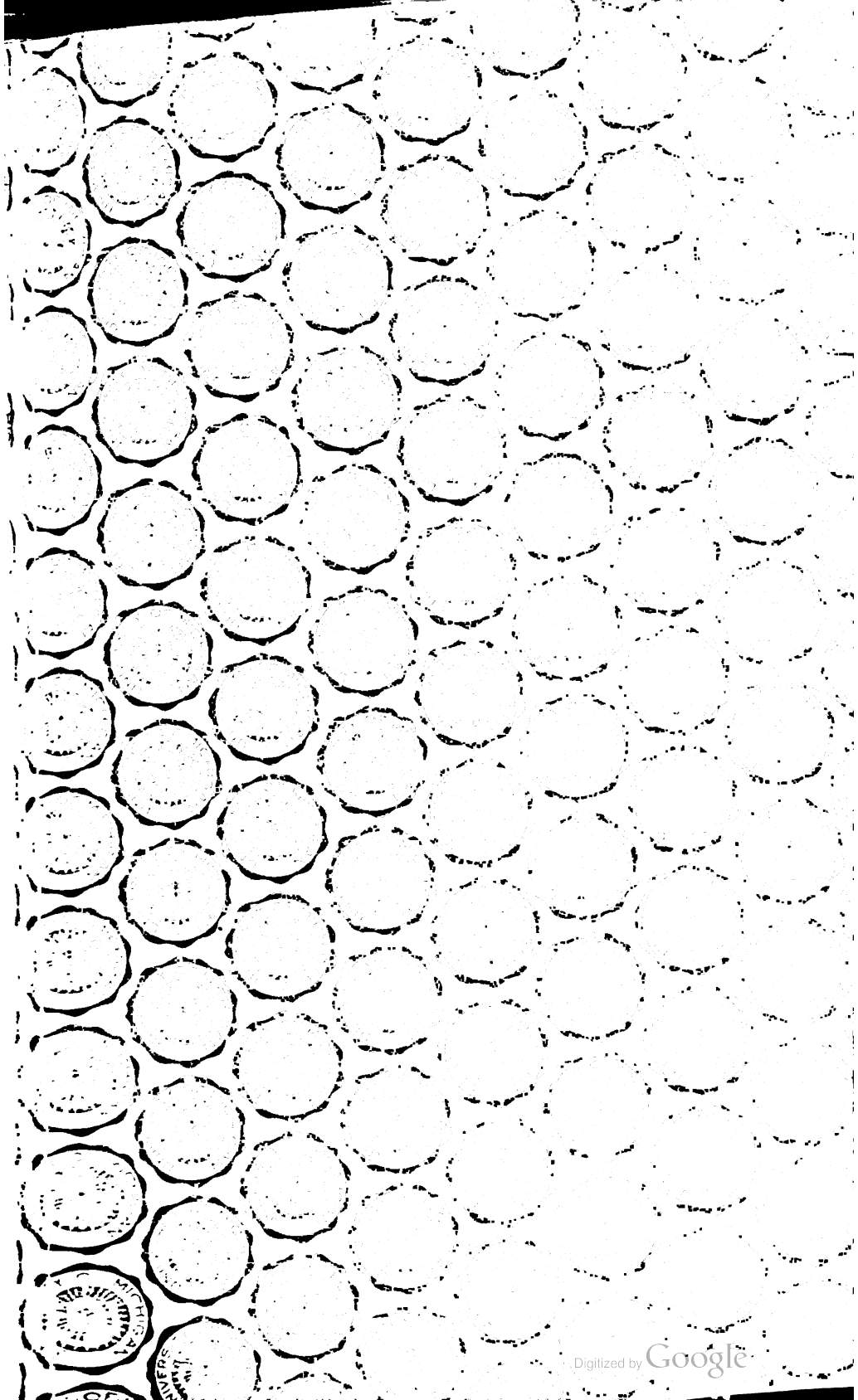
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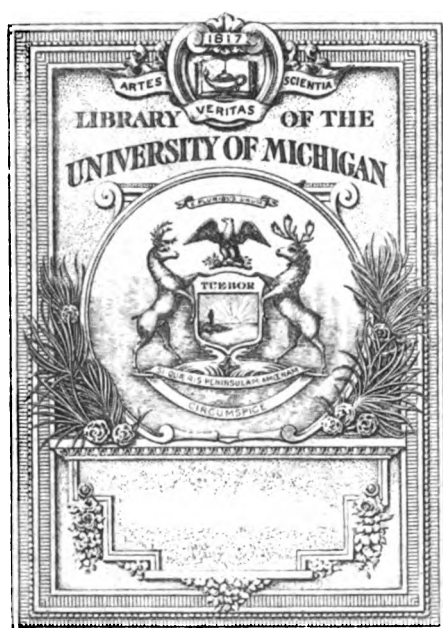


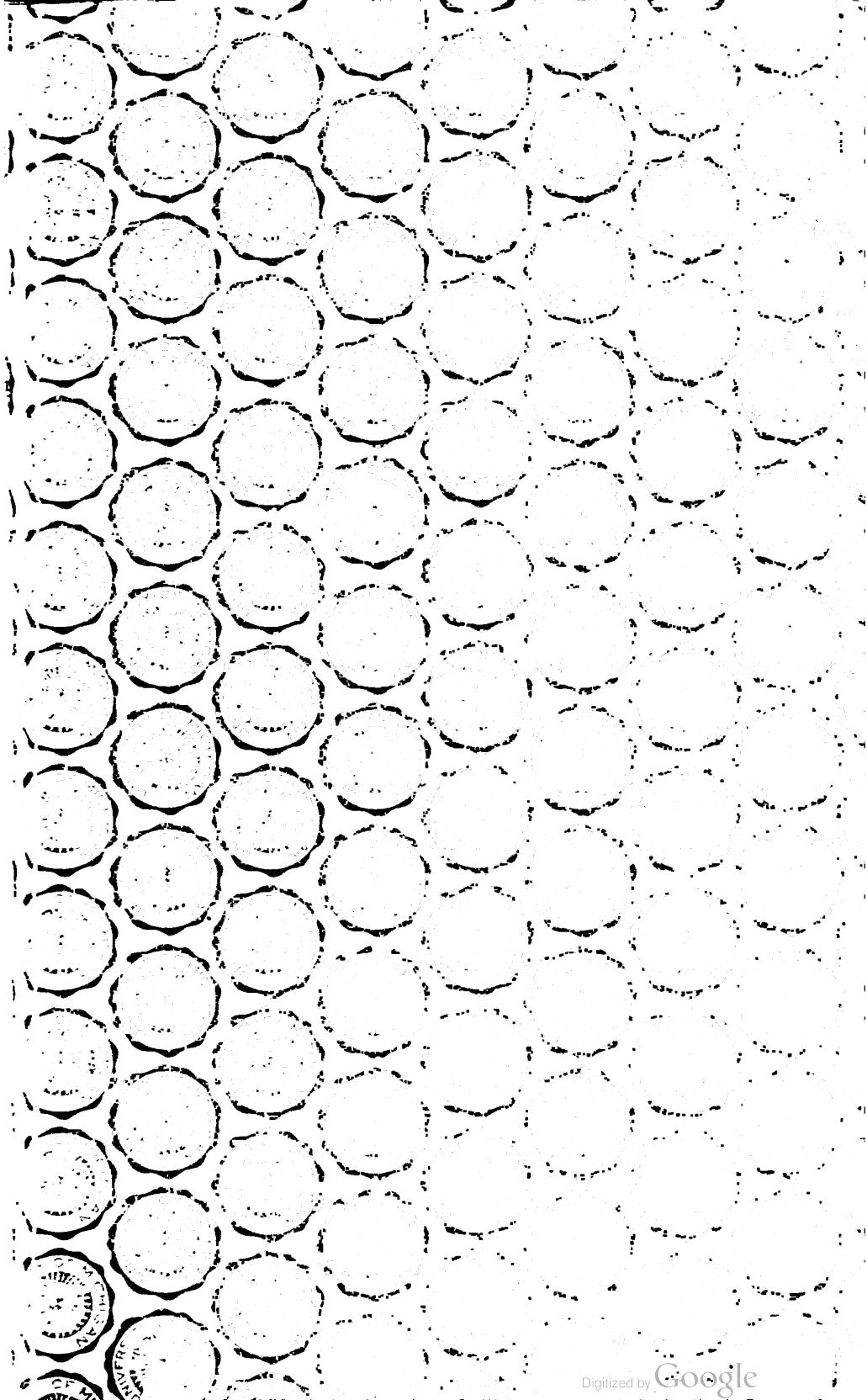


















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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY  
AND GENEALOGY.

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THIRD SERIES.

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VOLUME IV.

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. IV.

THIRD SERIES.  
1901.

NO. 1.

SOME NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF COLONIAL HISTORY.<sup>1</sup>

BY CHARLES M. ANDREWS,

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA.

It is but fitting that in accepting your honored invitation to address this society at its annual meeting I should speak to you chiefly of the colonies. The historical societies of the seaboard states are the guardians of our colonial history, and in their published collections, their proceedings, and magazines, have passed but little beyond the border lines that separate colonial from national history. Their chief interest lies in that era of our history when the colonies not yet legally of age were but parts of a great British Empire, and subordinate to a sovereign power three thousand miles away, the transformation of which from an insular kingdom, ranking least among the maritime states of the continent, into a world power, upon whose possessions the sun never sets, was to be almost coincident with those years when our age was young and our strength undeveloped.

To the historical societies the student of our early history owes a constant and a heavy debt. Aided sometimes by state appropriations, granted with greater or less reluctance, they have gradually increased the number of their publications

<sup>1</sup> An Address delivered before the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, May 12, 1900.



which have contained, not only copies of the records and laws of the colonies, but also documents of an unofficial character that have been gathered from far and near and illustrate the institutions, life, and external relations of the settlers, their wars, trade, and political activities. In Georgia, North Carolina, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the state alone has taken upon itself the burden of publishing its official records; but in Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, the state has combined with the historical society to print its proceedings, court records, and reports of debates, as well as papers of a private and unofficial character. Here state and society have joined in the production of that splendid series of volumes, highly prized by all students interested in colonial history, commonly known as the *New Jersey Archives*. It is but right that I should pay a tribute of high esteem and honest praise to your former corresponding secretary, the late William A. Whitehead, who for forty years was regarded as the historical society itself, and should add a word of loyal appreciation of the work of those now living, whose names are linked with that of Mr. Whitehead in the great task of making New Jersey's history known to the world.

As one interested in colonial history, though more intimately associated in the local history of another colony, I take pleasure in bearing witness to the important part that New Jersey has played in the events of the past, and to the great value of your published collections wherein that part is demonstrated by the unimpeachable evidence of the printed document. Yet one born in Connecticut and familiar with the history of Connecticut towns cannot but feel that the history of New Jersey falls naturally within his purview. Connecticut gave to New Jersey two of her towns, Newark and Elizabeth. The republic of New Haven, which Connecticut finally absorbed, was not only a colony, but also a mother of colonies, sending out bands of settlers to the shores beyond, some of whom, migrating a second time because of discontent, others because of the unrest that is inborn in the Saxon nature, carried to Long Island and New Jersey the energy and political

ideas of the mother community. Connecticut has a right beyond other rights to be interested in New Jersey. The men of New Haven, Milford, Branford, and Guilford, who founded the city in which we now are, brought hither somewhat of that same spirit which prevailed at home, the spirit of the fear of God and belief in the Word of God as the law in civil as well as in religious affairs, which made for independence, honesty, and uprightness. Connecticut blood is in New Jersey, and Connecticut names hold an honored place in your community.

But it is not from the point of view of either New Jersey or Connecticut that I would speak to you this afternoon. In loyalty to their native states, in their desire to make known the peculiar excellencies of the men and the institutions of those states, in their eagerness to trace the influence and importance of those states in Revolution, constitutional convention and national era, historians have forgotten that there is a unity to our colonial history that does not appear on the surface, and yet is fundamentally necessary to a proper understanding of our colonial development. Histories of the colonies have dealt largely with local, political and social characteristics; they have treated the course of political events with great fulness of detail, and have centered their interest in the careers of individual men, whether patentees, proprietors, or colonial leaders. They have given the essential features of settlement, have outlined agreements and concessions, frames of government, and bodies of laws. They have discussed the controversies that arose over the control of the different parts of the government and the part that each colony has taken in military campaigns. They have made colonial history a sort of quarry for the genealogist and have devoted pages and even volumes to genealogical details. Experts have sought out every individual of prominence and importance who might become the father of a claim to colonial descent; books have been written in large numbers regarding the pedigrees of families, and colonial history has taken the form of a network of family tree roots which almost threaten to obscure the more vital historical issues underlying colonial development. Novelists have taken the colonial past as a setting for their romances, and in portraying the life of the colonists

have given accurate and reliable pictures of times not easy to reproduce. Students of manners and customs have found rich material in the domestic and social habits of the period and have told us how people lived, what they wore, and what were the furnishings of their houses—from the squire to the bond-servant, from the minister to the criminal, from boyhood to old age. With all this activity no one has a right to quarrel. The zealot for one phase of colonial life might wish that less time were spent on other phases, the scholar might urge that his interests were not sufficiently considered, and the foreigner might think and justly assert that too much time was spent on matters purely local, but he who knows the history of historical societies is fully aware that legislators and subscribing members are not often scientific historians, and that appropriations are made and memberships increased by appealing to the local interests, family pride, and state loyalty of those who furnish the funds wherewith the materials for the colonial history of each state are finally put into the durable form of the printed book.

Nothing that has been done in the way of printing the records of colonial history, whether lists of colonial officials, rosters of colonial regiments, details of individual careers, or the minute descriptions of local politics or topography, can come amiss to the historical student. We might often wish that much of this work were better done, but it is a distinct gain if it be done at all. Rather than quarrel with work that has been done I would make a plea for the work there is yet to do, and would ask your consideration of certain aspects of colonial history that stand in need of examination and impartial treatment. At no time in our history have so many scholars been engaged in the serious study of colonial life and institutions as now, and at no time has there been greater need of a systematic review of materials that exist, partly in print and partly in manuscript, for a just, accurate, and well proportioned account of the formative period in the history of the United States.

In the first place, the historical student needs a broader foundation of material whereon to base his finished structure.

The historical societies have gathered in their collections or in their archives masses of priceless documents relating to the history of their individual states. Many have done this work in the face of discouragement and apathy, and too much praise cannot be given to those men, who, despite financial difficulties, have succeeded in placing upon the shelves series of volumes which bear witness to their enthusiasm and activity. But, on the other hand, there exists too little interest among the people at large in the publication of material for serious history. When one remembers that the printed material is small as compared with that which remains unprinted, and that colonial history, either as a whole or in part, cannot be written until new and carefully selected documents are made accessible to the student, one is apt to forget his present obligations, and to ask, perhaps sometimes unreasonably, that his debt to the historical society be increased a hundred fold.

In the second place, if governments and people have shown too little regard for the interests of the historical student, no less have the writers of colonial history often failed in their appreciation of some of its most important aspects. There are today few histories of the colonies that deserve commendation. Nowhere in the field of American history have been displayed such serious limitations and defects as in those portions dealing with the period before the Revolution. Writers of state histories have been content to chronicle the annals of their forefathers with little regard for the larger historical importance of the events they are narrating. Their histories have been too often local in interest, provincial in treatment, and devoid of scientific or scholarly value. Local patriotism has exaggerated trivial details, limitation in the field of study has resulted in painstaking attention to matters of minor interest, which, though sometimes valuable as the basis upon which to rest larger generalizations, generally obscure the real issue and perplex and mystify the reader. Such work, though sometimes useful, is frequently unsatisfactory or valueless. It is a striking fact that some of the best histories of the colonies were written a century or more ago.

Not only is the treatment inadequate, but the general ideas are usually incorrect and the point of view is erroneous. The

history of an individual colony has often been written as if no other colonies existed except its immediate neighbors, and as if there were no British Empire to which it owed allegiance. We have made the mistake of forgetting that the colonies were only colonies, members of a colonial group extending from Canada to the Leeward Islands, which had a very important place in the larger history of the world as representatives of one of the first and greatest experiments in colonial organization that the world has ever seen. The student may stand in need of a more extensive printing of documentary sources, but he also stands in need of larger conceptions of colonial history as a part of the history of English imperialism and of world development. The political ideas of the seventeenth century were not the political ideas of today; the colonial policy of those centuries was not the colonial policy of today; and no one is competent to deal adequately with the colonial history who has not grasped the difference of mental longitude between the seventeenth century and the present time. A mere chronicling of facts is not history, and a series of chapters dealing with a mixed variety of ecclesiastical, medical, legal, fiscal, agricultural, and commercial data cannot satisfy the demands of the intelligent reader. Let me quote a recent criticism of a well known history of one of our colonies that has always been considered a work of merit: "To the colonial period," says our critic, "the author devoted 277 pages. Of this nearly the whole was filled with matter relating to climate, topography, social life and customs, Indian relations, military affairs, and events connected with the settlement of an adjoining colony. Not enough space to make even a respectable sketch was devoted to the system of government, or to the internal political history of the province. No attention was paid to the development of legislation, to the conflicts between the executive and legislature, or between the upper and lower houses, to the issues of paper money, to the land system. Of the place and importance of the royal province in the system of British colonial government, of the special features of the colony as an example of a royal province, of the peculiar relations in which it stood toward the mother country, one will find

only hints in these volumes, and those neither many nor very important." That which is true of the work here described is true of many other publications that pass current as colonial histories.

The first and chief neglect has lain in an almost total disregard of the proper standpoint from which to view the colonies. The fact that the colonists were members of a great colonial empire, and were subject to an elaborate colonial administration, has been to a large extent lost sight of in the greater interest historians have had in the settlement of the English in America and the development of democratic forms of government on American soil. Failure to view the colonies from the standpoint of the mother country has led to many misapprehensions regarding our institutional and constitutional history, to a disregard of such important aspects of our economic development as the commercial, and to the neglect of certain periods, such as the era from 1690 to 1750, when dramatic incidents were wanting, but when the foundations were being laid in government and wealth for the national structure that was to be erected after the Revolution had taken place. The colonies as parts of a great empire offer to the scholar a far wider and more alluring field of investigation than do the colonies as isolated centers of local life. They offer the magnificent problem of a colonial empire created without precedent out of colonies scattered over the world, in India, Africa and America. They offer an opportunity to study processes of experimentations with dependencies in distant lands that had to be organized upon models, either feudal or corporate, that had hitherto been limited in their application to England itself. They offer the relations of a people, legally dependent but practically self-contained, to the higher sovereign power, the British government, to which they owed obedience, but whose injunctions, particularly in matters of defence, they too frequently disobeyed or ignored.

From this point of view the horizon steadily widens and old questions take on a new form. We rise above the limitations of a narrow environment and become more competent to judge reasonably and without prejudice. Constitutionally, the forms

of colonial government undergo an important alteration. Instead of the old division into charter, proprietary, and royal colonies, a twofold division appears: corporate and provincial, the latter divisible into two groups, one containing the royal, the other the proprietary provinces, similar in structure to each other, yet strikingly unlike the corporate colonies. In analyzing the history of these colonial forms of government we note that the proprietary system tends to disappear until only two, Maryland and Pennsylvania, survive, while the royal province gains steadily in numbers until, before the colonial era has ended, Virginia, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, the Carolinas, and Georgia are organized after the model. Even Maryland and Pennsylvania were each, for a time, in the hands of the Crown. When we realize, too, that strenuous efforts were made to overthrow the corporate colonies, and to take from the descendants of Penn and Baltimore their charters after 1700, we begin to understand that a colonial system was more or less unconsciously shaping itself in England, whereby systematic and efficient management of the colonies in the interest of an imperial government might be established. The royal colony becomes therefore a subject of the keenest interest to every student of colonial history, and the record of its management by the home administrators becomes a matter of vital concern to all who view colonial matters from other than the local standpoint. Yet it is a fact that even the material for the external history of the royal colonies, contained in the departmental records of the British government, has never been so much as examined, much less used for historical purposes.

Even the internal constitutional history of the royal colonies has never been adequately and scientifically described. The royal province had a large number of royal officials, governor, council, surveyor-general, attorney-general, receiver-general, secretary, chief-justice, and other officers, who received their authority from the Crown. The general assembly, on the other hand, received its authority from the people of the colony, and steadily, during the eighteenth century, the popular body gained at the expense of the royal executive. No ade-

quate study has yet been made of the origin and transmission of power within each colony, of the organization and authority of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments, or the character of administration and local institutions, during the colonial period. The history of the struggle between the executive and legislature has never been adequately worked out in such form as to show that this struggle represents an integral part of our early constitutional history, and is absolutely necessary to any adequate appreciation of the constitutions drafted in the years from 1776 to 1784. This momentous struggle between legislature and executive, in the royal and proprietary provinces, was in reality a silent struggle, in one sense almost as revolutionary as the later actual warfare, between the king, whose agent the royal governor was, and the colonists, who elected the deputies to their assemblies. In portraying this struggle our interests have been too much in sympathy with the popular tendencies in colonial development, and we have given too little thought to the conservative forces, or to the justness of the British side of the case. British officials have generally been mentioned only to be condemned. Like the later loyalists of the revolutionary era they have been considered on *a priori* grounds enemies of the country, and have been ignored entirely, or mentioned only to be cast out into utter darkness as Tories. The day is not far distant when justice will be done to these victims of racial and national prejudice, for the attitude hitherto assumed toward the representatives of the British government and the upholders of the British cause is not creditable to the American's sense of fair play.

In this connection we come face to face with a series of neglected aspects of colonial history. No adequate study has been made of the instructions sent to the governors, which, beginning with those sent to Virginia when a proprietary province, and extending through the whole length of colonial history, form a mass of material of the highest worth wherein to trace the growth of the home policy. No adequate study has been made of the colonial agents, of whom each colony had one or more whose duty it was to manage the affairs of the colony in England, to present petitions to the Board of Trade or to the



Privy Council, to hold correspondence with the legislative committees appointed in the colonies for that purpose, and to gather documents and statistics in large quantities regarding the affairs of his particular colony. Likewise there are the laws of those colonies which were required to transmit their acts for approval or disapproval to England, an interesting subject, largely unexamined, except by Mr. Goodell for Massachusetts, and Mr. Hildeburn for Pennsylvania.

To these internal and external aspects of colonial history must be added the history of the administrative officials and boards that the British government provided for the supervision and management of the colonies—the Privy Council, Secretaries of State, Lords of the Treasury and the Admiralty, the High Court of Admiralty, the Navy Board, Board of Trade, and other subordinate boards and commissions. As a recent writer has admirably expressed it, “The record of the work of these functionaries in the various lines of governmental activity constitutes the history of imperial control over the colonies, and is, taken in its totality, the history of the British colonial system. When we fully know what the various organs of the British government did in relation to the colonies in the domains of ecclesiastical, commercial, military, and judicial affairs; what control they exercised over colonial legislation, and, to crown the whole, in what ways and how far the sovereign control of Parliament was exercised, we shall understand what the British colonial system was. Nothing short of that will reveal satisfactorily the position held by the colonies under the superintending power of the home government within the growing British Empire. In other words, the student needs, not only to pursue his work to a considerable extent in London, or upon material procured thence, but in imagination frequently to establish himself there, that he may thus view colonial affairs in their proper aspect. To do less than this is to belittle the subject by proclaiming narrow and provincial views concerning it. The central problem of our colonial history grew out of the relations between the imperial power on the one side, and the special jurisdiction on the other. The historian of the present and of the future should

possess breadth of information and catholicity of spirit sufficient to do justice to both parties in that conflict. Whether or not in the end we shall be forced to condemn the British colonial system so emphatically as some have been wont to do in the past, whether we condemn it for the same reasons, or for other reasons, it should at least be done intelligently, after a full and impartial examination of all the evidence."

The discussion thus far has centered chiefly in the political and constitutional aspects of our subject, but no less important are those aspects that touch the history of commerce, and the conditions under which the colonists engaged in trade and navigation. The colonies stood to England as parts of a great system of imperial trade and expansion. They were valued less for the actual territory they contained than for the opportunity that they furnished of increasing the wealth and consequently the strength of the mother country, and they were managed with this idea definitely in view. England had not the slightest intention of managing the colonies so that the colonists might reap the profits. To the mercantilist of that day such a doctrine would have seemed an absurdity. The colonies were to serve the mother country, to increase her profits and to further her welfare. British policy as displayed in the navigation acts and restrictive measures, in the various revenue acts and other statutes for the encouragement of the plantation trade, and in all matters relating to exports and imports, customs, drawbacks, rebates, etc., is one of the most significant aspects of colonial history before 1765. How far these measures drove the colonies into revolution can not be decided until a much more careful investigation has been made of the materials which illustrate the operation of the British colonial system in all its different aspects. One thing we may venture to predict is this, that the mercantile policy represented no idea of tyranny or oppression on the part of the mother country; that it was based on certain recognized commercial principles of the day, which, from the standpoint of England's national consolidation, were and are capable of justification; and that it gave the impetus to England's commercial progress which made her for two centuries the greatest commercial power in the world.

The historian of our colonies has no right to view England's policy in the light of present day ideas, or to deal with dependencies as if he were dealing with independent and sovereign states. No writer can be considered competent to interpret colonial history who is ignorant of the doctrines of mercantilism as worked out in the writings of Mun, Davenant, Child, Gee, Banister, and others, or has no adequate knowledge of the practical attempts to apply these doctrines by the officials who had oversight of colonial affairs. No one is competent to pass judgment upon the relations between England and the colonies who has not viewed the industrial and commercial life of the colonies in the light of the principles according to which the home government acted. The fact should never be forgotten that we were colonies at a time when ideas as to how colonies should be treated were in their infancy, crude and fluid. Principles of colonial management were shaped very slowly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Their development can be followed in the acts of Parliament, and in the writings of the business men of the day; their application can be studied in the actual administration of the colonies themselves. Familiarity with practice and theory can hardly be said to have characterized the writings of those who have hitherto written our colonial histories.

To comprehend the colonial policy of this period we must follow every phase of the old British colonial administration. By this I do not mean merely the organization of that administration at home, but its organization in America as well. The system was not very effective, but it had unity that should be preserved. Four aspects of this subject present themselves to us. First, the organization at home, that is, the committees, commissions, boards, and the like, that existed for the purpose of promoting trade and plantations. Secondly, the organization in the colonies, consisting of officials, other than governors, sent over to carry out the British policy; there were in the colonies not only governors who were under bond to observe the laws of trade and navigation, but also the deputy auditors, collectors, surveyors, naval officers, and certain other officials, such as the surveyors-general of customs and of the woods, the

numbers of which increase and the duties of which become more definite as time goes on. Many of these men led exciting lives. Some of them, like Edmund Randolph, Patrick Mein, Robert Quarry, Jeremiah Basse, played important parts in colonial affairs. Some, like Robert Bridger, lived for years in America. Yet we know very little about them. Their careers ought to be followed and justice done them, even though, as was in some instances the case, they were place hunters rather than loyal British officials. Thirdly, we ought to know more about the machinery of administration, both in England and in America. We ought to be familiar with the routine whereby measures relating to the colonies were put into operation. We know the steps taken before a colonial charter passed the seals, but we do not know accurately the procedure followed before the Board of Trade could act in a single important matter. The board had no final authority of its own. It could consult individuals and other departmental bodies, it could get advice from its own legal advisers and from the Crown lawyers, and it could obtain information from colonial agents and factors; but in the end it could do no more than draft a report recommending to king or parliament the adoption of certain measures. Actual authority was always embodied in a royal letters patent or other royal warrant, an order in council, or an act of parliament, never in a decision of the Board of Trade.

We ought to know more about the methods employed to enforce legislation in America, particularly the legislation known as the navigation acts. There does not exist any account whatsoever of the vice-admiralty system in the colonies. This system is not only important but interesting, as it presents many peculiarities unknown to English practice. Before 1697 admiralty matters in the colonies were generally brought before the common law courts, or before special courts vested with admiralty powers. The attempt which England made to erect her own vice-admiralty system led to a long struggle with the colonies, particularly in New England, where in many instances the settlers deemed the new system an encroachment upon their liberties. Pennsylvania and Maryland, as well as

Massachusetts and Rhode Island, took part in the controversy, one outcome of which was an attempt to define admiralty jurisdiction and to determine the boundary line between the new vice-admiralty courts and the colonial courts. Much bitterness of feeling resulted, which tended to widen the breach between the colonists and the Crown officers. Similar difficulties arose in the case of the collectors and naval officers, and the jurisdiction of each was a constant cause of dispute.

Fourthly, we should know a great deal more thoroughly than is now known the character and significance of the navigation acts themselves, and the other measures which restricted colonial trade and manufactures. Were they harmful, as many writers have deemed them, or were they, on the other hand, rather beneficial than otherwise, as a recent writer would have us believe? There are some twenty-nine acts of various kinds passed between 1650 and 1763. Those properly known as the navigation acts begin with the Cromwellian act of 1650 and close with the great administrative act of William III in 1696. These acts have been discussed by nearly every writer on colonial history; some have discussed them with bitterness and prejudice, others with moderation and respect; but in no case has the ground been thoroughly explored. Neither the origin, extent, nor operation of the acts has been adequately described, nor has their economic importance in the history of the colonies been in any way accurately determined. They cannot be understood without a more careful consideration of the political and parliamentary activities of the period, of the commercial rivalry between London and the great export towns like Bristol, of the staple products of the colonies themselves. We should follow the economic development of the colonies in all its aspects, not only of those that afterwards revolted, but also of those that remained loyal to Great Britain—West Indian and Canadian colonies that were as integral a part of the colonial system as were the original thirteen colonies. We should know the methods of granting and subdividing the land of each colony individually, and of all the colonies comparatively, for the land system of a people is not only the basis of its agricultural life, but is also an expres-

sion of its social, and even ethical, peculiarities. We should know the character of the soil, the nature of the climate, the amount of produce available for export, the extent of native and foreign shipping engaged in the carrying trade, and the manifold intricacies of trade routes and markets. It will be necessary to determine as nearly as may be the amount of illicit trading, to discover, if we can, how far naval officers and colonial governors connived at smuggling and the granting of false clearances and certificates, and to trace the history, from both the English and the colonial points of view, of ports of entry and of exit, which became a burning question in many of the colonies in the early eighteenth century. Some of these questions can never be satisfactorily answered, for the evidence is often meager and one sided, but it is at least worth while to make an attempt to understand the problems that they suggest.

If the navigation acts require further elucidation, no less do those acts that are commonly spoken of as the "restrictive measures." Toward the end of the seventeenth century and in the early part of the eighteenth century England's colonial policy entered upon a new phase. It concerned itself not only with shipping, enumerated commodities, and colonial imports, but also with the agricultural and industrial activities of the colonists themselves. Every effort was made to induce the colonists to engage in the production of such raw materials as pitch, tar, turpentine, and hemp, that they might supply those naval stores which the mother country was compelled to purchase of the northern crowns, not with manufactured goods but with ready money, to the great distress of the mercantilists. Positive efforts were made in almost all the colonies to encourage this form of industrial activity by means of bounties, rebates, drawbacks and the like, by suitable instruction, and by favorable legislation. Equally important were the attempts made to control manufacturing. Much has been written and well written regarding the rise of manufactures in the colonies, but few attempts have been made to bring it into its proper connection with the larger economic history of the time, to trace its relation to agriculture on one side, and exports on the

other, to note the economic contrast which the various colonies offer, and to arrange the colonies in groups based on these economic peculiarities. Furthermore, nothing has been done in the way of showing the efforts of the English merchants and of their factors in America to effect the passage of the Hat Act, the Molasses Act, the Iron Act, three of the best known of the measures designed to limit colonial and industrial and commercial activities. To the Molasses Act, which would have ruined New England had it been enforced, Palfrey devotes less than one page, and Channing so little understands it that he declares it to have been passed at the instance of a Boston merchant who was interested in sugar growing in the West Indies. Yet Palfrey can devote ninety pages to the history of witchcraft, which though an interesting episode in New England history, is but an incident throwing light on the intellectual and religious views of the Puritans.

The failure of many writers in the past to consider questions of the character already noted as well as of others that I have not included here, is due to causes that are not difficult to discover. In the first place, these historical problems, though fundamentally important as concerning some of the most essential features of our national growth and expansion, are difficult to solve, because the material is scattered and not readily accessible, and because a proper treatment of them requires a certain amount of expert knowledge and training. In the second place, they are generally devoid of dramatic interest, because they concern conditions rather than men, institutions rather than personalities. The modern reader demands a story, picturesque and illustrated, a popular narrative, rhetorically adorned, which will swing along more or less of itself, requiring little mental effort, giving the maximum of enjoyment in return for the minimum expenditure of mind. Military campaigns are more exciting than legislative conflicts, and tales of adventure and persecution are more alluring than the intricacies of paper money and land banks. Inasmuch, therefore, as a particular period of our history from 1690 to 1750 has none of the dramatic qualities of the years before 1689 or after 1754, it has been neglected by writers on colonial history

as containing few events worthy of narration. Yet it covered the history of two generations of men, was the training time of those, or of the fathers of those, who sat in the Stamp Act and Continental Congresses, a time of more or less silent conflict, of hard experiences, which taught men lessons and brought men knowledge; a time when the political systems already established were taking on new strength and the economic conditions were undergoing important changes, preparing the way for the circumstances of 1765. Of this period there is literally no history worthy of the name.

I have now said enough to justify my title, and far more than enough to wear out your patience. I might speak of the social features, such as slavery, indentured service, and conditions of labor; of financial features, such as feudal tenures and quit rents, colonial currency, paper money, and mercantile methods; of legal features, such as the common and statute law in the colonies, rights of appeal to England, and the functions and organizations of the colonial courts. But of all these things I will say nothing. In closing, I would add one word in behalf of the needs of historical students. Never has there been a time when a greater zeal was being shown for the gathering of documentary evidence for history. The local historical societies are many of them taking on new life and displaying unusual energy. Documents in increasing numbers are being transcribed in England and being brought to this country. Manuscripts, hitherto scattered, are being gathered into local archives, and in time are finding their place in the volumes which the historical societies or the state governments are issuing. The American Historical Association is organizing valuable machinery for the printing and calendaring of important collections. Its Historical Manuscript Commission has issued already three volumes of documents, its Public Archives Commission has just begun its work of examining the whole field of official records and of publishing lists of such records as are either in manuscript or in print; and the American Historical Review has given up a portion of its space to the printing of new historical material. There is a hope that Congress may do something to aid in these many undertakings, and that in-



dividual states may further the work by the appointment of local commissions with funds wherewith to accomplish something effective, to pay expenses, even if the laborer, as is too often the case, be not deemed worthy of his hire. All these efforts are full of promise, but they will fail without the combined assistance of every one interested in the history of our country. What will be accomplished eventually no one can conjecture. It is something to have awakened a new interest, to have aroused a new willingness on the part of the unprofessional as well as the professional student to work for the common cause. The scholar is dependent on the material aid contributed by those who are making it possible for valuable and greatly needed documents to be put into permanent form. Accessibility of historical material is the greatest need that confronts the historical worker at the present time.

On the side of the historian there rests an equally heavy responsibility. May he who uses the material thus gathered forget the traditional hostility which the Revolution and later events provoked, and go so far in the direction of an Anglo-American *entente* as to become once more a loyal subject of the mother country, and to remember that in an historical sense, at least, it is his duty to view the colonies as England viewed them, and, with justice to all, to study their development in the light of a great colonial experiment, and of the principles that underlay a system of colonial and commercial control, which, though it has passed away forever, had a real and sufficient reason for existing, in the minds of the men who were the leaders in politics, industry and commerce in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

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MUSCONETCONG VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—An historical sketch of this church, prepared by the Rev. J. B. Kugler, of Clinton, New Jersey, is published in Snell's History of Hunterdon County, page —. The abstract of a discourse prepared by Mr. Kugler on this church has been deposited by him in the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia,

## THE NEWARK ACADEMY.

(Continued from Proceedings, Vol. III., page 159.)

BY THE REV. FRANKLIN B. DWIGHT.

The Academy, which was planted in Newark during the Revolution, stood in the Southern part of the present Washington Park, and, according to Dr. Farrand, about opposite the residence of the late Beach Vanderpoel, Esq. The preliminary vote of the Town Meeting relating to this school was passed March 8th, 1774, and runs thus: "Voted, that a school house may be built on any of the Common Land in Newark,—and the particular place shall be where the major part of the subscribers in value shall appoint."

After the school-house had been built it is evident that the trustees wanted a suitable campus, and then comes the vote spoken of in the last paper. It was passed by the Town Meeting March 14, 1775, and the fact that it was "voted unanimously" shows that the citizens were thoroughly interested in their new enterprise. The act declares "that One Acre and a half of Land in the Town Commons, at the North End of the Town, may be taken up for the use of the new Academy lately erected on s'd Land. Voted that Lewis Ogden, Esqr., William Camp, Isaac Ogden, Esq., Cap't. Anthony Rutgers, Joseph Hedden, Jun'r., Samuel Hayes, Joseph Alling, or any four of them, be a Committee to lay out one acre and a half of land for the use of the Academy in such manner as they shall think proper."

Mr. William Nelson has discovered a claim for damages to this school building by British troops. In this claim it is spoken of as "an elegant building with fences," and its value is given as 1400 pounds, a large sum in those days. In the same "estimate of damages," as it is called, "done by Brit-

ish troops or their adherents," occurs the only list which has so far been found of the trustees of this first Academy. At their head is the name of the Rev'd. Alexander McWhorter, the patriot pastor of the old First Church. Then follow the names of William Burnet, Esq., Caleb Camp, Esq., Jonathan Crane and Alexander Eagles, and they are called "the surviving trustees of the Newark Academy in behalf of the Town of Newark, in the month of January 1780." This shows that there had been one or more other trustees at the beginning, and it is noticeable that not one of the Committee of 1775 appears as a trustee in 1780. But those were troublous times. Changes were constantly taking place, and death or temporary removal might easily account for this. Unfortunately this claim for damages never received any satisfaction. The burning of the old Academy was but one of many instances of wanton destruction of private property inflicted by "British troops and their adherents" during this period of the Revolution. It occurred on January 25th, 1780, at the time when New Jersey was the middle ground over which both armies marched and counter-marched, and where, according to historians of the period, the patriots constantly suffered extreme hardships. Thus it was that a Colony once loyal to the British Crown became a leader in the cause of American liberty. Witherspoon had declared a few years earlier, when asked if we were ripe for independence: "We are not only ripe, but rotting," and the events of these middle years of the Revolution fully confirmed his view.

It is thus greatly to the credit of the people of Newark that, despite their war troubles, they kept up their interest in education. Shaw's History describes this Academy as "a sightly and commodious stone edifice, two stories high, with dwelling rooms for the teacher and his family, besides accommodations for boarding pupils." The rudimentary work of earlier days was supplemented by teaching in languages. Mr. William Haddon was in charge of the classical instruction, and Mr. Robert Allen taught the English branches. As Mr. Haddon was a Tory he became quite unpopular in a State which was growing more and more loyal to the American cause, as it suf-

fered more hardships from its enemies. He withdrew to New York, like so many royalists, and is said to lie buried in St. Paul's Church yard.

And now on April 11th, 1796, comes another important act of the Town Meeting: "Voted, that the Town give all the liberty they possess to the Proprietors of the School House at the North End of the Town, for them to remove said School House on the Upper Common."

The question has been raised whether this vote refers to the ruins of the building burned by the British in 1780, or whether the School House had been rebuilt. Dr. Farrand is very sure that it refers to the ruins. It certainly is not likely that if a building had been erected after the fire it would be so soon removed, and I think we may conclude that the vote merely gives permission for the removal of the stones. Whether this was fully carried out may perhaps be questioned, as Atkinson's "History of Newark" states that the stones of the old Academy were used for building purposes on Washington Place.

But in any case a new Academy soon rose. Its temporary loss was severely felt, as New Jersey has till quite recently been in great need of good preparatory schools. New England has been much better supplied. The writer can well remember the earnestness with which Dr. McCosh was wont to urge this plea, and the large foundations at Lawrenceville and Blairstown have supplied a long felt want. Our two colleges, Princeton, an outgrowth of a Newark school; and Rutgers, founded in 1770, needed local Academies to foster their growth. And Newark was not long to be without a good classical school. In 1792 an Association was formed for the purpose of reviving the work. A plan was agreed upon and land was purchased on the northwest corner of Broad and Academy Streets. Dr. Macwhorter, the Rev. Uzal Ogden, and Mr. John Burnet were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the work of rebuilding. "An agreement was entered into by citizens," says Atkinson, "in which they considered it to be the duty, interest and honor of the town to promote the education of youth by erecting a large and

convenient Academy for teaching English, the learned languages, and Arts and Sciences!" Measures were soon matured. Isaac Gouverneur was chosen President of the Association, and Rev. Uzal Ogden, Secretary, and with these six others made up the Standing Committee.<sup>1</sup> On April 13th, 1792, Judge Elisha Boudinot and Abraham Ogden were chosen a committee to petition the Legislature for authority to raise funds by holding a lottery in order to finish the building.

In accordance with the views which then prevailed as to the propriety of holding public lotteries, the petition was granted, and some of the lottery tickets are still preserved. They are framed under glass and hang on the wall of the school room in the present Academy. They furnish an interesting suggestion of the change in public sentiment which has come to the entire country in the hundred years since such lotteries, as in the case of Union College, were a common method of aiding educational institutions.

Another suggestive incident is the fact that one citizen offered his negro slave, called "James," whom Dr. Ogden was to sell "for as much money as he will sell for." "James" sold for forty pounds, and between the lottery and the slave trade, with various other contributions, the Academy made a good start.

On April 29th, 1795, the citizens who had been associated for the purpose of erecting the Academy met and organized under an act of the State legislature entitled, "An Act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning." Isaac Gouverneur had died. Again the patriot pastor, Dr. Macwhorter, comes prominently forward and is elected president of the first Board of Trustees. With him are associated the Rev. Uzal Ogden, William Peartree Smith, Elisha Boudinot, Samuel Ogden, Abraham Ogden and Gen. John N. Cumming. The names of this Board are suggestive. Newark is beginning to outgrow its exclusively New England Puritan and Presbyterian origin.

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<sup>1</sup> The cornerstone of the new edifice was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies, on June 25, 1792. See Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society, Second Series, XII., 74.

The Ogdens are a prominent family in Trinity Episcopal Church, and the honored name of Boudinot reminds us of the French Huguenot blood, which entered with such good effect into the making of our American type. Elisha Boudinot was a brother of the celebrated Elias Boudinot, member of the Continental Congress and first president of the American Bible Society.

Thus the Academy has taken firm root. Its building is now a fine colonial edifice, three stories high, with gambrel roof and spacious attic. Rows of seven broad windows look out from the main building, the central windows over the door being broader than the others. There is a wing two stories high, with a frontage containing three windows. The teaching force is now increased. Greek as well as Latin is taught, and some of the modern languages, and the Newark Academy has fairly entered upon its long and useful career.

In 1855 its building was sold to the United States government for a Custom House and Post Office, and has since been pulled down and its site occupied by the present Federal building. In 1857 the trustees purchased the building and grounds at the corner of High, William and Shipman streets, known as the Wesleyan Institute. And in this building the Academy is now most successfully carried on under the care of its honored principal, Samuel A. Farrand, Ph. D. On the front of the building is the date 1792, which connects it with the work of which Dr. Macwhorter was the head, and with the early history of education in New Jersey.

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BETHLEHEM FERRY.—John Reading, Esq., one of the King's Council, was granted a patent for a Ferry to be kept from a Landing in the township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co., N. J., a little above the head of an Island called Ponnakussing, to the opposite shore in Pennsylvania, to carry passengers, Goods or Merchandizes, Horses &c.

Dated May 17, 11th. Geo. II.

# The Founder of the Van Buskirk Family in America.

BY WILLIAM NELSON.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. III., p. 171.]

After this date Laurens Andriessen appears no more as a resident of New Amsterdam. It is probable that he removed to the west shore of the Hudson river about this time, and that in 1662 he purchased a tract of 170 acres at Mingackwa. The lands in question were originally patented to Barent Jansen. After his death they were patented, May 25, 1647, to Claas Carstensen, the Norman (sometimes called Van Sant), a soldier in the service of the West India Company. The tract then contained 50 morgens, or 100 acres.<sup>1</sup> He sold it, January 19, 1655, to Jan Vinge, who in turn conveyed it to the "Virtuous Annetje Dircksen," widow of Peter Cock, who owned it in 1662. It was probably from her that Laurens Andriessen bought. He added 18 morgens, or 36 acres.<sup>2</sup> After the English conquest the inhabitants received from Governor Philip Carteret patents confirming the titles to their lands. That to Lawrence Andriessen was dated March 26, 1667, and described the tract as "a Parcell of Land lying at Mingackqua

Beginning at a Stake on the Northwest side of Hudson's River or York Bay (from which Stake the most Easterly Corner of Jacob Van Wagenen's House bears South Seventy Six Degrees and forty Minutes West Seven Chains and eighty Eight Links) And from the said Stake runs North twenty seven Degrees and thirty Minutes West Eighty two Chains and fifty Links to New Ark Bay. Then up along said New Ark Bay until it comes to the Mouth of a small Creek (that parts this Land from Meadow patented to Barnt Christian which

<sup>1</sup> N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 21.

<sup>2</sup> Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles, 60.

Remark. Bay

106.

New York Bay



is mark'd on the Map No. 122) Then up said Creek North forty Seven Degrees and fifty Minutes East four Chains and fifty four Links, Then South eighty nine Degrees East three Chains & eighty five Links, Then South thirty two Degrees East five chains and thirty six Links Then North eighty three Degrees and thirty Minutes East nine Chains and ninety Seven Links to a stake standing in the said Creek (where it is called a swampy Creek) And from the said Stake South twenty Seven Degrees and thirty Minutes East ninety three Chains and ninety four Links to the Mouth of Straata-makers Creek on said Hudson's River or York Bay; Then Southwesterly along said Bay or River to the Place of Beginning.<sup>1</sup>

This tract was on Bergen Neck, between Cavan Point and Constable's Hook, and extended northwest and southeast from Hudson's River to Newark Bay, being a mile in length, on the northwesterly side, and a mile and a half on the southeasterly side, and half a mile in breadth. The locality was called by the Indian name Mingackwe, with an infinite variety of spelling. In 1863 it was incorporated as Greenville township, which in 1873 was annexed to Jersey City. Here Lourens built and for some years occupied a house on the shore of New York Bay, near the present Greenville station on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Lot No. 122, thirty acres, adjoining Lourens to the north, was patented, March 26, 1667, to Barrant Christian, of Minkaque, planter, one of the stepsons of Lourens Andriessen.<sup>2</sup> It was subsequently acquired by the latter, and from his well known occupation was called "the Draaijer's Point," and on the map made for the commissioners partitioning the Bergen Commons, in 1764, it was designed as "Droyer's Point."<sup>3</sup>

But the ownership of a patent carried with it an interest in the common lands, and we learn from the report of the commissioners for dividing those lands in 1764 that Laurens Andriessen's share on that account was designated by them as Lot No. 266, on their map, and described as follows:

<sup>1</sup> History of the Land Titles of Hudson County, N. J., 1609-1871, by Charles H. Winfield. New York, 1872, p. 60. See map on next-preceding page.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., 72; N. J. Archives, XXI., 16.

<sup>3</sup> Winfield's Land Titles, Vol. II (Maps).

Beginning at a Stake, (being the Southerly Corner of a Lot of Common Land allotted to Lubert Gilbertse's Patent) mark'd on the Map No. 267, which Stake stands South thirty nine Degrees West sixty three Chains and ninety seven Links from a Stone mark'd B planted in the Westernmost Court of Common Land (allotted to Barnt Christian's Patent) mark'd on the Map No. 277; And from said Stake (the Place of Beginning) runs North fifty-one Degrees West forty Chains to New Ark Bay, Then returning to the first mentioned Stake; and from thence runs South thirty nine Degrees West seventeen Chains and eighty eight Links to a Stake in the Line of a Tract of Land set apart for sale mark'd on the Map No 172, Thence along the Line thereof North eighty five Degrees West thirteen Chains and thirty seven Links to a Stake (being a Corner of said Land set apart for Sale), Then along the Line thereof North fifty one Degrees West thirty Chains to said New Ark Bay, Then along said Bay Northeasterly as the same runs 'til it meets the first mentioned Line containing about one hundred Acres.<sup>1</sup>

This tract seems to have been allotted to Claas Carstensen, the Norman, by Director-General William Kieft, with his patent of March 25, 1647, for the Mingackwa Lot No. 19.

Andriessen appears also to have taken up or acquired a lot in the town of Bergen, as we find by a reference in a patent of May 12, 1668, from Governor Philip Carteret, for Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. Proprietors of New Jersey, in which it is described as

A certaine pcell of Land & Meadow about the town of Bergen formerly belonging to Lawrence Andriessen viz a piece in the olde Mais Land betweene Ian Lubersen & Adrian Post 36 rods in breadth 160 rods in length upon an E S E. Lyne Is 9 Morgen 360 rods duth<sup>2</sup> measure

Item a piece of meadow over a small Creeke joyning to Gerret Gerretsen stretching from sd Gerretson to the Creke or River contayning 6 morgen dutch measure he to pay on every 5<sup>th</sup> [? 25<sup>th</sup>] of March one half penny for every acre. The first payment to be made March 5 1670.<sup>3</sup>

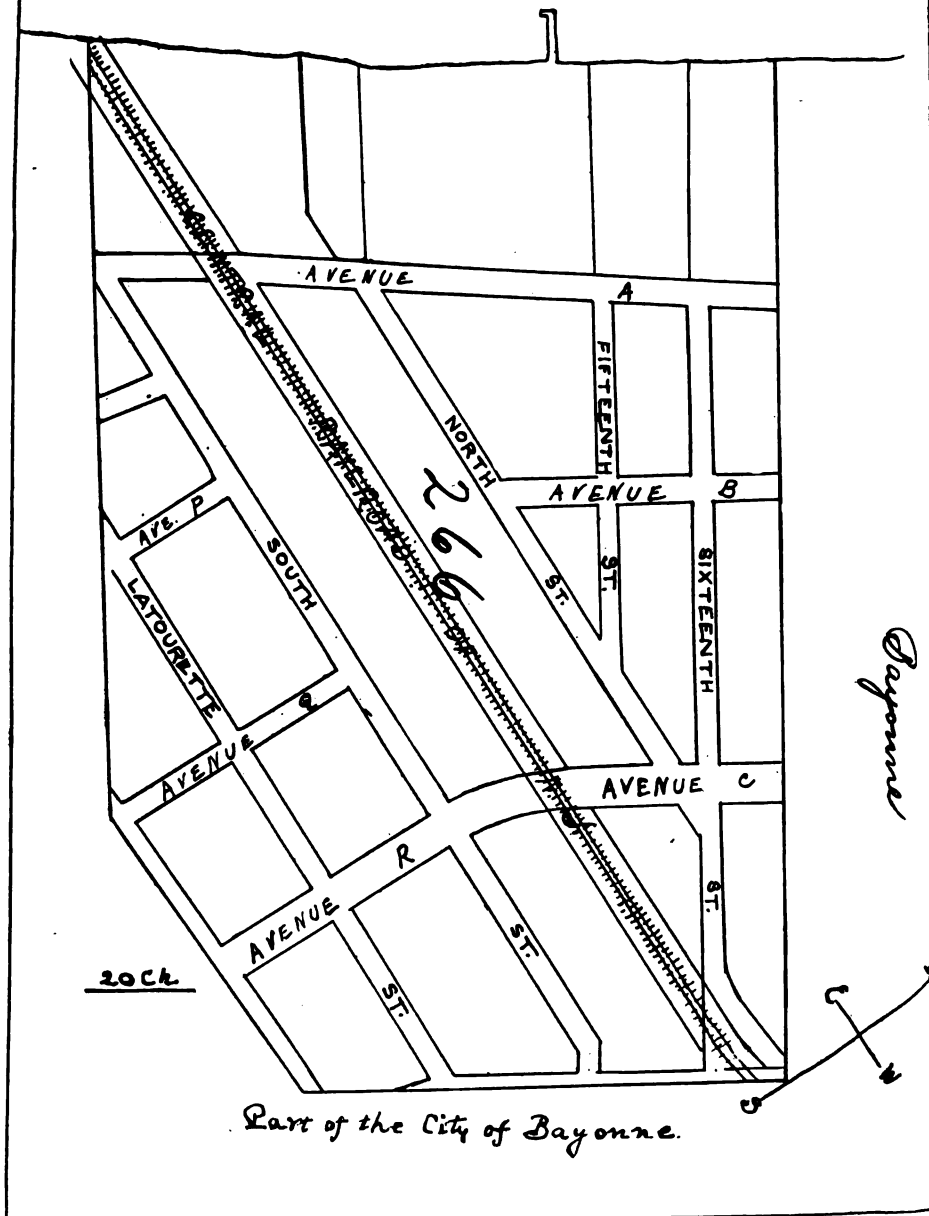
<sup>1</sup> Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles, 9, 16, 165. See map on next page.

<sup>2</sup> Dutch.

<sup>3</sup> New Jersey Deeds in Secretary of State's office, Liber No. 1. f. 22.

NEWARK

BAY



No record has been found showing how or when Andriessen parted with this tract. Many of the grantees of lots within the town having neglected to occupy the same, or to keep thereon a man fit to bear arms, the New Netherland government adopted an ordinance November 15, 1663, providing that all lot-owners should within twenty-four hours after service of a copy of such ordinance "furnish and continually maintain for each Lot one man able to bear arms, and to keep watch and ward, on pain of having the Lots with the Lands thereunto appertaining, as surveyed by the Surveyors, immediately given and granted in propriety to others."<sup>1</sup> It is possible that Andriessen forfeited his lot in preference to going to the expense of furnishing and maintaining a man-at-arms to help protect the town. No doubt his heirs regret his economy at this day. The tract in question was described by the Partition Commissioners in 1764 as Lot No. 34:

Beginning at a Stake (standing in the Road that leads from the Town of Bergen to the English Neighbourhood, which Stake is the Easterly Corner of the Lott of Mark Noble and Samuel Moore mark'd on the Map No. 39) And from said Stake runs along said Road North thirty one Degrees East seven Chains to a Stake thence North seventy five Degrees and fifty Minutes West thirty one Chains and eighty four Links to a Stake by the Middle Road, Thence South four Degrees West Six Chains and Seventy nine Links to the Northerly Corner of the said Lott of Noble and Moore, Thence South Seventy five Degrees and fifty Minutes East twenty eight Chains and sixty Six Links (along the Northerly Bounds of the Lott of said Noble and Moore) to the Place of Beginning.<sup>2</sup>

This Lot No. 34 was on Bergen Heights, on Bergen Wood avenue, near Newark avenue, and directly opposite the Court House square, in one of the most desirable sections of the present Jersey City. Its location is shown on the accompanying map.

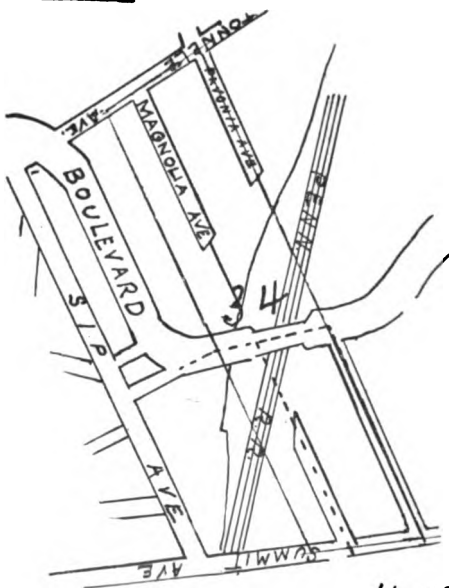
Upon removing to the west side of the Hudson River, about 1660-1662, Lourens speedily took a leading part in the affairs of the region of his new home. The Schepens of Bergen in

<sup>1</sup> Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland, 449.

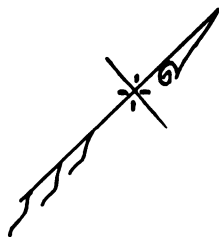
<sup>2</sup> Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles, 78.

# Jersey City

20 Ch.



Court House



1662 petitioned the Director-General and Council of New Netherland to "have a God fearing man and preacher, to be an example to and teach the fear of God in the community of Bergen and its jurisdiction." They submitted a list of the inhabitants who were willing to contribute to this end, with the sum promised by each, and the names of nine others who were agreeable, but preferred to give according to their discretion, among the latter being Lourens Andries.<sup>1</sup>

A few weeks later the inhabitants of Bergen and Gemoenepa represented "To the Noble, Very Worshipful their Honor the Director-General and Council of New Netherland," that several of their neighbors were fencing in the common lands at the south end of the village, that the Mincqkaghoe people were fencing in their land, and that another neighbor was said to desire a piece of highland north of the village, and back of Hoboocken, which, if done, "would tend to the ruin and destruction of Bergen, as the inhabitants would be deprived of an outlet for their cattle." Of the twenty-one signers, Laurens Andriessen was fourth; he was one of fourteen who did not make their marks. The petitioners or a committee of them were ordered, December 18, 1662, to appear before the Director-General and Council a week later, with the parties said to be intending to fence in the commons, when measures were taken to have the matter satisfactorily arranged.<sup>2</sup>

The community of Bergen having unanimously decided to erect a blockhouse at each gate of the village, for its necessary protection, the Court authorized and directed seven of the principal men, among them Lourens Andriesen, "to promote each in his quarter the work as much as possible and to take good care of it." The committee ordered that the men who absented themselves from the work should pay part of the expenses, besides a fine of six guilders for each day they failed to report for duty. This action being submitted to the Director-General and Council of the Colony, received their hearty "approval, praise and consent,"<sup>3</sup> February 21, 1664.

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<sup>1</sup> N. Y. Col. Docs., XII, 233.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 234, 235.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 260.

These fortifications were no doubt planned for protection against the Indians.<sup>1</sup> As it turned out, a new and more formidable foe was at this very time threatening the Dutch possessions on the Hudson River. England had concluded a treaty of peace and alliance with Holland September 4, 1662. Nevertheless, Charles II., on March 12, 1663-4, coolly gave to his avaricious brother, James, Duke of York, the territory known as New Netherland, then in the peaceful possession of his ally. The Duke lost no time in sending out an armed expedition to conquer his new domain, and on September 8, 1664, the Dutch garrison at New Amsterdam surrendered, and the English flag was hoisted.<sup>2</sup> The inhabitants of Bergen were not disturbed in their possessions, and of course submitted to the new government. Before they were fairly accustomed to it, however, they found themselves transferred from the control of the Duke of York to the rule of his two favorites, Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret, to whom he had conveyed New Jersey several months before he had acquired actual possession thereof. On the arrival of Gov. Phillip Carteret, the appointee of the new Lords Proprietors, the people of the several settlements in New Jersey were summoned to swear allegiance to the English King and his successors, and to the government of the Province. Lawrence Andries was one of the freeholders and inhabitants of Bergen who took this oath.<sup>3</sup> It will be observed that under the influence of English domination his name had already undergone a change.

The sloop *Indeavor*, of Salsbery, in the county of Norfolk, England, William Hackett, master, unloaded at Woodbridge, early in 1671, the master failing to give an inventory of the goods and loading within the time specified by act of Parliament. Governor Carteret therefore, on May 15, 1671, ordered the vessel to be seized, and a jury to be impaneled to try the issue. The jurors, nearly all from Elizabethtown, and neighbors of the parties, failed to agree, and a new jury was summoned, on which were five men from Bergen, among them Mr

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<sup>1</sup> See N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 361-366, 371-384.

<sup>2</sup> O'Callaghan's Hist. New Netherland, II, 515-536.

<sup>3</sup> N. J. Archives, I., 49.

Lawrence Andreas. This second jury found for the plaintiff, and declared the vessel with her furniture forfeit. The Governor, however, generously returned two-thirds of the sloop to the use of the employers and owners, they paying £26.13.4.<sup>1</sup>

Andries was again summoned as a juror, Feb. 28, 1671-2, at a special court held at Elizabethtown, by commission from the Governor, to try eight citizens of that town, charged with rioting, on June 20, 1671, in pulling down the fence of Richard Michell. He had received a patent from the Governor for a lot, in the name of the Lords Proprietors, whereas the Elizabethtown people claimed title under a patent granted by Governor Richard Nicolls, of New York, before the coming of Carteret, and at a town meeting held June 19, 1671, "It was agreed by the Major vote that Richard Michell should not injoy his lot given him by the Governor . . . and that there should some go the next morning and pull up [his] fence." The case was tried March 8, and the jury brought in a sealed verdict, of guilty.<sup>2</sup>

[To be continued.]

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**PEWTER COMMUNION PLATTER.**—In March, 1903, the Corresponding Secretary had considerable correspondence with the Rev. Allen H. Brown, of Atlantic City, and Mr. Alfred Percival Smith, of the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia, in relation to an old pewter platter which had been deposited with that Society by Mr. Brown, the platter being a relic of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, and inscribed with the name of that church. Mr. Brown stated that several pieces of communion furniture were given him by the Rev. Dr. Hornblower, pastor of that church, 1844-1871, of which he gave the smaller vessels to churches on the Jersey shore, and deposited this platter with the Presbyterian Historical Society. A careful search of the records of the Paterson church failed to disclose any information on the subject.

<sup>1</sup> N. J. Archives, I., 66-71.

<sup>2</sup> N. J. Archives, I., 82-87; Hatfield's Hist. of Elizabeth. 137-139, 142-5, 181, 186.



## SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON.

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Samuel Hayes Pennington, M. D., LL. D., ninth President of the New Jersey Historical Society, was born in Newark, October 16, 1806, and died at his home in that city, where he had lived all his long life, March 14, 1900, in his ninety-fourth year. He was a descendant of Ephraim Pennington, one of the freemen of New Haven in 1643, whose sons Ephraim and Judah were among the original settlers of Newark, in 1666. One of Judah's descendants, also named Judah, married Mary Sandford, who was a great-granddaughter of Major William Sandford and of John Berry, the former being one of the settlers of New Barbadoes Neck, Bergen County, a member of the Governor's Council, 1683-6, Attorney-General, Judge, etc., and the latter being also of the Governor's Council, and Deputy Governor during Governor Philip Carteret's absence in England. From this marriage there came Samuel, born 1765, died 1835, who was the father of Dr. Pennington; and William Sandford Pennington, a Lieutenant of Artillery in the Revolution, afterwards Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey, and who was the father of William Pennington, Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey, 1838-39, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1859-60. Samuel Pennington was one of the founders of the Centinel of Freedom, Newark's second newspaper, in 1796, in partnership with Daniel Dodge, who died young, after which the paper was carried on for some years by Mr. Pennington alone.

Samuel Hayes Pennington received his baptismal name from his mother's brother, Dr. Samuel Hayes, of Newark. His preparatory education was acquired at the Newark Academy, from which he was graduated in 1823, whereupon he immediately entered the Junior Class of Princeton, and received his degree of A. B. in 1825. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest alumnus of the college. Forthwith after graduating he commenced the study of medicine, and attended

lectures given by the Rutgers Medical Faculty connected with Geneva College, such distinguished men as Dr. David Hosack and Dr. John W. Francis being members of the faculty. In 1828 he received his degree of A. M. from Princeton in course, and in the next year he was graduated in medicine. He began the practice of his profession in Newark, having been taken into partnership with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Hayes, succeeding to the practice in 1839. He was then a man of great activity, extensive erudition, and acknowledged skill, and soon became an authority among his medical brethren. After practicing for fifteen or twenty years, he gradually limited his labors, confining himself largely to office practice, and as a consulting physician, in which his great skill and rare judgment were recognized as of the highest value. Early in his professional career he became prominent in the Essex County Medical Society, and for several years was its secretary and also its President. In 1848 he was elected President of the New Jersey State Medical Society. Fifty years afterwards that Society honored itself and him by making him one of its honorary members. He delivered an address before the Society, May 9, 1849, on "Science, Sound Philosophy and Cultivated Intelligence, the True Basis of Medical Reputation." The State Medical Society of Connecticut many years ago placed his name on its roll of honorary members, and he was also a corresponding member of the Medical Society of Munich, and of the Royal Botanical Society of Ratisbon.

He was destined to make his mark in Newark in a field entirely distinct from his chosen profession. In 1851 he was among the foremost in the establishment of the Newark City Bank, and being recognized in the community as a man of substantial means and of sound business judgment he was elected its first President, an office he continued to hold thereafter until his death. He guided the affairs of the bank with such wisdom that it became one of the foremost financial institutions of the State, its handsome brownstone edifice on the southeast corner of Broad and Clinton streets being the Mecca of business men not only of Newark, but from all parts of New Jersey and New York for half a century. The men who had been asso-

ciated with Dr. Pennington for so many years were reluctant to continue the bank after his death, and soon merged it in the old Newark Banking Company, formerly on the opposite side of Broad street, but which took over and now occupies the building of its younger but extinct competitor.

Dr. Pennington's love of learning was so great that he cordially fostered all efforts for its advancement. In 1833 he was made a trustee of the Newark Academy, becoming President of the Board in 1854, a position he held thereafter until his death.

He took a deep interest also in popular education, being a great believer in the common school system. He was elected a member of the School Committee of Newark, 1845-46, and 1849-50, and of its successor, the Board of Education of that city, on its organization in 1851, and by continuous re-elections until the close of the year 1863. He was President of the Board, 1855-62. He frequently visited the schools, and the writer well recollects the deep impression made by the President of the Board of Education when from time to time he addressed the assembled pupils of the old High School, on Washington and Lawrence streets, his words of counsel and wisdom being enforced by his dignity of demeanor and his grave and forceful manner of utterance. An "Address delivered before the Board of Education, on the Occasion of its Reorganization, January 13, 1860," which was published in pamphlet form, is an admirable paper, and contains many suggestions that would be pertinent even at this day. The value of his services during those formative years of the public school system of Newark, cannot be overestimated. His Presidency of the Board of Education gained for the system the confidence and support of the old conservative element of the community, and the cooperation of the business men of the town, all being gradually converted to see the wisdom of building up a first-class means for the education of the children of the poor as well as those of the rich, so that Newark should become an attractive place of residence for all anxious to secure for their children a good education. Dr. Pennington, moreover, with all his varied interests, was ever on the lookout for opportunities to encourage

cases of individual merit in the pupils of the public schools. To this end he established a scholarship in Princeton College, and more than one successful man in Newark and elsewhere owes to Dr. Pennington this timely help in securing a College education. The writer speaks of this from grateful personal knowledge.

His warm interest in the cause of education, and his deep love for his alma mater, led Princeton College to elect him a member of its board of trustees in 1856. So intense was his interest in the College that until physical disability prevented, five or six years before his death, he never failed to attend the meetings of the governing body. For many years he was the senior trustee. He was enthusiastic over the success of his alma mater not only in letters, but also in its sports. Even after his bodily infirmities confined him to his room, he sought prompt news of contests, and listened eagerly with a glowing fire and a kindling eye to the recital of how the field was won. In 1895 he received from his College the honorary degree of LL. D.

He was a prominent and influential member of the old First Presbyterian Church, and for half a century or more was one of the trustees and elders of the Church. With his marked conservatism it was difficult for him to adapt himself to the efforts made to keep the Church in touch with the changing conditions in the community, and being himself a man of the strongest convictions he preferred to withdraw a few years before his death, rather than to countenance what he regarded as innovations on the ancient usages of the congregation. His interest in religious work was recognized by Princeton Theological Seminary, which elected him a member of its board of trustees in 1856, and for many years he was president of the board.

Identified by birth and ancestry with the history of our State, and of its metropolis, it was but natural that Dr. Pennington should have become a member of the New Jersey Historical Society at its inception in 1845, and that his abilities and influence should have been recognized by his election to serve on the Executive Committee in 1862, whence he was transferred in 1871, to the Vice Presidency, and January 23, 1894, at the

annual meeting of the Society, in Trenton, he was elevated to the Presidency, to succeed the Hon. John Clement, who had declined a re-election. The first President of the Society, Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, was a resident of Newark. He was succeeded in 1865 by the venerable James Parker, of Perth Amboy, after whom came in turn Judge Richard S. Field, of Princeton; John Rutherford, residing near the present Rutherford, Bergen County; the Rev. Dr. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, of Bound Brook; Chancellor Henry W. Green, of Trenton; the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamill, of Lawrenceville, and Judge John Clement, of Haddonfield. Dr. Pennington was the first native of Newark to become President of the Society. He greatly appreciated the honor, and took the greatest interest in the affairs of the Society. He had frequently made impromptu remarks at its meetings, contributing from his extensive store of personal knowledge to the information of the members on themes of local and State interest. He read with great feeling before the Society, May 21, 1891, "A Memoir of Joseph Parrish, M. D., of Burlington, N. J.," which was printed in the Proceedings. He was profoundly interested in the arrangements for the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Society, in May, 1895, and although disabled by a fracture of the hip a short time before, insisted upon presiding on that occasion, occupying a place on the platform of the Essex Lyceum, in Clinton street, where the exercises were held, whither he was moved in a wheel-chair. As the writer remarked in an address on that occasion, referring to Dr. Pennington: "As he sits here to-day, presiding over this great gathering, who would imagine for a moment that almost eighty-nine years have passed over that stalwart, rugged frame, that leonine head, crowned with masses of iron-grey—not white—hair, that keen eye, that nervous manner, betokening a quick perception of everything that is passing, that commanding, majestic mien." His growing infirmities constrained him, in the interests of the Society, as he believed, to decline a re-election to the Presidency, at the annual meeting on January 26, 1897, when he was succeeded by the late General William S. Stryker.

As just intimated, he was a man of eminently distinguished

appearance,<sup>1</sup> of great dignity of carriage and demeanor, but withal of much geniality of manner, a most enjoyable companion. The accident referred to above put an end to his most remarkable activity. Increasing deafness closed to him one of the delights of living, and progressive dimness of sight made the acquirement of information most difficult, but a table close to his chair and filled with books and magazines devoted to all branches of literature, showed with what persistence he endeavored to overcome his infirmities. Says the writer of an excellent memorial sketch published in the Transactions of the New Jersey Medical Society for 1900, which has been already freely drawn upon in the preparation of the present paper: "An incident at the very close of his life reveals several most characteristic traits. A period of more than usual brightness and apparent well-being had been very suddenly interrupted by a slight confusion of the intellect, some thickness of speech and vacancy of expression, with weakness of the left side. The gravity of the seizure had been recognized by the physician in attendance, and vigorous orders had been laid down. At the third visit the physician found the patient sitting in his wheel-chair, under a bright gas light. In the stead of his left arm, now absolutely powerless, an attendant was holding an evening paper, while with the help of a powerful magnifying glass, Dr. Pennington, with painful persistence, was very slowly deciphering an article in a controversy in which he was profoundly interested. The physician waited. Dr. Pennington read on, finally reaching the end. Looking up and seeing the physician, he exclaimed, 'Ah, Doctor, is that you? I am glad to see you. I want you to translate this Latin for me, I can't seem to make it out.' And this was the last of many delightful interviews."

As already remarked, Dr. Pennington was a clear and vigorous writer. During his medical life he made a number of valuable contributions to medical science; he also delivered many addresses on educational and other topics of contemporaneous interest. He was a skilful controversialist of many resources. Those who ever had the opportunity of hearing or

<sup>1</sup> A steel engraved portrait of Dr. Pennington is published in the writer's "Fifty Years of Historical work in New Jersey."

reading his occasional addresses often regretted that he had not made more frequent contributions from his pen, his style being pure, forcible and eloquent, and adorned with classic scholarship.

Dr. Pennington married, February 22, 1836, Anna Jane McLellan, who died December 20, 1877. He married, second, February 2, 1881, Anna Field, who survives him. His children were: 1. Samuel H., who died in early infancy; 2. Sarah C., deceased; 3. Anna, widow of the late Timothy P. Ranney, of Newark; 4. Samuel H., born in Newark March 9, 1842, graduated from Princeton College in 1862, served in the War, as Lieutenant of Co. C, Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, from April 15, 1863, to November 15, 1864, when he was commissioned Captain of Co. B, and was mustered out July 20, 1865, after which he resumed the study of the law, which he had abandoned for his military service, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in November, 1866, and has since practiced his profession in Newark; 5. Joseph P.; 6. John C., deceased. W. N.

**ASH SWAMP.**—During the Revolutionary War several engagements occurred at this place. The earliest reference to it is in a will made in 1720, where the testator devised *inter alia*: “a lot in Woodbridge near *Aish* Swamp.” Ash Swamp was near Woodbridge.

**NEW JERSEY SAILOR CAPTIVES, 1782.**—In the New York Common Council Manual for 1868, pages 907 *et seqq.*, are the names of a party of sailors from New Brunswick captured with the whale-boat General Greene, September 8, 1782, and lodged the next day in the Provost Jail, New-York. The first return, February 1, 1783, is on page 911. By March 1, the names of James Voras and Lekus Voras (Lucas Voorhees) are dropped. As Cunningham, the jail keeper, reports that none had died since May 31, 1782, these men had either escaped, been transferred, or released, unless C.—prevaricated.

# LIFE AND TIMES OF REV. JONATHAN ELMER.

By A. M. CORY, M. D.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. III., p. 179.]

April 19<sup>th</sup> 1777. Paid for John Winans to Esther Woodruff formerly Esther Crane an old Debt for which I was Surety for said Winans and he promised over & over to discharge it but never did and this day I have discharged it the sum paid is 1-13-2

N. B, Nov. 17<sup>th</sup> 1778. This Day at Morris Town at the house of Capt. Arnold, Innkeeper, John Winans & myself left to Arbitration a matter in dispute between us. Messrs Carmichael of Morristown & Beach of Hanover were chosen Arbitrators to decide the Dispute. Winans and myself promised to abide their Judgt. Judgment given by the Arbitrators for me to pay said Winans Sixteen Pounds & fifteen Shillings Light money which I did. Said Winans had a Note against mee of twenty three pounds & ten Shillings which was given up to me as my property, and laid among my Papers on the Table at s<sup>d</sup> Arnold's but Since I have return'd home the s<sup>d</sup> Note is not to be found. I make this Record that the Note in some future time may not be bro't against me or mine for a Second payment. the Note is dated if I mistake not 1772—my son Jonathan's name is to the Note.

Here is a soldier's will in war time :

these may Certify that I the Subscriber being about to decamp, and march with the Jersey Brigade where Providence may call me, and in case of mortality and my not returning I do order and require that all my Estate real & personal after my debts are paid be given to my sister Sarah Morrel and her kin forever, and do appoint Doctor Philemon Elmer my trusty friend & Brother Trustee to see this my will desire and Pleasure be faithfully and punctually carried into Execution.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1782

In witness whereof I the Subscriber

In Presence of

have set my hand & Seal

Jonathan Elmer

Moses G. Elmer

Seal

Margaret <sup>her</sup> Sweeten  
mark

I the Subscriber Promise to pay unto Doctor Moses G Elmer for my Brother Jonathan Elmer for his part of a certain depreciation State Note No. 52 to the amount of One Hundred and Twenty five Pounds proc.[lamation] money for which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself my heirs



Exec<sup>rs</sup> Administr<sup>rs</sup> to return upon demand to the s<sup>d</sup> Doct<sup>r</sup> Moses G Elmer his Heirs Exec<sup>rs</sup> Administrat<sup>rs</sup> or Order the amount of s<sup>d</sup> Note in Gold or Silver to the amount of what shall suit as sufficient payment to the value of s<sup>d</sup> Note for the above specified Note with Interest as Witness my hand and Seal this 28<sup>th</sup> day of Aug. ADom. 1782.

Attest (Removed) Philemon Elmer  
Jonathan Elmer

Nov<sup>r</sup> 27, 1782. Received of the above Eighteen Pounds & five Shillings, received by me Moses G Elmer.



Here are some curious entries concerning an "Indian boy," whose precise relations to Mr. Elmer do not appear :

N. B. I the Subscriber have received of or in behalf of an Indian boy called Tom Luen 55 Dollars which Dollars I am to return to the said Indian boy with Interest at six per cent after one week from the Date hereof till paid  
as Witness my hand

May 26<sup>th</sup> 1778

Jon: Elmer

In Presence of

Sam<sup>l</sup> Potter

Geor<sup>r</sup> Everson

N. B. I have received ten Dollars more of the Same date and upon the Same footing as above

Sam<sup>l</sup> Potter

Jonathan Elmer

N. B. July 1778 Tom has had eleven Dollars—

Aug<sup>st</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> Tom received a Dollar—

A new shirt

To a blanket 5 Dollars

20<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>t</sup> Tom received a Dollar

Oct. item, a Dollar—

Dec<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> a Dollar &  $\frac{1}{2}$ —

June, 1779 Tom, 20 Dollars

11 Aug<sup>st</sup> 1783, Tom, one hard Dollar—

N. B. a Bagonet and 20 rounds of Cartridges to be reckoned ag<sup>st</sup> Tom—

N. B. the above account with Tom Leuen Settled and finished Dec<sup>r</sup> 1783

Jonathan Elmer

In Presence of

Sam<sup>l</sup> Potter

his  
Tom X Leuen  
mark

#### Books Sold

Nov. 1767. John Gale Dr to Mr Green's Sermon—ten coppers.

David Powers is charged with one of "the Lives"—0-1-6.

July 18<sup>th</sup> went to Woodbridge and got 200 more of the Lives at the Printers took 45 at [to] Mr. Roes.

He left some at Westfield, the farm, Mr Parkhursts, Newark and other places.

A memorandum was made of "The good old way," 12 of them, no date.

An account of Mr Green's Small Help<sup>1</sup> which I have sold. Four persons bought it and only two names are marked paid.

The American Preacher 3 vol. 1-4-0

N. B. paid to Hugh Gain printer in New York for News papers at entrance or beginning by the hand of Doct<sup>r</sup> Dayton Sen<sup>r</sup> York money 0-6-0— in the year 1772 by myself Y. money 2-0-0 in the year 1774 August Y. money 1-12-0.

Of the numerous items of interest we select a few in a miscellaneous group. Henry Rolf Dr April 24, 1784. to his marriage fee 0-16-0. To times and Pains previous to the marriage, previous thereto, because the woman he married was in a disagreeable situation 0-16-0. 1784, in the fall of the year going to Trenton after money bearing his Expenses 1-10-0. June, 1797, To Cash to go to the general training, when he said he had not a penny 0-4-9.

April 4<sup>th</sup> 1787. The Congregation or Committee Dr To three dinners for the men who patched the Rough 0-2-3—To a Quart of Rum when laying the Steps at the parsonage & meeting house 0-1-0.

Augst 15, 1776, William Maxfell<sup>2</sup> Dr. To cash for Mr. fowler—the Indian Preacher 0-2-0.

An Acct of the Rum taken out of the Cagg in the Cellar  
To 1 Quart the Day Mrs Edgar Came here—a Quart to Bill Parsons wh is drawn to day, and for Overplus When the Ministers were here—1 Pint—item 3 Pints of Rum Or one flask full—

To 3 Pints of Rum—5 Quarts & one Pint Sum Total  
1764. Moses Bedell's marriage 0-8-8.

John Parcels — — 0-8-8.

June 30, 1765 received from the farms<sup>3</sup> Contribution money 1-3-10

19<sup>th</sup> Febr'y, 1774. Received of Elder Wm Caldwell 4 Bushels of Wheat at 8 s— 2- 2

<sup>1</sup> This is probably the same book that was printed at Morristown in 1814, entitled: A Small Help, offered to Heads of Families, for Instructing Children and Servants. By. J. G. [Five lines.] To which is added, Directions for self-examination. Morristown: Published by P. A. Johnson. J. Mann, Printer. 1814. 82 mo. Pp. 36. Type page, 2 9-16 x 4½ inches.

<sup>2</sup> Probably Gen Maxwell.

<sup>3</sup> Probably Connecticut Farms.

19th Aug, 1775. Doctor Philemon Dr. to Jonathan going to Spanktown 0-5-0

1778 To going to Dykinck for Turnkeys Hawk Bills & Medicines—

To going to Doctr Tim Johnes<sup>1</sup> for Calomel—  
Dr. Philemon settled in Westfield.

May 23, 1768 [Paid] to Mr Parsons for underpinning ye meeting house 2-10-8.

To force Campbell & Sayre for glazing the meeting house 16 Dollars.

December 25th to 28th 1769 Edward Lewis Sqr [Baskingridge] Dr

To Carting two Ton of Iron to E Town—1-0-0.

Janry 19th 1770. To Carting, rather Sleding, for it was Sleded a Hogshead of Molasses from Eliz-Town to Baskingridge 0-10-0.

March 11th 1771. Bo't of widow Cory a Gammon weighed 17 pounds 8d per pound 0-11-4.

Widow Cory Dr by a bushel of Corn 0-4-0.

July by an Apron and sizards 0-5-11.

Janry 5th 1776. Received of Mr Timo Whitehead Sallary 1-0-0.

Aug 12, 1777. received of Mr Timo Whitehead 5 Dollars.

(The change from pounds, shillings and pence to dollars is noticeable).

Received April 1st 1773 for the poor. 1 Ticket for 2 lb a Butter, 1 Ticket for a bushel of corn—Cash 1-4-6.

(He distributed for this small articles of necessity among the poor) :

March 5th 1769, the Widow Ludlam a Bushel of Wheat 0-7-0

Mrs Sealy a Bushel of Wheat 0-7-0

March 17th widow Hannah Bedell a Bushel of wheat 0-7-0

22d Daniel Bedell's widow Bushel of wheat 0-7-0

May 20 Widow Ludlam flower 0-0-6

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. Timothy Johnes, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Morristown.

May 25<sup>th</sup> 1769 To pasturing widow Hannah Bedell's Cow  
One month—0-2-0

24<sup>th</sup> June 1769 widow Hannah Bedell To rice by Mr Morrel 0-7-0.

Febry 22<sup>d</sup> 1775 To keeping & Teaching James Steadwell  
8 or 9 weeks @ 8 s. per week 3-4-0

May 27<sup>th</sup> 1776 To a Corn Broom 0-1-1

To a Beaver Hat at Halsey's 2-10-0

June 1778 Jonathan Elmer Jr Dr to 40 Dollars for a Substitute.

January 1772. David Cammell (Campbell) Dr To a Silver Watch 8-0-0. Cr by a Clock 16-0-0

March 7<sup>th</sup> To a paper of Ink powder 0-1-1.

(This clock probably stood in the hall from that time until Mr. Elmer's grandson, Apollos Morrell Elmer, son of Dr. Moses G., disposed of it to Mr. Dayton Badgley, of whom I obtained it July 19<sup>th</sup>, 1878, one hundred and six years later.)

Decr 1783, Jonathan Elmer Jur Dr To two weeks board and tendance when sick—To three pints of Gin—

Janry 1784, To a piece of Beef 4 lbs 5 Candles and a kettle Coffee to Carry home—

5<sup>th</sup> Two Quarts of Milk & three Quarts of Wheat flour—

Jonathan Jr. died March 29<sup>th</sup> 1784, aged 34 years. His wife was Sukey Bedell.

This is the only instance in which coffee is mentioned.

Novbr 28<sup>th</sup> 1785. Alexander Morton Estate Dr To Settling with Doct Drague 0-1-0—To Cash paid to the said Doctr 1-1-6

He settled up the Estate of Mr Morton, or Martin

Octobr 1759. An Account of Charges expended in carrying on a Law suit commenced by Uriah Carle—Received of Joseph Allen 2-1-0

March 16, 1761. Received of Mr Ward 3-10-0=5-11-0 paid for the Bail Bond 0-5-10 Gave Lawyer Dehart 0-14-0 Paid to Dehart 0-17-4 for expences to Amboy myself & Esqr 0-10-3 for my Horse 0-5-0 Cash to Esqr Broadwell 0-5-0 for his Time & horse 0-14-0=3-6-5.

May 5<sup>th</sup> 1761, received in behalf of the meeting House from Doctr Ledell 3-10-0 from Mr Abram Price 1-0-0 from Mr Aaron Decamp 0-10-0 from Mr Andrew Pryer 1-10-0 from Sam<sup>l</sup> Johnson 0-10-0

June 30 from Mr Thomas Oshorn 0-14-0 from Wm Craford 0-10-0 Mr. Olden gave at my Request in behalf of the Congregation 5 Dollars 2-3-4 a Bill 35<sup>s</sup> —1-15-0—Nov. 1763 by the hand of Capt Darling 1-15-0. He paid out to a number of persons this money for material and work on the parish property. Among the entries it may be noted that in June 1762, to Dr Ledell's Estate 2-13-11.

Sept 22, 1761. Ensyn Baker Crd for Carting Lime from Pepack 1-5-0 for "ye Personage house:"

October 31<sup>st</sup> 1776. The Parish Dr To hearth Stone for the Kitchen 1-10-0 To Carting the hearth Stone 0-6-0 To 700 hundred of brick 1-1-0 Paid to the Masons for rectifying Chimneys & laying hearths 0-17-6 To Jones for Tending mason 0-5-0 To my Indian boy tending 0-2-0 To Keeping the workmen victuals & drink 0-5-0 To 2 bushel of Lime —

These instances are cited to show that the minister led in all the repairs and improvements and built up the Society.

Sept. 9<sup>th</sup> 1780, Mr William Parsons bro't in Acct against the meeting house for providing & laying New Steps at the Door two hundred and ten Dollars—

Jon: Elmer  
Wm Parsons

April 4<sup>th</sup> 1787, The Congregation or Committee Dr  
To three Dinners for the men who patched the  
Rough 0-2-3

7<sup>th</sup> To a Quart of Rum when laying the Steps at the Personage and meeting house 0-1-0

9<sup>th</sup> To ten window Lights 0-4-8 To 8 meals by the masons 0-6-0 To a Quart of Rum 0-1-6

19<sup>th</sup> To 3 lb nails 0-3-0

24<sup>th</sup> To 2 Dinners for the Carpenter who work'd at the Gang way 0-1-6

1783, By Bear Skin 4 s.—1781, bushel potatoes 7 s. 6 d.—

Ebenezer Cory Dr, June 14<sup>th</sup> 1774, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gallon Rum 2 s. 2 d.

July 8th, To  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gallon Rum 2 s. 12th, To  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gallon Rum 2 s.—16th To a Gallon Rum 4 s.—20th To a Gallon Rum 4 s.—25th To a Gallon Rum 4 s. 6 d.—Augt 1st To a Gallon Rum 4 s. 6 d.—3d, To  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gallon Rum 2 s. 3 d.

This is an instance among many in which it may be seen that rum was extensively sold by the pastor without class distinction. It may be noted that this was in harvest time.

Jany 22d 1790, David Morton Crd by *Donation* 0-12-0

1773, 3 Quarts of peas 10 d.—Spelling book 2 s. 6. d.—9 lbs & 14 oz of Tobacco 0-6-7—

On Novr 30th 1786, Doct. Moses G. Elmer opened an account against his father which was continued up to Novr 18th 1800. At first prices were stated, but later were neglected. No credits are given. The Doctor aided his father very extensively in his declining years. His charges are interesting. For a professional visit 1 s.—an oz flor Sulphur 1 s.—an oz of Paregoric 5 s.—purgative draught of Castor Oil 2 s. 6 d.—bleeding (V. S.) 1 s.—Opium pill 1 s.—Turkey 4 s. 6 d. Potatoes 1 s. 3 pr bushel. Barrell of Cyder 11 s.—100 Oysters 2 s. 5 d.—3 Partridges 3 s. 0 d.—a bear skin 4 s.—fox skin 4 s.

These quotations are made from Dr. Elmer's Ledger, begun in 1783, the closing year of the War of the Revolution.

N. B. Came to Stony hill The first wednesday in July 1803. [This place of residence was owned in 1850 by John Marshall, as shown on Littell's Map of New Providence, published about that time.]

Sept 1803—Dr to Ebenz<sup>r</sup> Lyon for eleven Quarts of Spts—

March 1<sup>st</sup> 1804 agreed with Mr George Brown to draw my firewood one half of the whole at least to be oak, one load for me and another for him equally between us—I am to employ no one else—in case of failure Damages to be paid—on both sides—the firewood to be Cut in double lengths

March 26<sup>th</sup> for Neglects in the above bargain, for deceiving and paying no Regard to his word and promise—going to work for others when he declared he would come & drawing wood for me my Suffering by the means—hiring others—Willson—0-11-0.

Jan<sup>ry</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1804. I have agreed with Jon: Totten & he with me that he will do what work & Business that myself and mine Cannot do that I will hire no one but him when he works for me I will board him and he is to take his pay in firewood

Test. Jon: Elmer  
Jonathan Totten

Led A. p 77

Feb<sup>y</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1804 for failure and my suffering for his neglect in the above 0-5-0 for my taking care of his hog pens Creatures and Damages 2-0-0 To Apples in the orchard—To rails taken out of the Orchard—2 or 3 hundred rails—To Damages done to the house breaking and destroying—not repairing——

To my suffering in a little Cold Room where I was Confined—while in the Other Room were lying inn, Nursing—Manufacturing Butchering and the merest Bedlam for noise and uproar with the children who were left to their own heads being left by their Parents Day & Night—To the Rent of the place one Year and the abuse of it—planting and not hoeing letting the weeds grow higher than the Corn £20-0-0.

Sheep running over the place cows eating the young apple trees—Milk for tea—how many weeks I know not—firewood—Jon: Totten's Acct<sup>d</sup>

27<sup>th</sup> March 1804 Jonathan Totten went out with his family from my house that was, on Stony hill——

March 27<sup>th</sup> 1804 William Simpson moved in——Led I, p 110.

This is the latest business entry.

Mr. Elmer was very precise in his business transactions and disposed to record in detail whatever occurred of this nature. He was exacting and at the same time facetious. This is evident from the following:

July 27<sup>th</sup> 1791. Col: Potter & the New Representatives of the Turkey Congregation Dr to Drawing a Petition to call the Presby<sup>y</sup> 0-2-6, to Drawing a Petition for my Dismission 0-2-6. Col. Potter Dr to boarding Mr Foster 0-15-0.

This was a serious occasion. Complaints were uttered in private that he had become incapacitated by his intemperate habits and his neglect of his parishional duties, for the sacred office of the ministry. In his mercantile activity through a long period of time he had been supplying some of his Elders and other members of his parish with rum, as his own books lamentably show, and beginning with "Cyder" he slowly and surely became a victim of the same power of evil. It has been said in the way of palliation that drinking was prevalent at that time, and that men had not learned the consequences of indulgence, but, in the Word it was written thousands of years ago, "*Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging.*" It is the privilege of the ministry to direct in the salvation of the people from the current of vice; therefore the admonition, "Be strong."

The following in the nature of an autobiography excites our deepest sympathies:

A memorandum—Doctor Mos. G. Elmer To bringing up a decrepid ugly negro boy imposed upon me by him 75 Dollars—to Jonathan Totten for his renting and abusing the place and his destroying things on the place for two years 35 Dollars—to a meat Cask 2 Dollars  $\frac{1}{2}$ —to my chair Cushion 1 Dollar &  $\frac{1}{2}$ —To a note from Henry Rolf 50 Dollars—to Cash to pay for Charles [a Slave] £92-0-0—The Doctor's Accts and mine, unsettled and if he has not one hundred pounds of my property in his hands notwithstanding the great noise and bustle he has made about my living on him—then I am Mistaken. I have offered and wished to Settle but he refused—item Dr to my watch 20 Dollars—Dr to my Staff 2 Dollars—my harness—4 or 5 horsewhips—The American Preacher all the Vol:—To Damadges for my hasty Removals 10 Dollars—many presents I have made him.

N. B. The Errors of a Man's Life both in Principle and Practice are very great and he stands in extreme need of forgiveness.

Such an one am I poor J<sup>n</sup> &c.

(Fear God alway watch & pray—  
Jonathan Elmer.)

Here end these extracts from the account-books of Mr. Elmer, as to business transactions. It is intended to give hereafter the record of baptisms and marriages entered by him in these same books.

BLOOMFIELD LETTERS.—In March, 1903, J. K. Bloomfield, of Oswego, New York, wrote that he had in his possession a letter of General Zebulon M Pike, written to General Joseph Bloomfield in 1813; Governor Bloomfield's Medal of the Cincinnati, and parchment descriptive of the objects of that Society; also a letter written by Dr. Moses Bloomfield.

DE HART'S "NOTES ON ELIZABETH."—About 1841 Captain William Chetwood De Hart contributed to the Elizabeth Journal a series of interesting articles under the head—"Passages in the History of Elizabethtown." His grandson, Mr. H. V. De Hart, has recently had in contemplation the reprinting of these notes. They would be welcomed by students of local history.



## Necrology.

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AUGUSTUS SAMPLE BARBER, SR., was of German-English descent, and was born in Mercersburg, Pa., on December 4, 1808, and died in Woodbury, March 25, 1895. At the age of fourteen years he entered the office of the *Franklin Repository and Transcript*, at Chambersburg, Pa., as an apprentice to the trade of a printer, and on reaching his majority entered the employ of L. Johnson & Co., type-founders, Philadelphia, where he worked several years. In 1834 he established *The Constitution, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser*, at Woodbury, N. J., which he successfully published for a period of fifty years, when he transferred the business to his son, Augustus S. Barber, Jr., who continued its publication until his death in 1900. The *Constitution* always exercised a good influence in the County of Gloucester, and ever commanded the confidence and support of the people of the county. Mr. Barber was a very influential member of the Presbyterian Church, being an elder thereof from 1838, and was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met at Madison, Wisconsin, a few years prior to his death. He was a very active member of the Gloucester County Bible Society, and a generous contributor for the spread of the Gospel. He never aspired to political office, but was entirely content to discharge his duties as an editor with true courage and manly fidelity. His personal qualities cannot be better described than in these words from the pen of his son, who succeeded him as the editor of *The Constitution*: "His life was a singularly pure and honorable one. He had exalted ideals, ideas and purposes, yet his life was a most humble one, free from ambition, save that ambition which dignifies and ennobles through a conscientious and consecrated life. The sense of honor was as inbred as his controlling aim to walk honorably. What he recognized as his duty he discharged to its full measure as a debt, due as well to himself as others. In social life he was a delightful companion. In his home life he was a charming ideal. In business life he was the soul of honor. In political life he

was thoroughly conscientious. In his Christian life he walked closely with God, in humblest trust and truest faith. He was a man."

AUGUSTUS SAMPLE BARBER, JR., youngest son of Augustus Sample and Mary Sparks Barber, was born in the house then attached to the old *Constitution* office, in Woodbury, on November 13, 1848, and died in Woodbury, August 15, 1900, and was buried in Salem. He received his education in the private schools of Woodbury, and then entered the printing office of his father, which afforded him a thorough course of training and enabled him to acquire a practical knowledge of the business. He assumed full editorial charge of the *Constitution* newspaper in June, 1891, and continued its publication until the time of his death. In assuming ownership and editorial charge of the paper he outlined his future course in these words:

"We have grown up with *The Constitution*—its later life has been our life. A loving and affectionate father, full of honor as of years, gave it the undivided service of his younger and maturer years, while in his later time we were associated with him in the duties incident to its direction . . . It was his by creation—it becomes ours by adoption. A guiding purpose in its management has always been to make it a clean, unobjectionable newspaper—one that could enter the home with the assurance that its contents could be read by every member of a family without causing a blush or calling for an apology. We shall be as careful that the matter presented shall not offend the proprieties of social life, much less be a menace to good breeding and morality. In politics, what we have been we are, and what we are we shall continue to be. Our views are firm convictions and steadfast. But differences of opinion are honestly entertained, and we shall continue to recognize that fact by an intercourse that shall be marked by courtesy and a fitting regard for the rights of others which are just as honestly held as our own rights."

His editorial labors were performed with decided ability, and he always squared his performances with the promises enunciated in his salutatory, and the paper under his control exercised a wide influence in local matters and in the political field. Mr. Barber was a conscientious Republican editor, and filled several public positions with success and honor. He

served two terms as County Collector of Gloucester County, with unchallenged integrity and exact correctness, and at the time of his death was Secretary of the New Jersey State Senate, and Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee. He was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, in Woodbury, and served as Secretary of the Board of Trustees for fourteen years, and was Superintendent of the Sabbath school at the time of his death, having served fifteen years in that capacity. He was a Mason, being a Past Master of Florence lodge, of Woodbury, and a delegation of his fellow members attended the funeral. Mr. Barber enjoyed a wide acquaintance over the State among public men, and was held in high esteem among his associates, whether in the broad and exciting field of politics, or the more quiet and unobtrusive work of the Church, as well as in the daily routine of business in the community in which he lived. His home life was perfect, and he was a faithful husband and father. Mr. George E. Pierson, of Woodbury, in concluding an obituary sketch of Mr. Barber, in one of the local newspapers of the town, remarked:

“In closing this testimonial no higher tribute can be paid to the memory of A. S. Barber, Jr., than to state the fact that he was the worthy son of a worthy father, Augustus S. Barber, Sr., whose joint lives covering a period of sixty-six years in Woodbury, have been like an open book to the people of the county of Gloucester, in their editorial conduct of the columns of the *Woodbury Constitution*, the leading weekly newspaper of the county, the influence of which was always exerted for the elevation and betterment of the whole county.”

Mr. Barber was twice married, his first wife being Miss H. Maria Chattin, of Salem, by whom he had two sons, the eldest dying in infancy, the youngest now surviving him, John Barber, of Washington, D. C., where he holds a Government clerkship. The second wife, who was Miss Minnie Forbes, of Philadelphia, survives him. There were no children by this marriage.

It may be added in this connection that the publication of the *Constitution* was continued until October, 1900, by Charles C. Jessup, the administrator of Mr. Barber, when it was sold

at public sale, and was purchased by Nelson W. Sparks, a cousin of Mr. Barber, a practical printer long connected with the office, who continued its publication, and kept it up to its high standard and maintained its reputation with the people of the county, for a period of two years. It was then sold at private sale to the *Constitution Company*, who are the present owners and publishers. The editor is Lewis W. Albright, with his son, William H. Albright, as assistant. Under their management, the *Constitution* still prospers and commands the support and confidence of the people of Gloucester County.

SINNICKSON CHEW, born in Mannington township, Salem county, January 27, 1830, died at his home in Camden, June 26, 1901. He was the son of Joseph Richards and Maria Sinnickson Chew. After a common school education in the schools of Salem, he began his business career at the early age of fifteen, first entering the office of the Woodbury "Constitution," at that time conducted by the late Augustus S. Barber, Sr. While serving his term as an apprentice in the printing trade, he was made the post-rider or distributor of the "Constitution" through the counties of Gloucester, Camden, the upper edge of Atlantic and some of the townships of Salem county. There were no railroads in any part of South Jersey in those days, and it required two days of hard driving in the heat of summer and the cold of winter to carry the newspaper to the staid old farmers of that section. As has been well said by another, "The post-boy of fifty odd years ago was an important person, and his weekly visit was awaited with a greater degree of interest than the visit of the postman of to-day." The rugged training Mr. Chew thus received at the outset of his career, developed his character and proved a valuable heritage to him in his later life. Mr. Chew's early connection with newspaper publishing instilled into him a love for journalism that was never diminished. He left the "Constitution" in 1851 and entered the Johnson Type Foundry in Philadelphia to better equip himself for the trade which he proposed to make his life's work. Leaving there after a year of service, he associated himself with William S. Sharp in the purchase of the

"National Standard" of Salem. In the active management of this paper he continued until 1862, when he purchased the "West Jersey Press," of Camden. From that time until his death he remained as editor of the "Press," and built up in Camden a large printing and publishing business. During his long residence in Camden he took at all times a prominent part in the growth of that city, and was always at the front in advancing the interests of southern New Jersey. In politics he was an ardent Republican, but never sought office. The only political position he ever held was that of Clerk of the House of Assembly, 1872 to 1874. For many years he was a member of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Editorial Association, and he and his associates of that Committee made the Association a potent factor in the State. At the time of his death, Mr. Chew was the Dean of the South Jersey editors, and as one of the "Old Guard" was held in universal respect and esteem. Mr. Chew married, in 1860, Sarah Miller, the daughter of Sheriff Samuel W. Miller of Salem County. At his death he was survived by the widow, one daughter, Mrs. Oliver Smith, and two sons, William H. and Edward H. Chew, who are now managing the newspaper properties left by their father in Camden and Salem. Mr. Chew was elected a Life Member of this Society, January 28, 1896.

ALFRED B. COE, born in Newark, August 7, 1842; died in that city March 8, 1900. He was elected a Life Member of this society, January 22, 1895, by donation of Newark Library Association stock, which his father, Judge Moses B. Coe, subscribed for when the Association was organized in 1847 for a Public Library for the city of Newark. His ancestors came from England, in 1634, settling first in Massachusetts, then going to Long Island, and finally his great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Coe, settled in Newark, purchasing property on the corner of High, Court and Washington streets, in 1723, a large portion of which is still owned by the Coe family. Mr. Coe was educated in the Newark Wesleyan Institute, now the Newark Academy, on the corner of High and William streets. He entered the firm of Bliven, Meade & Co., of New York, who

were in the hardware business. Afterwards, for several years, he was with the firm of W. F. Disosway & Co., in the leather business. He then entered the Merchants' National Bank, of New York, and was with that institution for over thirty-five years. After leaving there, for a period of six years, up to the time of his death, he and his son were engaged in the hardware business in Newark. For a number of years he was Treasurer of the West End Building and Loan Association. He became a member of the High Street Presbyterian Church in his youth. He married Anna Florence Horton, and they had a son, Herbert H. and two daughters. Florence, wife of Rush E. Heinich, and Emily Louise, wife of Frank Bancroft.

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### Notes, Queries and Replies.

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**MANNING.**—Nathaniel Manning, of Woodbridge or Piscataway, born about 1707, is said to have served as a Captain during the Colonial Wars. No record of him or his services is to be found in the office of the Adjutant-General of New Jersey.

**HENDERSON PORTRAITS.**—In the latter part of 1903, considerable correspondence was had with a party who claimed to be the owner of silhouette portraits of Dr. Thomas Henderson, of Monmouth county, and his wife. The portraits afterwards became the property of a gentleman in Trenton, who is a descendant of Dr. Henderson. Dr. Henderson will be remembered as the person who furnished the material for Elias Boudinot's "Memoirs of the Rev. William Tennent."

**BERGEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, April 3, 1902, it was

*Resolved*, That the New Jersey Historical Society takes great pleasure in extending its congratulations to the Bergen County Historical Society on the organization in that ancient county of a body devoted to the collecting and preservation of

facts and relics bearing on the history of that section of the State, and that the new Society be invited to affiliate with this Society under the provisions heretofore adopted for that purpose.

QUICK.—The earliest appearance of this name in the records of the Reformed Dutch of New York is in 1641, recording the marriage of Thomas Halen, young man, from Gloucester, to Mary Anna Mitfort van Bristol, widow of Willem Cuyck. The name last mentioned is evidently the Dutch way of spelling the name "Quick." In 1659 Theunis Theuniszzen Quick was a witness at a baptism. Thereafter the name "Quick" appears in 1673, 1682 (twice), and 1683. Notices of the Quick family are found in Plumb's "History of Hanover, Pennsylvania," page 456; and in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume XXXVIII, page 60.

WITHERSPOON ON SLAVERY.—In the New Jersey Assembly, Wednesday, May 26, 1790—

Mr. Witherspoon, from the Committee appointed to take into consideration the petition for the abolition of negro slavery, reported [abstract]:

1. By the law now in force the importation of slaves from any part of the world is prohibited except the actual servants of emigrants from other States or occasional residents.

2. The exportation of slaves from this State is also prohibited.

3. The law as it stands gives great encouragement to the voluntary manumission of slaves.

4. By the law as it stands slaves are protected against violence.—This State might enact that all born after the passage of the law might be free at a certain age, for example 28 years as is the case in Pennsylvania, but that from the state of society among us, the privileges and progress of the principles of universal liberty there is little reason to think there will be any slaves at all among us 28 years hence, and that experience seems to show that precipitation in the matter may do more harm than good, not only to the citizens of the State in general, but to the slaves themselves.

The House agreed.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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## FIRST MEETING IN THE SOCIETY'S NEW HOME.

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October 30, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was for the first time held in the Library Building on West Park Street, Newark.

The President, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, called the meeting to order, and Ernest E. Coe was elected Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President read his annual report, as follows :

Meetings of the Board of Trustees have been held regularly each month and have been well attended. Your chairmain has been present at each meeting, and has, with one exception, been present at the rooms one day of each week during the year.

The detailed reports of what has been done during the past year will be given by the several committees and officers. These combined will constitute the report of the Board of Trustees, with the addition of these few words of a more general character.

Very much has been accomplished in the past year in the growth and prosperity of this society. In the possession and occupancy of this building, this society has, for the first time in its history, a suitable and creditable home, and for this great boon the Society is largely indebted to the good friends who have donated their shares of stock in the Newark Library Association, and to each of these public-spirited citizens grateful thanks are due.

And to the generous friends, who by their liberal gifts of money, have thus enabled the Society to obtain so many shares of the Library stock, which could be had *only by purchase*, is due a large debt of gratitude, not only for their liberality but also for the noble example they have set for others to follow. until the Society shall not only be free from debt, but shall have a permanent fund, sufficient to do its work in a way that shall be a credit to *itself* and to the *old State* whose name it bears.

Next to obtaining possession of this building the most important action of the Board of Trustees has been the formation and inauguration of the Woman's Branch of this Society.

The valuable and effective work of Miss Quinby and her associates, is manifest not only in the Library and historical collections, but also in the increase of the membership and in the greatly increased interest in the Society by people in all parts of the state. In fact this branch, of less than one year's growth, is already a large part of this historical tree.

The energetic services of these capable women is a constant reminder of the loss sustained by the Society in its failure to establish, many years earlier, this Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Miss M. A. Quinby, President of the Woman's Branch, read her annual report, as follows :



In April last, the Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society organized a Woman's Branch, appointed six officers for the new Society, with a Board of Managers representing every county in the state, and framed a Constitution and By-Laws. At a meeting held at the residence of the President of the Woman's Branch, this Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. The formal opening of the New Jersey Historical Society's new quarters in the old Library Building in West Part Street, was held on May 29th, 1901, under the auspices of the Woman's Branch, which was inaugurated on that day, with a luncheon to invited guests and members of the whole Society, and formal exercises at 2:30 o'clock.

Appropriate addresses were made by the President of the Historical Society, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Mr. Chandler W. Riker, Prof. Paul Van Dyke and the Rev. James I. Vance.

Through the efforts of Miss Lathrop a fine Loan Exhibition was arranged, and all enjoyed the opportunity of seeing many rare historic relics.

Since our organization we have striven in every way to supplement the work of the parent Society. We have had painted and grained seven bookcases, adding glass doors to two of them. We have bought six glass cases, with their tables, have had framed eighteen deeds and pictures, replaced two awnings, bought six tables for use in the Library, and chairs and tables for the Committee Room of the Woman's Branch.

Our Treasurer, Miss Murray, reports that she has received \$783. Of this \$215 was given by the President and Board of Trustees individually for the expenses of the inauguration on May 29th. The disbursements have been \$698.68, leaving a balance of \$84.32.

We have an Associate Membership of 135. Besides the Associate members we have secured four Life members and seventeen Contributing members for the parent Society.

During the summer the old letters and papers of the Historical Society have been thoroughly looked over, and a large autographic collection has been made and placed on exhibition.

At the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Branch, held on Oct. 9th, 1901, the Officers and Board of Managers appointed by the Trustees in May, were unanimously elected subject to the confirmation of the President and Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society at their monthly meeting in November.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. QUINBY,  
President of Woman's Branch.

Mr. Francis M. Tichenor offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the New Jersey Historical Society hereby fully approves and endorses the action of its Board of Trustees, in the formation and inauguration of the Woman's Branch of this Society.

Mr. William C. Morton, Treasurer, made the following report, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes :

**TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT TO OCT. 1ST, 1901.**

**Capital Account:**

Balance to credit of account last annual meeting.....\$ 3,914 98

**Donations:**

Aaron Carter.....	\$ 1,000
F. P. Olcott.....	1,000
John F. Dryden.....	1,000
Robt. F. Ballantine.....	2,500
Leslie D. Ward, M. D.....	1,000
Edward F. Young.....	1,000

F. Frelinghuysen.....	\$ 500
Eugene Vanderpool.....	172 09
Est. Henry G. Darcy.....	50
William Jackson.....	50
	<hr/> \$ 8,272 09

## Life Members:

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart.....	\$ 50
Mrs. W. Elwood Speakman .....	50
Mrs. Amzi Dodd.....	50
Mrs. John H. Ballantine.....	50
Mrs. H. B. Frissell.....	50
Miss M. A. Freeman.....	50
Miss H. K. Freeman.....	50
Miss Louise C. Dodd .....	50
Miss Cornelia B. Halsey.....	50
Dr. Stephen Pierson.....	50
Mr. Albert H. Vernam.....	50
Mr. James Clark.....	50
	<hr/> 600

Loan—Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.....	18,000
Interest—Savings Bank Interest.....	50 12
	<hr/> 26,022 21
	<hr/> \$30,837 19

## Disbursed:

Purchase of Newark Library Association Stock...	\$ 24,305
Paid on account of Mutual Benefit Life Insurance	
Company's Loan.....	6,000
	<hr/> 30,305 00
	<hr/> \$ 442 19

## Book Account:

Balance to credit of account last Annual meeting..	\$ 163 91
Books sold during year.....	127
	<hr/> \$ 290 91
Less Books purchased during year.....	13
	<hr/> \$ 277 91

## General Account:

Balance to credit of account last Annual meeting.....	\$ 680 12
Less balance credit of Book account at last Annual meeting, transferred.....	163 91
	<hr/> \$ 516 21

## Received:

Rent West Park street property. ....	\$ 1,466 74
Dues from Contributing members.....	1,010
	<hr/> 2,476 74
	<hr/> \$ 2,992 95

## Disbursed:

Salary Librarian.....	\$ 900
Janitor, wages.....	375
Petty cash.....	45
Extra help moving.....	117
Commission collecting rent.....	73 30
Rent of rooms, Bank and Broad.....	250
Lighting, gas and electric.....	11 18
Insurance.....	100

Interest on Loan.....	\$	179	11	
Carting, moving.....		73		
Printing, Stationery.....		94	70	
Storage on Books.....		24	50	
Furniture.....		10	25	
Coal.....		5	50	
Repairs and Cleaning Heater.....		45	15	
Surrogate's fees, Eagles Co.....		6		
				\$ 2,309 69
				683 25
				\$ 1,403 36

Cash in Bank, \$1,403 36.

AMZI DODD, }  
CYRUS PECK, } Finance Committee.  
AARON CARTER, }

Mr. Francis M. Tichenor, Chairman of the Library Committee, read the following report, which was ordered to be spread upon the minutes :

The Library Committee beg to report that during April, 1901, all the effects of the Library were moved from the corner of Bank and Broad streets to this building, which now houses all the possessions of the Society. Six van-loads of books were brought from Mulligan's storehouse, and with 250 boxes of books and pamphlets heretofore stored in the cellar of this building were placed on the shelves or carried to the third floor. Some of the books in the cellar had been slightly injured in storage, but the Society had so greatly outgrown its old quarters that it was obliged to store wherever it could be accommodated.

The rearrangement of the books on the shelves, begun by the previous librarian, Miss Palmer, has been continued, and the classification by the decimal system is bringing together the material on each subject. The ample and adjustable shelf-room afforded by the building makes this possible, while we were before obliged to a great extent to arrange by size. The gallery shelves have been filled with publications of the U. S. government. About 5000 volumes have been compared, the duplicates laid aside, and the remainder placed in chronological order on the shelves, giving, with a few gaps between the 15th and 23d Congresses, a complete series of documents from the 1st to the 56th Congress. We have now on our shelves the nucleus of the Newark Library Association Library, consisting mainly of genealogies and books of reference of a nature constantly in demand. Through correspondence with kindred Societies and Institutions with which the Society exchanges, we are completing our files of such publications.

From the sale of the Society's own publications and duplicates the sum of \$127 has been realized, and this amount credited to the Book Account. The bound newspapers have been provided with shelving in the gallery, but many of the volumes sadly need rebinding, and our unbound papers suffer from the necessary handling consequent to the moving, and need protection for the future.

The usefulness of the Society's rich collection is greatly hampered by the lack of an adequate catalogue. The progress of the classification aids in making the material accessible, but does not fill the place of such a catalogue. We have gained greatly in having all the genealogies and New Jersey local histories on our cards. This is, however, but a small part of what is absolutely necessary.

The attendance at the Library, as well as the amount of books, pamphlets and miscellaneous articles received, has fully doubled in the past year, making it more than ever necessary to properly equip the important material in our possession.

Perhaps the greatest gain of the year has been in the assistance given by the organization of the Woman's Branch, and in the efficient and practical manner that they have put their hands to the work. Their attractive arrangement of the Museum has added greatly to the increasing interest of the Society.

F. M. TICHENOR, *Chairman*.

Mr. Ernest E. Coe, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that since the last annual meeting 18 members had died ; 45 Life members and 62 Contributing members had been added to the Society ; that there are now enrolled on the books 12 Patrons, 470 Life, and 277 Contributing members, in all, 759 members. The report was ordered on file.

On motion the Chair appointed Mr. F. H. Beach, Mr. F. M. Tichenor and Dr. Charles Stockton a committee to nominate five persons to be elected Trustees for three years, and two Trustees for two years to fill vacancies.

Mr. Charles Bradley reported the following :

The Building Committee of the New Jersey Historical Society begs to report that since the last meeting of the Society an arrangement has been entered into between the Newark Library Association and the New Jersey Historical Society for the joint occupancy of the building, thereby retaining the early relations which existed between these honored institutions. The details of the interest held by the Society in the Library Association property are fully set forth in the Treasurer's statement. It is a matter of congratulation that this long looked for event has finally been consummated and the Society housed in a proper and creditable home.

The formal opening of the building by the Society was inaugurated last May by dignified and appropriate exercises, and we can only refer to the building itself as being the best evidence of the work we have done.

Very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES BRADLEY, Chairman.

Mr. William Nelson, for the Committee on Publication, made a verbal report, stating that the Proceedings for the years 1897 and 1898 were in the hands of the printer.

Miss M. F. Wait, the Librarian, reported that the books and pamphlets added to the Library during the year number 2408, an increase of 961 over last year. There are at present on the shelves, over 20,000 bound volumes, and between 15,000 and 20,000 pamphlets. Of the additions for the year, 358 volumes were received in exchange, 1170 were government and State publications, and 880 were gifts from friends of the Society.

Mr. William Nelson, Corresponding Secretary, gave a long account of his correspondence with a large number of persons seeking historical information, having received over 300 letters during the year. A vote of thanks was tendered to him for his services.

The Committee on Nominations reported the names of the following gentlemen to be elected Trustees for three years : Jonathan W. Roberts, Aaron Carter, Cyrus Peck, Ernest E. Coe and Charles Bradley, and for the unexpired term of two years, John F. Dryden and Wilberforce Freeman. On motion the Corresponding Secretary cast the ballot for the above named persons and they were declared elected.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch, after which the Society was called to order and the President introduced to the audience Hon. Francis J. Swayze,

who delivered an exceedingly interesting address on "America's greatest contribution to civilization."

A standing vote of thanks was given to Judge Swayze, and a copy was requested for publication.

Mr. William Nelson offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the New Jersey Historical Society desires at this time to place on record its high sense of appreciation of the indefatigable zeal and most effective labors of Hon. Jonathan W. Roberts, the President of the Society during the past year, to which we are largely indebted for the success of the movement which culminated this year in the acquiring of the splendid new building in West Park street, in which the Society is now housed, almost free from debt : whereby for the first time since its organization in 1845, the Society has a home of its own for the safe and commodious keeping and exhibition of its incomparable and priceless collections.

This was adopted by a rising vote.

Meeting adjourned.

ERNEST E. COX, *Secretary*.

### Members of the New Jersey Historical Society, elected in 1900-01.

#### PATRONS.

Aaron Carter,	Orange,	May 3, 1901
John F. Dryden,	Newark,	June 7, 1901
Miss Cornelia U. Halsey,	Newark,	July 5, 1901
Frederick P. Olcott,	Bernardsville,	May 3, 1901
Dr. Leslie D. Ward,	Newark,	Aug. 2, 1901
Edward F. C. Young,	Jersey City,	Sept. 6, 1901

#### LIFE MEMBERS.

William R. Baldwin,	Delavan, Ill.,	Oct. 4, 1901
Joseph Burr Bartram,	Newark,	March 1, 1901
Mrs. Samuel R. Bucknell,	Scotch Plains,	July 5, 1901
James Clark,	Plainfield,	Nov. 21, 1900
William I. Cooper,	Newark,	March 1, 1901
Mrs. Amzi Dodd,	Bloomfield,	May 3, 1901
Miss Louise C. Dodd,	Bloomfield,	May 3, 1901
Rev. John B. Drury, D. D.,	New Brunswick,	Feb. 1, 1901
James P. Dusenberry,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1901
Miss Helen K. Freeman,	Orange,	May 3, 1901
Miss Marion A. Freeman,	Orange,	May 3, 1901
Mrs. H. B. Frissell,	Hampton, Va.,	May 3, 1901
Miss Cornelia B. Halsey,	Newark,	May 3, 1901

Miss Cornelia V. W. Halsey,	Rockaway,	July 5, 1901
Edmund D. Halsey,	Rockaway,	July 5, 1901
Miss Alice W. Hayes,	Newark,	June 7, 1901
Howard W. Hayes,	Newark,	June 7, 1901
Mrs. Garret A. Hobart,	Paterson,	April 5, 1901
Charles Huntington Jackson,	Newark,	Aug. 2, 1901
Rev. Frederick W. Jackson,	Hot Springs, N. C.,	Aug. 2, 1901
John B. Jackson,	Berlin, Germany,	Aug. 2, 1901
Oliver Wolcott Jackson,	Newark,	Aug. 2, 1901
William Fessenden Jackson,	Newark,	Aug. 2, 1901
Dr. Archibald Mercer,	Newark,	March 1, 1901
Charles Wolcott Parker,	Jersey City,	July 5, 1901
Chauncey G. Parker,	Newark,	July 5, 1901
Cortlandt Parker, Jr.,	Newark,	July 5, 1901
Lieut-Col. James Parker,	Washington, D. C.,	July 5, 1901
Robert Meade Parker,	Newark,	July 5, 1901
Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D.,	Princeton,	Feb. 1, 1901
Joseph J. Pharo,	Tuckerton,	March 1, 1901
Dr. Stephen Pierson,	Morristown,	April 5, 1901
William Rockwell,	Plainfield,	March 1, 1901
James M. Seymour,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1901
William A. Simonson,	Newark,	Sept. 6, 1901
Mrs. W. Ellwood Speakman,	Woodbury,	April 5, 1901
William Stainsby,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1901
Miss Gertrude H. Thomas,	Newark,	Sept. 6, 1901
Rev. Alex. H. Tuttle, D. D.,	East Orange,	Feb. 1, 1901
Harrison Van Duyne,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1901
Albert H. Vernam,	Morristown,	May 3, 1901
Foster M. Voorhees,	Elizabeth,	Feb. 1, 1901
Marcus L. Ward,	Newark,	March 1, 1901
Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D.,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1901

## CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

William D. Ackerson,	Newton,	March 1, 1901
William F. Allen,	South Orange,	June 7, 1901
Dr. Milton N. Armstrong,	Newton,	March 1, 1901
Louis Bamberger,	Newark,	Oct. 4, 1901
William S. Bate,	Elizabeth,	Oct. 4, 1901
Alfred D. Beeken,	Fanwood,	Feb. 1, 1901
Thomas W. Bentley,	Newton,	March 1, 1901
Mrs. James J. Bergen,	Somerville,	May 3, 1901
Mrs. Charles Bradley,	Newark,	April 5, 1901
Miss Ella A. Brown,	Newark,	May 3, 1901
Miss Catharine L. Burnet,	Newark,	April 5, 1901
Miss Rachel A. Burnet,	Newark,	April 5, 1901
Samuel Clark,	Newark,	May 3, 1901

Miss Elizabeth C. Cobb,	Parsippany,	Nov. 3, 1900
Lucius A. Cole,	East Orange,	Feb. 1, 1901
V. Lansing Collins,	Princeton,	May 3, 1901
Mrs. Thomas J. Craven,	Salem,	May 3, 1901
David R. Daly,	Jersey City,	April 5, 1901
Henry A. Dawee,	Newark,	March 1, 1901
Stephen S. Day,	Morristown,	Jan. 4, 1901
Felix Field,	Newark,	Oct. 4, 1901
Rev. Joseph F. Folsom,	Kearny,	March 1, 1901
L. M. Frank,	Newark,	Oct. 4, 1901
Miss Altha E. Hatch,	Morris Plains,	March 1, 1901
Thomas T. Hoagland,	Rockaway,	May 3, 1901
Mrs. Edward P. Holden,	Madison,	July 5, 1901
Mrs. Nelson Holmes,	Boonton,	June 7, 1901
David R. Hull,	Newton,	April 5, 1901
Dr. Edward J. Ill,	Newark,	May 3, 1901
Miss Mary Jenkins,	Boonton,	May 3, 1901
Miss Josephine Leaming,	Cape May Court House,	May 3, 1901
Adrian Lyon,	Perth Amboy,	May 3, 1901
Miss Frances Mc Murtry,	Newton,	April 5, 1901
Mrs. Elias J. Marsh,	Paterson,	April 5, 1901
George P. Mellick,	Plainfield,	Feb. 1, 1901
Miss Kate A. Mott,	Bordentown,	May 3, 1901
Miss Rosa Murray,	Paterson,	May 3, 1901
Henry W. Nichols,	Newark,	June 7, 1901
Miss Julia H. Nichols,	Newark,	June 7, 1901
Henry E. Niese,	Jersey City,	Nov. 21, 1900
Mrs. Francis Pell,	Newark,	April 5, 1901
Mrs. J. O. H. Pitney,	Newark,	May 3, 1901
Walter B. Plume,	Orange,	April 5, 1901
John L. Ramage,	Orange,	June 7, 1901
Wilbur F. Rose,	Camden,	June 7, 1901
Dr. William G. Schauffler,	Lakewood,	Nov. 3, 1900
Morford B. Strait,	Rockaway,	June 7, 1901
Mrs. Joseph Thompson,	Atlantic City,	May 3, 1901
Mrs. William E. Tillinghast,	Englewood,	June 7, 1901
Henry H. Truman,	Orange,	June 7, 1901
Mrs. John J. Tucker,	Belleville,	June 7, 1901
Dewitt Van Buskirk,	Bayonne,	Dec. 7, 1900
Charles R. Vincent,	Fanwood,	Feb. 1, 1901
Miss Marie F. Wait,	New York City,	Jan. 4, 1901
Philip S. Wilson,	Newton,	March 1, 1901
Robert S. Woodruff,	Trenton,	May 3, 1901
William W. Woodward,	Newton,	Feb. 1, 1901
Henry Young, Jr.,	Newark,	May 3, 1901

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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NO. 2.

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AN EXAMINATION OF OLD MAPS OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

with reference to

The Identification of the Nutley Area and Washington's  
Route across it, and to the Boundary Dispute between  
Newark and Acquackanonk.

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BY ELIZABETH STOW BROWN.

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Nutley, formerly called Franklin, was the northeastern part<sup>1</sup> of the Newark Tract purchased from the Indians in 1667. The Yantacaw or Third River divides the town of Nutley into two nearly equal parts, and from its mouth was surveyed the old north line of the Newark Tract of the "Indian Bill of Sale." The early settlers and surveyors attached great importance to water supply and water power. This little stream, that rises near First Mountain and empties into the Passaic about ten miles from its mouth, did not escape their notice. Hence an identification of Third River on old maps, identifies the Nutley Area. The old north line of the Newark Tract is now the northern boundary of Essex County (established 1837); and the eastern portion of this line is the northern boundary of Nutley to-day. (See *History of Nutley*, compiled by Elizabeth S. Brown.)

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<sup>1</sup> Area about four square miles.



The maps of Northern New Jersey examined have been found in the New Jersey Historical Society, in the New York Historical Society and in the Lenox Library, New York. They are comprised in the Bancroft Collection, the De Witt-Thornton Collection, and the Ford Collection in the Lenox Library; the De Witt Collection of the Erskine manuscript maps at the New York Historical Society; the Atlas to Stedman's History of the American War (British), and the Atlas to Marshall's Life of Washington, in the Lenox Library. The maps have also been examined in the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery (1747), and in other standard works upon the history of New Jersey. The large maps, most of which are included in the great atlases of Jeffreys and Faden, are splendid engravings on copper, many of them colored. Their artistic charm certainly enhances their antiquarian interest; and in some cases, at least, their greater value lies in this direction.

The earliest map of New Jersey known is that of A. Vanderdonck, 1656. It is a curious document, evidently made up from fishermen's tales. Dutch surveyors of the early days perhaps did not care to penetrate the interior of this wild land. We find here the Esopus River connecting the Delaware and the Hudson, and the Passaic pursuing a perfectly straight course from its source to its mouth. This map has been repeatedly copied. Whitehead (*East Jersey under the Proprietors*) says that it was also the foundation of Ogilby's map of 1671, and others later. Our Third River does not appear on this map.

No maps of the Proprietary Period, except that of the Quintipartite Deed, are found in the libraries of this region.

In the De-Witt Thornton Atlas, Lenox Library, there is a "New Map of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania," undated and unsigned, which has some features as grotesque as that of Vanderdonck's. Such is the connection of the Passaic and the Hudson by a large branch. First, Second and Third Rivers are put down, and "Copper Mine" (Schuyler's) opposite Second River. "Copper Mine" appears on many old maps where no other place-name in the

region is noted. As "Copper Mine" was not opened till 1719, this map must be later than that date.

After the English surveyors came, attached to the staff of Royal Governors, or to the British Army, fairly good maps appear. The three small tributaries of the Passaic were duly considered and the detail of the physical outline of the neighborhood, the three ridges, was not overlooked. The River Road was often put in when even the three rivers were omitted. John Hills, Second Lieutenant, 23rd Regiment, made the most important maps of the country hereabout, some of them several years before the Revolution. Major Holland, Surveyor-General of the Northern District in America, drew some of the maps in Jeffreys' great "American Atlas," folio, 1776. The maps of Stedman's "History of the American War" (British) are most of them Hills'. Some of Hills' maps are also found in the "Atlas of Battles of the American Revolution." The "North American Atlas" (Wm. Faden, 1777) is a collection of maps many of which were surveyed by Sauthier and Ratzer. We find here three very interesting maps of this locality. No. 16 by Sauthier shows First, Second and Third Rivers, Newark and Acquackanonck, and the hills of Northern New Jersey, even our hills outlined. No. 19, also by Sauthier, shows the "Engagement at White Plains and operations following." The American Army is shown crossing Acquackanonk Bridge and going down the River Road to Newark. The route of Cornwallis from Fort Lee is also given. Map No. 20 shows on a very large scale "Passaick River, Newark and Acquackanonck," River Road, and Second and Third Rivers. This is dated 1776. Map No. 24 is that from the boundary survey made by "Bernard Ratzer, Lieutenant in the 60th Regiment, with Gerard Banker and others," by order of the Commissioners "appointed to settle the partition line between the provinces of New Jersey and New York." First, Second and Third Rivers are down and the hills are outlined. The River Road is given and Copper Mine.

Whitehead in his paper in 1859 on "Circumstances leading to the establishment in 1769 of the Northern Boundary line

between New York and New Jersey," speaks of the following engineers and surveyors by name: Anthony Dennis, T. Milledge, David Rittenhouse, Captain John Montresor, and intimates that there were others not named. Whitehead gives a description of surveys which "were incorporated into one general map." He says also: "It is presumed that this map was constructed, but whether now in existence or not, has not been ascertained. From the details it must have contained it would be a valuable acquisition could it be found." While this Map No. 24 of Faden's North American Atlas seems to answer the description, it cannot be the one referred to, for it would have been accessible to Whitehead when he wrote in 1859. I find also a second edition of this map, detached, at the N. Y. Historical Society. A note says "In this second edition Great Use has been made of several Military Surveys generously communicated by officers of the British Troops and of the Regiments of Hesse and Anspach."

A map of Hills, No. 2 in Stedman's "Atlas of the History of the American War," showing certain "operations of the Royal Army" "in East and West Jersey," shows Newark, "Lit." (Little or First?) River, Second River, Third River, and upon the last, four dots denoting dwellings.

In Washington's Writings, (Vol. IV., p. 266, Jared Sparks Ed., 1834) is an exquisitely engraved map showing Washington's crossing of the Passaic River and the camp at Newark, with the line of march down the River Road in dotted lines.

The "Atlas to Marshall's Life of Washington," published in 1807, has a map showing the positions of the American and British Armies after crossing the North River in 1776, "drawn by S. Lewis from Surveys, by order of General Washington." The River Road from "Aquakununk" to Newark is plain, but the three lower branches of the Passaic are omitted.

In the early part of the Revolution Washington evidently had at his command certain maps of the British surveyors widely published by this time. But they must have been very inadequate, for the best of the British maps are dated during or just after the war. Robert Erskine, F. R. S., was made

Geographer and Surveyor-General to the Continental Army in 1778, dying within two years after. He had made some surveys for Washington before then, since one map is known, dated 1777.

The Erskine maps are of unusual interest, not only because they are in manuscript and but a few of them have been published, but also because they are said, on the best authority, to be perfectly accurate surveys.

Robert Erskine was the son of the Rev. Ralph Erskine of Dunfermline in Scotland, whose tomb may be seen at Dryburgh Abbey. Young Erskine, unsuccessful in mercantile pursuits in London, came to America to become manager of the iron mines of the London Company in 1771 or 1772 (*Annals of Morris County.—Rev. J. F. Tuttle*). The London Company owned extensive tracts of land at Ringwood, Long Pond (Greenwood Lake) and Charlottenberg, at each of which places they had erected furnaces and forges. The iron works known as the "Sterling Iron Works" had existed for many years before this. Charles Clinton's Field Book, 1735 to 1749, which covers his surveys of the region, mentions iron works here as early as 1745. The old Sterling Furnace, where a part, at least, of the West Point Chain was forged, was set up in 1751. (See *Sterling Furnace and the West Point Chain*, by Macgrane Coxe.)

A large number of Robert Erskine's papers are in the New Jersey Historical Society, his diaries, account books and letters. The letters to his family and friends in Scotland tell of the affairs of the London Company, of the growth of the revolt of the colonies, of his disapproval of the policy of Parliament, of the development of his interest in the wrongs of the colonies, and of his final determination to embrace their cause. Erskine applied to the general Congress after the war began to have the men of the London Company exempt from military duty except in special emergencies. He had a company of his own organized, equipped, drilled, and ready on short notice to march. He received a Captain's commission Aug. 17, 1775. Erskine died at Ringwood, Oct. 2, 1780, at the age of 45. His grave is about a quarter of a mile from the

- ruins of the old Ringwood Furnace, near the road leading to West Milford. Beside him lie the remains of his faithful clerk, Robert Monteath.

The Erskine Maps, in manuscript, in the N. Y. Historical Society, were dated between 1778 and 1780. Nos. 47, 48, 79, and several others are good maps of this region. It will be remembered that Washington regarded Passaic Bridge as a strategic point of importance, and the region round about was carefully surveyed.

Map No. 79 B is entitled "From Newark thro' Aquack-nonk to Gotham."<sup>1</sup> Third and Second Rivers are shown, and between are a list of homesteads, taverns, and a storehouse. From north to south the names read, "Vandyke, Halfmoon Tavern, Kingsley, Sherman's Tavern," (just at mouth of Second River), and "Storehouse, Stephen Cortlandt," (up Second River from its mouth). The names of Vandyke and Kingsley are unknown by tradition or record, as river front residents of the Revolutionary days, and their resemblance to Van Riper and King who did belong there, suggests that the scout-surveyors might have mistaken names. There is one other Erskine map, of which a photograph in a sale catalogue was shown to me at the N. Y. Historical Society. The map was sold at Libbie's, May 15, 1906.<sup>2</sup> It is dated 1777 and is inscribed, "delineated for the use of His Excellency General Washington." Second and Third Rivers are plainly given, as well as the River Road, even to its curve at Delawanna.

Three maps showing the region between Passaic and Newark are found in the News' History of Passaic. It is stated that they were copied by special permission from maps in the War Department at Washington. They are Royal Army maps. The third is a map of Hills'. The first and third show First, Second and Third Rivers and the River Road. They are dated 1779, 1776, 1781.

The maps in the Bill in Chancery are three. The third only shows First and Second Rivers, and the mouth of Third River.

<sup>1</sup> Not Manhattan, but a small settlement near the present Clifton.

<sup>2</sup> Sale price \$500.

Whitehead in "*East Jersey under the Proprietors*" (1846; 2d ed. 1875) has a map marked, "Map of the Settled Portion of East Jersey about the year 1682." It is made up from historical data, and one feature gives it a special interest for us, for Third River is made the boundary line between Newark and Acquackanonk. This is the only acknowledgment of that boundary line that I have found in maps. The inquiry about the boundary dispute started from this map. Then followed a search of older maps and records accessible, and inquiries as to local traditions.

The southern boundary of Acquackanonk is described in the Acquackanonk Patent as "Beginning from the northernmost bound of the town of Newark, from the lowermost part thereof to the uppermost as far as the steep rocks or mountains, and from thence," etc. The north boundary of Newark in the Indian Bill of Sale was "from the mouth of Third River northwest to the mountain." Acquackanonk claimed down to Third River. Newark asserted her rights up to the old north line of the Indian Bill of Sale. This disputed area was about half the present Nutley territory, and as such its history concerns us.

In the Newark Town Records there are several references to the dispute.

P. 78.—Town Meeting, May 3, 1680.—"It is agreed that there shall be a Committee chosen, to petition the Deputy Governor and Council to enlarge and settle our Town Bounds. And by Reason we have been hindered and deprived of the Neck and Hackquekanung also; we desire to have it made up in that Land and Meadow called Poquanuck, and to have a charter for the whole." A committee was appointed for this purpose.

P. 94.—Town Meeting, March 22, 1683-4.—"Azariah Crane, Joseph Riggs, Edward Ball and Samuel Harrison, are chosen to lay out the Bounds between us and Hockquekanung, and to make no other agreement with them of *any other Bounds than what was formerly.*"

P. 128.—Town Meeting, March 11th, 1718-19.—"They have also agreed to renew the Line between Newark and Ackquackanong, the first Monday in April next."

P. 128.—Town Meeting, April 6th, 1719.—“The Line was then Renewed, and there was present from Newark” — — — — (9 names) “from Acquackanong” — — — (3 names).

References to the boundary dispute are also found in the New Jersey Colonial Documents, N. J. Archives, Vol. XIII.

P. 315 —On the “17th of March, 1703. At a Council held at Perth Amboy.” “The Petition of the Inhabitants liveing above the towneship of Newarke Setting forth as p<sup>r</sup> the Petition that they have Sufred Severall hardshippes from the said towneship of Newarke from which they desired Releife.” The Council then ordered that the “Inhabitants of the Towneship of Newarke have a Coppy of this Petition and that they Attend this board with their objections against it if they have any on Tuesday Next.”

P. 316.—“22d March 1708. At a Council held at Perth Amboy.” The Acquackanunck and Newark men were present and were heard. The Council ordered that the matter be referred to a later day and that “they be heard by Council on booth sides.”

P. 324.—“30th March 1709. At a Council held at Perth Amboy.” — — — “The Petissioners of Acquiconunck” and the “people of Newarke” appeared by their counsel and were fully heard. Then it was ordered “that the Petissioners doe Cause an exact survey of the boundaries of the land that they desire to have joyned to Acquicanunck and seperated from Newarke.” Surveyors for both sides were appointed to make this survey and to report to the Board.

“The Van Houten Manuscripts” were a barrellful of papers discovered in the garret of an old New Jersey mansion. They were deciphered, copied and published by Mr. William Nelson, who thus speaks of the papers relating to the Boundary Dispute:

“The ‘Dispute as to the Boundary Line between Acquackanonk and Newark, 1792–95 (pp. 62–65)’ had been a standing grievance between the people concerned for fully three-quarters of a century before this time.”

Among the Van Houten manuscripts are records of a number of surveys (1792–1795), two of which are of lands on this part of Third River. Also a receipt which reads:

"Received New Ark Sept. 15th, 1792 of Mr. Paul Powlisson the Sum of Ten Shillings for Going to Elizabeth Town with him and taking a Coppy of a Map for him of the Division Line betwixt New Ark and Acquackanonck by me.

JOSEPH THORNTON."

On P. 64 is another receipt: "Recd of Henry Garritse Jun & Paul Powlison in Behalf of the Patentees of Acquackonunk Township the sum of thirty Shillings as a Retainer in an Action which it is supposed will be brought by them against the Possessors of disputed Lands lying on the north side of the Line between New Ark & Acquackanonk.

New Ark, Jany 14th 1792

I, Ludlow Ogden for

David A. Ogden."

Also on P. 64 is a copy of a subpoena that was written on parchment, summoning witnesses in a suit for "Trespass and Ejectment" between Abraham Van Riper and others and Francis Van Winkle and others, before the Supreme Court to be held at "New Ark," Oct. 6, 1795.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Nelson, as State Commissioner of Records, a search was made of the Supreme Court Minutes and papers on file from 1792 to 1797. Copies were furnished of the declarations, certificates and court orders referring to these suits.

In the case of the receipt for a retaining fee, the suit "supposed" was evidently brought. In the records of the New Jersey Supreme Court, April Term, 1792, there is found a "Declaration in Ejectment for Lands in Essex County," by Francis Van Winkle, Jacob Van Wagoner and Rachel his wife, Cornelius Enoch Vreelandt and Margaret his wife, Henry Garrison, Jun., John Garrison and Abigail Garrison against Abraham Van Ryper, or John Abraham Van Ruyper.

The suit to which the subpoena of three years later belongs, seems to be the same suit renewed or reversed. In the Supreme Court Minutes, 1795, is an order for jurors to "view the premises" in dispute between Francis Van Winkle and others and Abraham Van Ryper and others on September



32nd. Then follows the certificate of the sheriff, Benj. Williamson, that he made them "to have view," and the names of the jurors. Another fragment, not dated individually, but in "memoranda 1796-1797," refers to a postponement of the same suit, "In Tresspass and Ejectment for Lands in Essex County," between "John Ab<sup>rm</sup> Van Riper and others, and Francis Van Winkle and others."

After this, nothing more can be found. The description of the location of the "premises" is very vague. It would be impossible to identify it, except by the names, and hardly then with any certainty. These suits are believed on good authority, however, to belong to the boundary dispute of this area.

With this glance over old maps and old papers there seems to be no doubt that the Nutley Area was well identified in the minds of the old surveyors. They noted well the rapid mill stream and the wooded slopes and the easy River Road following the bank of the Passaic; then most charming of rivers. Washington's route down the River Road to Newark is shown in a number of maps. It was an accepted fact and an important one as a link in the chain of the Retreat. The boundary dispute for more than a century has been forgotten, its rancors dead, its suits long dropped or settled. It rises to the surface only by chance or diligent search, and then only to add to the antiquarian interest of the Nutley Area.

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**HORNBLOWER FAMILY.**—Miss Ellen M. Burns, of Albany, New York, writes: "William James Hornblower, born in 1796, in London, married April 23, 1818, Anna Edwards, daughter of Edward Edwards, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Pernuny (?). They came to this country in 1831 with their family, first to New York, later to Boston. Issue: 1. Edward Thomas, born at Islington, England, October 13, 1828, married Martha B. Whiting, at Dedham, Massachusetts. 2. Henry." This family do not appear to have been at all closely connected with the New Jersey Hornblowers, who are descended from Josiah Hornblower, who came to America in 1754.

# The Founder of the Van Buskirk Family in America.

BY WILLIAM NELSON.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. IV., p. 33.]

A distinguished honor befel the subject of this sketch in the following March, 1671-2, when he was selected by Governor Carteret to serve on his Council, the upper branch of the Provincial Legislature. The record briefly says:

A Comission bearing date the Eighteenth day of March Anno Dom 1671 to Mr. Lawrence Andreson of Bergen Esq<sup>r</sup> to be one of the Councill.<sup>1</sup>

As we shall see hereafter, he was a member of the Council so late as 1684, and apparently of considerable weight in that body.

He had the distinction, also, of being the first person to act as Coroner, in Bergen County, so far as the records show. His powers and duties were thus set forth:

Lawrence Andressen Commissioned to take with him 12 serious men of ye township & Corporation of Bergen in this province and view the body of a child of Iudith Aphet, which was lately born in Bergen These Iury-men to examine the sd Iudith and the women who were present when the Child was born, and ascertain whether any wrong had been done to the Child, &c.

To Mr. Laurence Andresen  
of the town & Corporation of  
Bergen in ye Province of New Jersey  
Signed & Sealed by ye Governor.<sup>2</sup>

This document is entered March 21, 1671-2.

That he was a staunch supporter of the Governor and the Proprietary party is evident from his course as a member of

<sup>1</sup> New Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 52.

New Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 52.

the Council, at the session, May-July, 1672, and in June, 1673.

The Dutch having reconquered New Netherland, in August, 1673, the inhabitants of the several villages in New Jersey were ordered to send delegates to meet the Dutch Admirals and Council of War, to treat for the surrender of the several towns, on August 18, at "the City of New Orange," as New York had been re-named. On that day

Captain John Berry, William Sandfort, Samuel Edsall and Lourens Andriessen, appearing before the Council request that they and their plantations may be confirmed in the privileges which they obtained from their previous Patroons, and furthermore possess unobstructed their houses, lands and goods, and to enjoy such further privileges as are granted and accorded to all other the inhabitants of *Achter Coll*, lately called New Jersey.

The Council curtly ordered :

The Petitioners shall enjoy their lawfully acquired houses, lands and goods, together with such privileges as are granted and accorded to their neighboring towns of *Achter Coll*. What regards the privileges obtained from their previous Patroons, the same is denied the Petitioners.<sup>1</sup>

When the people in the vicinity of Bergen wanted anything from the new Dutch rulers, they selected Andriessen to represent them. Thus, at a Council held in Fort Willem Hendrick (New York), June 15, 1674 :

On petition of Lourens Andriese, Samuel Edsal and Dirck Claesen, agents of some hamlets dependent on the town of Bergen, requesting that the Schout and Schepens<sup>2</sup> of said towns be ordered to leave the Petitioners undisturbed, respecting a certain fence in dispute between them, or to cause the Petitioners to be summoned, and to institute their action in this case, before the Governor, &c.

Petitioners are again ordered pursuant to the previous instruction, to deliver into Court within 14 days, their objections in writing to the award given by the arbitrators,

<sup>1</sup> N. J. Archives, I., 89, 91, 92, 94, 97, 110.

<sup>2</sup> N. Y. Col. Docs., II., 576; N. J. Archives, I., 125.

<sup>3</sup> The local authorities.

on pain of discontinuance without being heard any more in the premises.

On petition of Lourens Andries and Joost van der Linde, agents for the inhabitants of Mingagque and Pemrepogh, requesting to be excused from contributing to the support of the schoolmaster at Bergen, &c.

Ordered :

Copy hereof to be furnished the Magistrates of the town of Bergen, to answer the same.

On July 7, 1674, the Governor and Council decided and ordered, "that the inhabitants of Pemrepogh and Mingagquy, shall promptly pay their share for the support [of the Schoolmaster] aforesaid, on pain of proceeding against them with immediate execution."<sup>1</sup>

After the Dutch had again relinquished New Netherland to the English, Governor Philip Carteret, who had sailed for England in 1672, returned to New Jersey, with a new commission, as Governor of East Jersey (the Western half of the Province having been sold by Lord John Berkeley), arriving here about November 6, 1674, and took prompt measures to set in motion the English rule once more, appointing sessions of the courts, etc.<sup>2</sup> Among these orders was one, the substance of which is thus recorded, under date of February 24, 1674-5 :

By advice of the Council a special Commission for a Court of Oyer and determiner to be held at Elizabeth towne the 9th day of March next ensueing

John Berry Esq<sup>r</sup> President of the Court;

Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Bishop

Mr. Samuel Edsall

Mr. John Bishop

Mr. Laurence Andrissen

or any 3 of them with the President or fouer without the president to be a Court to call before you all such person or persons charged with crime

Given at Elizabeth towne Feb. 24-1674<sup>3</sup>

A very interesting document is the following, constituting one of the earliest County Courts in New Jersey of which we have any account :

<sup>1</sup> N. Y. Col. Docs., II., 720, 730; N. J. Archives. I., 146, 151.

<sup>2</sup> N. J. Archives, XXI., 36-37.

<sup>3</sup> New Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 108.

By the Gov<sup>r</sup>.

A Comission for the County Court of Bergen—Capt<sup>n</sup> John Berry Prsident of the said Courts for this pr<sup>s</sup>ent yeare and Mr. Samuel Edsall Mr. Laurence Andrisson Mr. Elias Michelson and Engelbert Steenhuis to be Assistants or any two of them with the prsident to be a Coreham and in case the said Capt<sup>n</sup> Berry be absent then Mr. Samuel Edsall Mr. Laurence Andrisson or Eyther of them to sett as Prsident and to meet together &c. Vt Supra In fol 123 dated the 13th March 1675<sup>1</sup>

76

A year later this order was made :

By Philip Carterett Esqr—&amp;c.

Corporation of Bergen and the Plantations adjacent are a County and by Act of Assembly 2 Courts of Session be held Yearely viz on 1st Tuesday In March and last Tuesday in 7tem<sup>r</sup>

I constitute and appoint you

Capt<sup>n</sup> John Berry Prsident of sd Court for this pr<sup>s</sup>ent yeare

Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup> Edsall

Mr. Laurence Andrisson

Mr. Elias Michelson

Mr. Engelbert Steenhuis

} Assistants

three of them without the president to be a Choram.

Signed Feb. 16-1676.<sup>2</sup>

A similar commission was issued by the Governor, February 18, 1679-80, in which Laurence Andrisson, Justice of the Peace, was named as one of the Assistants.<sup>3</sup> He was constituted President of the County Court, August 31, 1681, the abstract of the commission being in this language :

A Commission for the County Court of Bergen and the plantation adjacent to be held the first tuesday in March And the last tuesday in 7tembr Mr. Laurence Andrisson president Mr. Samuel Edsall Mr. Enoch Michilson & Mr. Garret Garretson Assistants &c. vt Supra<sup>4</sup>

The "Mr." was only used by the English in those days as a mark of distinction.

<sup>1</sup> New Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 126. The date is 1676, according to the present reckoning.

<sup>2</sup> New Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 3, fol. 130.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 165.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 171.

His prominence was recognized by Governor Edmund Andros, of New York, when he was attempting to exercise dominion also over New Jersey, and in pursuance thereof issued a special warrant, April 30, 1680, summoning Capt. John Berry, Deputy Governor of New Jersey, to appear before him in New York. A like summons was sent at the same time to Capt. William Sandford and Laurens Andriesen, doubtless as two of the staunchest supporters of the independence of New Jersey from her sister Province, and of the title derived from the Lords Proprietors.<sup>1</sup>

Capt. Christopher Billop, formerly of the British navy, who owned a place on Staten Island, opposite Perth Amboy,<sup>2</sup> having some controversy apparently with certain inhabitants of the mainland, the Governor issued a commission at his request, Nov. 26, 1681, for a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held at Woodbridge, and Lawrence Andriessen was named as one of the magistrates to compose the same.<sup>3</sup>

As a member of the Governor's Council he was appointed a Justice of the Peace and one of the quorum of the County Courts of each of the four counties in East Jersey—Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth and Bergen, such appointment being made March 24, 1682-3, and being *durante bene placito*.<sup>4</sup>

A number of French Huguenots in New York and Harlem planned to effect a settlement together in the Hackensack Valley, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in pursuance of the agreement David Desmaret purchased from the Indians, June 8, 1677, a tract of several square miles, extending from the Hackensack river easterly to the Palisades, and from the vicinity of the New Bridge about six miles. This tract is sometimes referred to in the early deeds as "the land of the Company," or "the land of the French Company." Here were settled three generations of Demarests before the year 1700, besides many other French families, forming a distinctive community of their own, with their own church (disbanded

<sup>1</sup> N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 544.

<sup>2</sup> Whitehead's Hist. of Perth Amboy, 94, note.

<sup>3</sup> N. J. Archives, XXI., 45.

<sup>4</sup> N. J. Archives, XIII., 39-41.

two centuries ago), and their own graveyard, still known as "the French Burying Ground," tho long since abandoned.<sup>1</sup> To the south this tract was bounded by lands of Laurens Andriessen, as appears by the Indian deed just cited. He was at this time in possession by virtue of a conveyance from the savages (not on record), but this gave him no valid title, as against the Proprietors, and accordingly he secured a patent, dated April 10, 1682, executed "By the Right Honn<sup>ble</sup> Phillip Carterett, Esqr Gov<sup>r</sup> of the Province of East N. J. By Lady Elizabeth Carterett," and in favor of "Mr. Laurence Anderson of Bergin Gent," for

A tract of land on a new plantation upon Hackingsack River now called Ould Hackingsack—1076 acres. Begins at a stake planted at a small Brooke that p<sup>ts</sup> David Demurries land from this—thence running as the Brooke runs 40 Chains to a black oake tree marked on 4 sides standing by a spring—thence E. Northerly 98 chains on the edge of a great swamp to a white oake tree—marked on 4 sides—thence running as Swamp runneth to W<sup>m</sup> Douglas Lyne to a red oake marked on 4 sides—thence W. 136 chains to Hackingsack river, thence N. N. E. as the river runs 78 chains to a stake to the beginning. Bounded on the N E part by John Domurry's and part by a small creeke S. E. by s<sup>d</sup> greate swampe and the Brooke of the West Branch of Overpecke's Creeke, S. W. by highway and N. W. by Hackingsack river. Allowance for Barron land and highways to remayne for 900 acres.

Hen Greenland	Philip Carterett
Sam. Edsall	Robert Vauquellin

Robert Vicars Secretar

For this splendid domain Laurens was to pay the Proprietors of East Jersey "yearly on every 25<sup>th</sup> day of March one half penny for every acre."<sup>2</sup> There must be a pretty penny of arrears of quit-rents due on this estate by this time, for probably none have been paid in more than a century and a half, and reckoning the rental at \$4.50 per acre, at five per cent. compound interest the rental would total up something like \$9,000

<sup>1</sup> Riker's New Harlem, 392, note; "The Huguenots on the Hackensack," by the Rev. David D. Demarest, D. D., New Brunswick, 1886, pp. 6-9; East Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 1, fol. 85; History Bergen and Passaic Counties, 44.

<sup>2</sup> East Jersey Deeds, Liber No. 4, folio 6.

in one hundred and sixty years.<sup>1</sup> But considering that this tract would extend from Old Bridge to New Bridge, or for half a mile above Hackensack, and easterly to Englewood, taking in sundry entire villages and boroughs, with a population of thousands, and a valuation of millions, the descendants of Laurens Andriesen would gladly pay up the quit-rents in full could they be established at this late day in the ownership of that princely estate. The spring referred to was sufficiently remarkable to be taken as a corner in the boundary. In a patent, January 29, 1695-6, to John Demarie for 296 acres, it is noted that a 216-acre parcel of the whole tract is "bounded Northeast by Lawrence Drawer at the Fountain Spring."<sup>2</sup> It was no doubt a boiling spring, such as were common in a new country, and had for centuries been a favorite resort of the savages and the deer and other wild creatures of wood, and swamp and meadow. A patent issued May 10, 1688, to James Emott, of Amboy Perth, for 300 acres, describes it as bounded on the West by "the West branch of Overpeck's Creek, which is also the bounds of Lawrence the drawer and [the French] Company's land, called New Hackensack, Southeast and East unappropriated land."<sup>3</sup> So we learn by these musty old records that notwithstanding all the honors which had to come to Laurens with his growing years, altho he was a Justice of the Peace, a Judge, a member of the Governor's Council, often called "Mr.," and occasionally "Gent.," yet when he pluckily, even in his advanced years, cast in his lot with the settlement at New Hackensack, he apparently followed his old vocation of turner, and was still known as *the* Draaijer, or Lawrence Drawer, or Laurens *the* turner. The "French Company," led by the Demarests, had of course selected the best land; those who followed picked out the best that was left, and still there remained extensive tracts of "unappropriated" land, that is, not taken up, or purchased from the Proprietors of the Province.

Some mention has been made of various offices to which Laurens Andriessen had been appointed from time to time, but the list is by no means exhausted. We have seen that he was

<sup>1</sup> See note on p. 80.

<sup>2</sup> N. J. Archives, XXI., 241.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 130.



commissioned a member of Governor Philip Carteret's Council March 18, 1671-2, and indeed is mentioned as such in 1670. When the Governor was about to sail for England, in July, 1672, Laurens was one of the signers (June 15) of an address by the Council, expressing confidence in the Governor, and protesting against the pretensions of Capt. Carteret to the government of the Province. With the other members of the Council he affixed his signature (July 1) to the commission of Samuel Moore to represent the Council in England, whither he was bound to accompany and support the Governor. On the same day he also signed a letter addressed by the Council to the Lords Proprietors in behalf of Governor Carteret and against James Carteret.<sup>1</sup> He appears to have been continued on the Council during the whole of Carteret's administration, as we find him thus referred to in November, 1674, and he was again commissioned July 2, 1681.<sup>2</sup>

In addition to this honor the records show that he was appointed to the positions following:

1670, April 6—Recorder and brander of horses, Bergen.<sup>3</sup>

1674-5, Feb. 15—Justice of the Peace for Bergen.<sup>4</sup>

1675, June 4—Judge of a Court of Oyer and Terminer for Elizabeth.<sup>5</sup>

1675, June 28—Judge of a Court of Oyer and Terminer for Woodbridge.<sup>6</sup>

1675-6, March 13—Assistant Judge, County Court at Bergen.<sup>7</sup>

1676, March 31—Assistant Judge, Special Court of Oyer and Terminer at Woodbridge.<sup>8</sup>

1676, October 18—Ranger General.<sup>9</sup>

1676-7, Feb. 16—Assistant Judge, Court of Bergen County and adjacent plantations.<sup>10</sup>

1679-80, Feb. 18—Assistant Judge, Bergen County Court.<sup>11</sup>

1681, July 2—Justice of the Peace of the Quorum, Bergen county.<sup>12</sup>

Lord John Berkeley having sold (March 18, 1673-4) his equal undivided one-half of New Jersey to John Fenwick and

<sup>1</sup> N. J. Archives, I., 88, 91, 92, 97, 110.

<sup>2</sup> East Jersey Deeds, Liber 3, f. 167.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 34.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 109.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 113.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 114; N. J. Archives, XXI., 37

<sup>7</sup> N. J. Archives, XXI., 39.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 39; E. J. Deeds, Liber 3, f. 126.

<sup>9</sup> E. J. Deeds, Liber 3, f. 128.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 130; N. J. Archives, XXI., 40.

<sup>11</sup> N. J. Archives, XXI., 44.

<sup>12</sup> E. J. Deeds, Liber 3, f. 167.

others, after the recession of New Netherland the Duke of York gave a new grant (July 28-29, 1674) to Sir George Carteret for East Jersey alone, Fenwick and associates retaining West Jersey. The division line between the two tracts or Provinces was agreed upon by the several grantees by a quinti-partite deed, July 1, 1676. Upon the death of Carteret his interest in East Jersey was put up at auction by his executors and trustees, and sold to a company of speculators,<sup>1</sup> mostly Londoners, who became known as the East Jersey Proprietors, whose successors and assigns are to this day the owners in fee simple of so much of the soil of East Jersey (except lands under tide-water) as is still undisposed of.

The administration of Governor Philip Carteret terminated upon the arrival at Elizabeth Town, November 13, 1682, of Thomas Rudyard, the new Deputy Governor appointed by the East Jersey Proprietors. One of his first acts was to name a new Council, on December 10, 1682, Lawrence Anderson being one of the two from Bergen county.<sup>2</sup> It was not until the twelfth of February following that the Councillors met and took the oaths of allegiance to the King and "to bee true and faithfull to the Interest of the Lords Proprietors of the said Province."<sup>3</sup> The minutes of the Council show that Laurens was regular in his attendance and faithful in his devotion to the public business. His importance in that body appears from the fact that he was frequently named on committees to confer with the lower house of the Legislature.<sup>4</sup> The Council also constituted the Court of Common Right of the Province (a trace whereof remains in the "six judges specially appointed" of the Court of Errors and Appeals of our State), and Laurens sat therein as a Judge, when occasion demanded. According to custom, also, he and the other Councillors were appointed, March 24, 1682-3, Justices of the Peace of the Quorum, for each of the four counties—Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth—of the Province, and he was commis-

<sup>1</sup> East Jersey Deeds, Liber A, f. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, Liber C, f. 5.

<sup>3</sup> N. J. Archives, XIII., 3, 43; East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments, by William A. Whitehead, 2d ed., 1875, p. 126.

<sup>4</sup> N. J. Archives. XIII., passim.

sioned a Judge of the Court of Common Right.<sup>1</sup> He was also named as Justice of the Peace for the town of Bergen, February 4, 1682-3,<sup>2</sup> and was designated by act of the Legislature passed the same year to serve as Highway Commissioner of the county of Bergen.<sup>3</sup>

Notwithstanding these indications of the zealous service of Laurens as a member of the Council, and of his apparent good standing with the appointing power, it may be easily conjectured that a man who had been acceptable to the easy-going young Governor, Philip Carteret, would be apt to find less favor in the eyes of the thrifty, profit-seeking Thomas Rudyard, the Deputy Governor of the company of absentee Proprietors, who were mainly concerned in exploiting East Jersey for their own gain. Nevertheless, Andries sided with the Proprietors on at least two important occasions. Captain James Bollen, of Elizabethtown, former Secretary of the Province, and a man of many and varied functions, having died, Andries was mentioned as administrator, but at a meeting of the Council, sitting as the Court of Common Right, on May 9, 1683, at Elizabeth Town, Samuel Moore and Nathaniel Fitzrandolph applied for administration on Bollen's estate as guardians of his children. "And Lawrence Andresse the late p'tended Administrator to the said Estate Declaering that he dus absolutely renounce all p'tence and Claime to the Administracon thereof," the application was granted.<sup>4</sup> Again, on August 15, 1683, he gave important evidence in behalf of the Proprietors, as to the tenancy of the Government House (for a century or more thereafter known as "the White House"), at Elizabethtown, which had been erected for the use of the Governors, and which was then in the occupancy of Governor Rudyard.<sup>5</sup>

After August 16, 1683, Andries failed to attend the meetings of the Council. When Gawen Lawrie superseded Rudyard as Governor, he selected his own Council, and on the plea that Lawrence Address was "mostly absent," omitted his name

<sup>1</sup> Ibid., 40, 49; E. J. Deeds, *Liber C.* ff. 19, 20, 21.

<sup>2</sup> E. J. Deeds, *Liber C.* f. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Leaming and Spicer, 237.

<sup>4</sup> N. J. Archives, XIII., 50; XXI., 54; XXIII., 44.

<sup>5</sup> N. J. Archives, XIII., 99. And see p. 100 also.

from the new commission, dated February 28, 1683-4. He sat for the last time as a member of the Council at Elizabeth Town, February 29, 1683-4.<sup>1</sup> The increasing influence of the Scottish and New England settlers in Middlesex and Monmouth counties doubtless had weight in thus depriving Bergen county of one of its representatives, and giving Elizabethtown two. Nevertheless, he still had sufficient influence with the administration to secure his reappointment nine months later (November 28, 1684), as Justice of the Peace for Bergen county<sup>2</sup>—his final commission to any public office that is entered on the records. When Lord Neill Campbell assumed the office of Governor, October 5, 1686, he gave still further concessions to the central and southern parts of the Province of East Jersey in the constitution of his Council, Andries being again omitted from that body. With the increase in population of East Jersey, and the change of the government, there was more and more friction between the Proprietors and the people. This led to a positive riot in Bergen county, as a result of which the Sheriff of that county haled eight of his constituents before the Governor and Council at Perth Amboy, on October 23, 1686. Among the prisoners were two sons and two stepsons of Andries. Moreover, on the same day, the Governor and Council

Agreed and ordered that Major John Berry issue out his warr<sup>t</sup> to the sheriffe of the County of Bergen to take into his Custody the boddy of Lawrence Andress of Bergen and him safely keepe soe that hee may have his boddy at the next Court of Common Right to bee held att Amboy the second Tuesday in the Month of April next to Answer to such Articles and things as shall bee objected ag<sup>t</sup> him vpon the p<sup>r</sup>t and behalfe of our Lord the King &c.<sup>3</sup>

The Journal of the Governor and Council contains no further reference to this occurrence, neither in their legislative capacity, nor when sitting as the Court of Common Right. Probably upon further examination the honest settlers in the Hackensack valley were found to have substantial equity on

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, 120, 121, 123.

<sup>2</sup> E. J. Deeds, *Liber C*, f. 90.

<sup>3</sup> N. J. Archives, XIII., 166.

their side, or perhaps whatever differences may have existed were satisfactorily adjusted. The indications are that the controversy arose from some question as to the validity of the title of Andriessens and his neighbors.

Thus have we traced the history of this sturdy pioneer settler in New Amsterdam, in Bergen, in Mingachque, and finally in the fertile valley of New Hackensack, so far as the accessible records enable us to chronicle his career. Considering all the vicissitudes to which books and papers are liable, it is remarkable how much information there was to be gleaned concerning one not specially prominent in the affairs of his country at large. We have seen that he was industrious and successful in his pursuit as a "drawer" or wood-turner, and we can readily imagine that his wooden dishes and bowls were turned with a precision, smoothness and grace that commended them to the critical Dutch housewives of his time, whether in New Amsterdam or on the west side of the Hudson. The public records show beyond question that he enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, who so often selected him to represent them in matters requiring a clear head, a sound judgment, and the ability and tact to present their cause; and that he likewise possessed the respect of the appointing power, whether Dutch or English, and that in all positions in which he was called to act he acquitted himself with credit. The lack of family records, after a lapse of more than two hundred years, leaves much to be conjectured regarding the private life of Lawrence Andriessen. There is cause for surprise, also, and varied conjecture, in the fact that he seems to have held no office in the church, either in New York or in New Jersey. But that may be accounted for by the fact that though he attended the Dutch church he was in reality a Lutheran, and the records of the latter church are quite imperfect. That he was in good religious standing is evidenced by the fact that all his children were promptly baptized in church, and that he was frequently called upon by his neighbors to act as sponsor at the baptism of their offspring. If the will executed by him and his wife jointly be any criterion, they must be viewed as an extremely pious couple, for although pious expressions were a regular formula

in wills of those days, in this instrument there are special indications of sincerity and originality such as a mere scrivener would hardly write into it without the instructions of the testators. This will was executed at the house of the testators, at Minchackquee, on August 29, 1679, and evidently when both were very ill and probably in expectation that one or both was likely to die. The scrivener, William Douglas, "Clark," was a man of some prominence in Bergen county, and is particularly noted as the first and only person to be expelled from the New Jersey Assembly on the ground of his alleged "papacy," a term often applied in the seventeenth century to persons who were suspected of having a preference for the House of Stuart to the House of Nassau, regardless of actual religious allegiance. The testators firstly set forth that the said "Clerk & after mentioned witnesses being very well satisfied of our sickly bodies being in perfect understanding & memory according to outward appearance & intend no other wayes but to declare their reall intent & knowing that there is nothing more sure than death & nothing more uncertain than the hour when therefore we take our leave of this temporall world, wee doe dispose ffirst they recommend their immortall soules whenever it goes out of our mortall bodies to the infinite mercy of God & our mortall bodies to the earth in a christian buriall." The will then goes on to provide that the whole estate shall go to the "longest liver" of the two, "without giving any reckoning or any account to any of the heires saving what he or she the longest liver" shall think fit; but in case the survivor should marry again, the estate was to be inventoried, and should be enjoyed by the survivor for life, without diminution or waste, and with no power to alienate the same. Each of the children, both those of Janetje by her former husband, Christian Barents, and those by Laurens Andries, were to have a marriage portion of "four hundred gulden wampum value so soon as any of them come to full age," the "longest liver" to have power to disinherit any disobedient child. Peter and Thomas Lawrence, the two youngest sons, were given the farm upon Minchackquee, they to make good any excess of its value above their proper share of the estate, and to receive from the estate any surplus over the

value of the farm. Each child was to have a lot of land upon Hackensack seventy rods broad, to be valued by the neighbors. One half of the whole estate of the joint testators was devised to their seven children—Barent, Cornelius and Johannes Christiance, sons of Christian Barents, and Andries, Lawrence, Peter and Thomas Lawrence, sons of Lawrence Andries. The will was written in Dutch and then translated by William Lawrence and Thomas Pauson, which accounts for its involved language. Its execution was witnessed by Enoch Michielsen and Claes Arentse Toers, of Bergen. The very kindly relations existing then and always between the half-brothers is evidenced by the fact that this will, made in 1679, apparently under the impression of serious illness and perhaps expected death of one or both of the testators, was allowed to remain unchanged during the rest of their lives, or for nearly fourteen years. The will was proved, March 19, 1692-3, by the two witnesses before Hans Didericks, Justice of the Peace at Bergen.<sup>1</sup> The occasion of this action was probably the death of Jannetje Jans, leaving Lawrence the "longest liver," for on July 13, 1694, letters of administration were granted to Andries Lawrence.<sup>2</sup> He was the eldest son of Lawrence, and as such was entitled to take out letters on his estate. Had Jannetje Jans been the "longest liver" her eldest son, Barent Christiance, would have been entitled to the administration.

For nearly forty years the ambitious and enterprising young immigrant from Holstein had pursued the even tenor of his way in the new country, first under the vigorous and somewhat arbitrary rule of the Dutch in New Amsterdam; for seven years under the feeble government of Philip Carteret; again for a year or so with the flag of the United Netherlands flying aloft above his broad acres, and finally, for twenty years, under England's ensign. Under whatever flag, he was a good citizen, submitting with what grace he might to the powers that were, and in all things doing his duty to his adopted country, to his neighbors, and to his God. Surely a record of

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<sup>1</sup> E. J. Deeds and Patents, Liber D, f. 366. The original will is in Unrecorded Wills, Vol. I., ff. 137, 133, the last sheet having been misplaced.

<sup>2</sup> E. J. Deeds, Liber E, f. 41.

which his descendants have every reason to be proud, and one they may proudly seek to emulate.

#### ADDENDA.

The estimate of the amount of quitrents in arrears on the Van Buskirk tract at "New Hackensack," at the foot of page 80, hardly comes up to the mark. At \$9 per acre, for one hundred and sixty years, it would come to something like half a million dollars. Of course, it would be impracticable for the East Jersey Proprietors to collect this arrearage at this late day, the statute of limitations being an insuperable barrier. Yet they induced the municipal authorities of Jersey City to pay \$5,000, twenty or thirty years ago, to settle all claims for quitrents on the Bergen and Secaucus common lands, although no rents had been paid for a century or more.

The cause of the controversy mentioned on page 85 has been suggested on page 86. Andriessen's patent for his New Hackensack purchase bears date April 10, 1682, and was issued in the name of the Lady Elizabeth Carteret, Lady Proprietrix of East Jersey. But that good lady, as widow of Sir George Carteret, and his trustees had sold all of Sir George's interest in the Province, on the first day of the preceding February, or more than two months before the date of the patent issued by Governor Philip Carteret in the name of his Lady Proprietrix. The purchasers of the Province at public vendue obviously had good ground to quarrel with Andriessen over his title, and he had every reason to object to being ousted from his lands on the Hackensack, which he held for several years before the East Jersey Proprietors became known in the Province. He probably set up the fact that the East Jersey Proprietors did not take possession of their new purchase until the November following the date of his patent, and that the conveyance to him had been made in good faith by Governor Carteret, as the authorized agent of the Lady Proprietrix, and without knowledge of the previous sale of the Province by her. It was no wonder that the attempt of the East Jersey Proprietors to oust her grantees should have stirred up a riot in that peaceful valley.

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INDIAN RESERVATION, 1758.—This, the first reservation set apart in the present United States, for the use of the Indians, was located in Burlington County, at or near Edgepillock. For obvious reasons the name "Brotherton" was given to the reservation. An interesting account of its establishment was published in the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, Second Series, Volume IV, page 31, in a paper entitled "Fragmentary History of the Indians of New Jersey," by the late Samuel Allinson. Other information on the subject will be found in the New Jersey Archives, Volume IX, page 355, note, in a sketch of the Rev. John Brainerd.



# SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.

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By A. Q. KEASBEY.

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Human Slavery ceased in New Jersey on the eighteenth of December, 1865, not by reason of the legislation of the State, but because on that day the 13th Amendment was declared to have been ratified by the Legislatures of twenty-seven out of the thirty-six states and became a part of the Constitution of the United States.

That Amendment declared that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

This Amendment was proposed by Congress on the first of February, 1865, and submitted to the Legislatures of the States. But although the Legislature of New Jersey continued in session until the sixth of April following, it did not ratify this Amendment until the twenty-third of January, 1866, when it had already become a part of the organic law, and the ratification of New Jersey was nugatory.

New Jersey was, in a legal sense, a slave-holding state until that Amendment took effect. It had passed no law absolutely abolishing slavery. If, at that time, a negro, born of slave parents before July 1st, 1804, were still living in the state and had not been manumitted, he was legally a slave and became emancipated only by virtue of that Amendment. This is true, notwithstanding the Act of 1846, called "An Act to Abolish Slavery," to be hereafter mentioned. That Act abolished the name of slave, but not slavery, and was a signal instance of keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope.

In view of these facts, I have thought that it might be interesting to review the attitude of New Jersey concerning the institution of slavery, especially as shown by its legislation from

its earliest settlement to the final extinction of the system by national action.

The earliest settlement of the States began shortly before the middle of the seventeenth century. The charter of King Charles to the Duke of York was made March 24th, 1664, and in the same year the Duke made his grant to Berkeley and Carteret, afterwards confirmed in July, 1674. Carteret died in 1679, and on the first of February, 1682, East Jersey was sold to the Proprietors, and the surrender to Queen Anne was made in 1702.

These familiar dates are given for convenience in considering the subsequent public and legislative action concerning slavery to be detailed.

At the time of the first settlement of the State the negro slave came with the white man. The African slave trade was an established institution. Queen Elizabeth was a partner in that commerce, and the Stuarts, down to the days of Queen Anne, were distinguished patrons of it, and slavery soon came into existence in nearly every part of North America, Indians being enslaved as well as negroes. It is estimated that three million negroes were brought into the country prior to 1776.

In England the slave trade was regarded by most men as a perfectly legitimate branch of commerce in accordance with the common sentiment of the times. English lawyers were nearly unanimous in their support of the legality of slavery, and the trade in negroes was in various ways encouraged by law, although it was early denounced by individuals.

The argument in its favor was put in satirical form by Cowper thus :

"I own I am shocked at the purchase of slaves,  
And fear those who buy them and sell them are knaves;  
What I hear of their hardships, their tortures, and groans,  
Is almost enough to draw pity from stones.

I pity them greatly, but I must be mum,  
For how could we do without sugar and rum?  
Especially sugar, so needful we see?  
What, give up our desserts, our coffee, and tea?

Besides, if we do, the French, Dutch, and Danes,  
Will heartily thank us, no doubt, for our pains;

If we do not buy the poor creatures, they will,  
And tortures and groans will be multiplied still.

If foreigners likewise would give up the trade,  
Much more in behalf of your wish might be said;  
But, while they get riches by purchasing blacks,  
Pray tell me why we may not also go snacks?"

Still, there had been a legal struggle against it. Hargraves, in his argument in the Somerset case, referred to a case in Rushworth's Historical Collections where it is said "that in the 11th. of Elizabeth, one Cartright brought a slave from Russia and would scourge him, for which he was questioned, and it was resolved that England was too pure an air for a slave to breathe in." But it was not until 1772 that Lord Mansfield in that case made his famous decision that "the state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons, moral or political, but only on positive law, which preserves its force long after the reasons, occasion and time itself from whence it was created is erased from memory. It is so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law. Whatever inconveniences therefore may follow from the decision, I cannot say this case is allowed or approved by the law of England, and therefore the black must be discharged." This was the final abolition of slavery in England. But, at the time of the grant to the Duke of York, he himself was President of the American Company, and it could not be expected that those who held under him should entertain any serious scruples as to its introduction here.

With this statement of the general condition of public opinion on the subject, let us ascertain what the early records show as to the manner in which it was dealt with by the early settlers, the proprietors, the Colonial Government and the State.

Mr. William A. Whitehead, in his Contributions to East Jersey History, page 316, says that it is uncertain whether any slaves were brought to New Jersey directly from the Old World under the commissions of Berkeley and Carteret, and that if they were so brought the number must have been small, for as late as 1680, fifteen years after the concessions were issued, there were only about 120 negroes at the different settlements,

many of whom must have been brought from other parts of the country, and he remarks that the instructions to Lord Cornbury from Queen Anne showed no disposition to stop the traffic in slaves, and that there stood in Perth Amboy, near the junction of Smith and Water streets, barracks of considerable size in which slaves were immured upon importation, and that with few exceptions in those early times, the labor of the family was exclusively performed by blacks for many years previous to the Revolution. He states the fact that, in 1757, a young gentleman in England, writing to his father in Amboy, begs that he may be favored with a young negro boy to present to a brother of the Duke of Grafton, to whom he was under obligation, and to whom a present of that kind would be very acceptable.

There is little concerning slavery in the grants and concessions of Berkeley and Carteret dated February 10th, 1664, but the temper of the times concerning it is clearly shown in the fact that in the provision for the planting of provinces, 150 acres of land were granted to every freeman going with the first Governor, and a like quantity to whomsoever should send servants at that time, and seventy-five acres for every weakly servant or slave, male or female, exceeding the age of fourteen years. The same expression "weakly servant or slave" is used in other parts of the grants and concessions relating to those going at a later period. It is noticeable that in the concessions and agreement of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of the province of West Jersey, in America, dated March 3d, 1676, the provisions correspond with the above, granting lands to immigrants, and use the words "weakly servant" but omit the word "slave." This was probably due to the Quaker influence which pervaded West Jersey. In the laws of Carteret's time, from 1664 to 1682, are found the following acts relating to slavery:—A bill was passed March, 1682, entitled "A Bill against Fugitive Servants and Entertainers of them." This imposed a fine for knowingly transporting or contriving the transportation of any apprentice, servant or slave, and for entertaining or affording relief to such apprentice, servant or slave absenting himself from his Master. And in May, 1682,

an act was passed against Trading with Negro Slaves. It recites:—

“Whereas it is found by daily experience, that Negro and Indian Slaves or Servants, under pretence of Trade, or Liberty to Traffic, do frequently steal from their Masters and others what they expose to sale at distance from their habitations, and it being a known truth, that without a receiver the thief would soon desert his practice.” And it goes on to impose penalties against dealing with any negro slave or Indian slave or servant, for any rum, brandy, wine or strong drink, or any other goods, wares or commodities, living or dead. And that in case any negro or Indian slave or servant shall tender or offer to sell anything to any person without his master’s permission, he shall and may be taken up and whipped by the person to whom he makes such tender, and that the person whipping such slave shall have a half crown reward, to be paid by his master.

In the session of 1694, an act concerning slaves was passed, reciting: “Whereas complaint is made by the inhabitants of this Province, that they are greatly injured by slaves having liberty to carry guns and dogs into the woods and plantations, under pretence of Gunning, do kill swine,”—and making such practice unlawful. This act also provided that no one should allow a slave to remain in his house more than two hours without the consent of his owner, and made it lawful to take up any slave as a runaway found more than five miles from his owner’s habitation, and provided that the owner should pay for the return of the slave. At the session of 1695 another act was passed concerning negroes, providing for their speedy punishment for a felony or murder, and that for larcenies committed by slaves, punishment should be not exceeding forty stripes and the Master to pay the charge. This seems to have been the only legislation on the subject up to the time of the surrender in 1702.

In the instructions to Lord Cornbury, issued from London, November 16, 1702, is found this passage:—

“You shall send an account unto us, and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, of the present number of Planters and Inhabitants, men, women and children, as well

Masters as Servants, free and unfree, and of the slaves in our said Province, as also a yearly account of the increase or decrease of them, and how many of them are fit to bear arms in the militia of our said Province."

Also the following passages:—

"And whereas we are willing to recommend unto the said Company (meaning the Royal African Company), that the said Province may have a constant and sufficient supply of Merchantable Negroes, at moderate rates, in money or commodities, so you are to take especial care, that payment be duly made, and within a competent time according to their agreements."

"And you are to take care that there be no trading from our said Province to any place in Africa, within the Charter of the Royal African Company, otherwise than prescribed by an Act of Parliament entitled 'An Act to settle the trade to Africa.'"

"And you are yearly to give unto us, and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, an account of what number of Negroes our said Province is yearly supplied with, and at what rates."

And then, as if to mingle some humane thought with these business arrangements concerning the traffic in human beings, the instructions added:—

"You shall endeavour to get a law passed for the restraining of any inhuman severity, which by ill masters or overseers may be used towards their Christian servants, and their slaves, and that provision be made therein, that the wilful killing of Indians and Negroes may be punished with death, and that a fit penalty be imposed for the maiming of them."

"You are also, with the assistance of the Council and Assembly, to find out the best means to facilitate and encourage the conversion of negroes and Indians to the Christian Religion."

The first act concerning slavery after the surrender, was passed on the 12th of December, 1704. It was entitled "An Act for Regulating Negro, Indian and Mulatto Slaves within this Province of New Jersey," but it was disallowed and did not become a law. It was the ninth Statute passed at the sec-

ond Assembly after the surrender, under Lord Cornbury. (Al-  
linson's Laws, page 5.) Then followed an act passed by the  
General Assembly in 1713, 12th. and 13th. of Anne, entitled  
"An Act for Regulating of Slaves. (Nevill, page 18.) This  
Act contained fourteen sections and was designed to regulate  
the whole subject of dealing with Slavery, which was then an  
established institution. It incorporated mainly the previous  
provisions of law already cited for the regulation of the traffic  
with negroes, authorizing the return of runaways, and payment  
of the expenses by the owner, and the summary punishment of  
crimes committed by slaves. It provided that if any negro,  
Indian or mulatto slave belonging to any other Province should  
come, without his Master's license, into this Province, he should  
be whipped by the nearest Constable, the person taking him  
up to be paid ten shillings, and the Constable for whipping  
three shillings, to be paid by the Master of the slave. It also  
provided that slaves charged with murder and other felonies  
should be tried by two justices and five freeholders, and that  
upon conviction the justices should give sentence of death and  
cause immediate execution; and recited that "whereas such  
negroes were the property of some of her Majesty's subjects,  
the Master of the slave might have a trial by jury." The Leg-  
islature evidently considered that the property of the Master  
must be more carefully guarded than the rights of the slave  
himself. The force of this consideration appears in another  
section in which it is recited "that such Indian, Negro or Mu-  
latto Slave so put to death will be a great loss to the owner of  
the same who was noways assisting, countenancing or abetting  
his said slave in the mischief done and perpetrated by the said  
slave, and may induce the owner to transport the said slave out  
of the Province, by which said means the said slave will be  
secured from the punishment to be inflicted on him for his said  
crime, and other Indian, Negro or Mulatto Slaves encouraged  
to do the like mischief in hopes of the same security." And  
for the preventing of these results, the law provided that each  
owner of a man slave executed for crime should receive thirty  
pounds, and for every woman slave so executed, twenty pounds.

[To be continued.]

## Necrology.

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CATHERINE L. BURNET, born in Newark about 1827, died in that city February 17, 1903. Miss Burnet was a lineal descendant of Edward Ball, one of the founders of Newark, and was of Revolutionary ancestry in the Ball and Burnet lines. She was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society for some years, and much interested in its work. She was also a member of Nova Cæsarea Chapter, of the D. A. R. Miss Burnet was elected a Contributing member of this Society on April 5, 1901, and was often in its rooms.

DR. ABRAHAM CLARK, born at Rahway, October, 1767, died at Kinderhook, N. Y., July 28, 1854. He was a son of Abraham Clark, of Rahway, a member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey, and one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Clark was a graduate of Pennsylvania University, and studied medicine with Dr. John Griffith, of Newark. He began the practice of his profession at Elizabeth, afterward removing to New York, where he remained some time. Later he settled in Newark, where he continued his practice until 1830. His residence was on the west side of Broad street, next north of the Academy (the site of the present post office), and the Morris canal passed through his grounds. He was a good physician, fond of scientific inquiry, and familiar with general literature. He made a specialty of chemistry and pharmacy. Zealous to promote the welfare of his profession, he was one of the original eleven physicians who formed the District Medical Society of Essex county, and was for many years a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society. He was of a pre-eminently patriotic family. As already stated, his father was a member of the Continental Congress. Two of his older brothers served in the Revolutionary army, and both were captured by the British and subjected to cruel imprisonment in New York, one in the Sugar House and the other in the Jersey prison ship. Dr. Clark married Lydia Griffith, of Newark, the daughter of his preceptor; she



died August 9, 1858, leaving a daughter, Eliza, their only child, who was born August 28, 1792, and married Dr. John Beekman, of Kinderhook, N. Y., where she died, November 14, 1875. Dr. Beekman was born March 13, 1788, and died October 16, 1861. About 1830 Dr. Clark left Newark and took up his residence with his daughter, Mrs. Beekman, and it was at her home that he rounded out his long and well spent life of nearly ninety years. He was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1846. Dr. Beekman and wife had two children: Anna Rosalie, who was living in New York in 1904, unmarried, aged 80 years or more; and Catherine, who died in 1897, unmarried. For most of the facts in the foregoing sketch we are indebted to Dr. J. Henry Clark, the historian of the District Medical Society of Essex County.

HENRY CONGAR, born in Newark in 1837, died in that city, February 21, 1904, in the house, now No. 957 Broad street, which was bought by his grandfather shortly after the Revolution, where his father was born, and where he lived all his life. With the exception of a small addition to the front, the house is substantially as it was more than a century ago. At that time the property embraced most of the two blocks bounded by Broad, Court, Washington and Marshall streets. Mr. Congar was the son of Samuel Hayes and Hannah (Parkhurst) Congar. His great-grandfather, Samuel Hayes, was a Major in the Revolution, and his commission was always preserved in the family. Mr. Congar's father was Librarian of this Society for many years and was one of the most industrious delvers into local history that Newark has ever known. His Genealogical Notices of the First Settlers of Newark and their descendants, published in the Supplement to Vol. VI., of the Society's Collections, in 1866, have never been superseded, and are still a mine of information concerning the earliest Newark families. He always bitterly resented the desertion and desolation of the Old Burying Ground in Newark, and his wanderings therein and studies of the old tombstones brought to light much lore relating to the "former days." Very much of this he perpetuated in a long series of articles in the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, about 1850-70, over the signature "More Anon." With

such antiquarian tastes, he naturally collected and carefully preserved a great accumulation of printed manuscript material. Fortunately his son, the late Henry Congar, inherited his tastes, and being interested in the Historical Society, on his death these collections passed to the Society, to the extent of several wagon loads. Among these gifts are many volumes of great rarity, and many manuscripts of much value. Mr. Congar's nearest surviving relatives are cousins. He had been a Life Member of this Society since January 15, 1874.

ELISHA BIRD GADDIS, born at Flemington, January 9, 1845, died in Newark, November 26, 1903. He was a son of David A. Gaddis, whose father came from the county Armagh, Ireland, in 1781. The family removed to Newark while Gaddis was young, and he was educated in the High School of that city. At the age of sixteen he entered the freight office of the New Jersey Railroad, and on the lease of that railroad to the Pennsylvania he became freight agent in Newark for the latter. In 1873 he bought the interest of John E. Voorhees in the produce commission business of Wilkinson & Voorhees, and the firm became known as Wilkinson & Gaddis. Mr. Gaddis was a man of tremendous force and of great business sagacity, and in the course of thirty years the business of his firm extended over the American Continent. He always took a great interest in politics, in which he wielded a potent influence, State and National. He was one of the ablest supporters of Senator William J. Sewell, and on the latter's death was urged to become a candidate for the succession, but declined. Mr. Gaddis married Mary A. Campbell, who died a few years ago. He left two daughters—Mrs. Matthias Plum, jun., and Mrs. Edgar Heller. Mr. Gaddis became a member of this Society on April 3, 1903.

THE REV. CHARLES T. HALEY, D. D., born in New York, in 1833, died in Newark March 13, 1903. He was educated in the public schools of New York and Elizabeth, his family having removed to the latter place while he was quite young. He graduated from Princeton University in 1854, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1857. Later was honored by Centre

College, Danville, Ky., with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Before he was ordained he preached in the Lyons Farms Presbyterian church as supply for some time. He was installed pastor of the Roseville Avenue (Newark) Presbyterian Church, October 31, 1860, and for the ensuing forty-two years devoted himself heart and soul to the upbuilding of this, his first and only charge. There are many, both in pulpit and pew, who believe that long pastorates are inadvisable, but Dr. Haley demonstrated the contrary. Perhaps the explanation may be found in his missionary zeal. He started a mission on South Orange avenue, which developed into the Memorial Church. Later he organized a mission on Munn avenue, Orange, now Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, one of the largest and most influential in New Jersey; the Fifth Avenue and West Presbyterian Churches are more recent outgrowths of his mission enterprises. He was for many years a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary, and a member of the Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church. He was a delegate from the American Church to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, at Glasgow, in 1896. He was never married. Dr. Haley was an earnest, forceful preacher, and as a pastor was tender, sympathetic and wise in counsel. He was elected a Contributing Member of the Society, January 22, 1895, and became a Life Member on October 27, 1897.

HENRY HARRINGTON HALL, born in Boston, May 16, 1846, died at his residence in East Orange, April 19, 1906. Mr. Hall's ancestors were among the early settlers in Massachusetts, and some of them fought in the Colonial Wars, and some in the War of the Revolution. His family having met with reverses he was obliged to go to work when he was but fourteen years of age, starting as a boy in a fire insurance office in Boston, where he was diligent, conscientious and ambitious. When he was twenty-one years of age he removed to New York, where he continued for thirty-nine years in the fire insurance business, being United States manager for important English offices. For many years he was one of the best known fire underwriters in the United States. His knowledge was extensive, thorough and accurate; his opinions highly regard-

ed and his counsel widely sought. He was at one time president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. During the Civil War he served as a private in the 42d Massachusetts Volunteers, and was with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. He early formed the habit of good reading, and learned to read rapidly, at the same time fixing in his memory the salient facts and thoughts. His knowledge of literature, particularly of the famous historians, was wide, deep and accurate. In business life his example and precepts all stood for high ideals. On October 8, 1902, he delivered a stirring address before the New England Society of Orange, on the "Domination of corporations through control of party machinery," an address fairly prophetic of what life insurance investigations less than four years later developed. Even after he was stricken with his final illness he wrote an essay on "Commercial Ethics," in which he declared that "with a clearer moral sense there will come a clearer perception of the rights of others and of the obligations to the State." And again: "When the moral element is recognized as a part of political economy, and it is perceived that there cannot be a correct business principle that is morally wrong, and when the right and wrong of large financial schemes are clearly seen, we shall have Savonarolas and Luthers of finance as well as of the church." In his last days he said to a friend who found him sitting quietly surrounded by the books he loved, "I am not afraid to die; I am only afraid that living I may in some way fall short of my duty to the many interests that I have to serve." In an admirable sketch of Mr. Hall, presented to the New England Society of Orange, by Mr. George R. Howe, he summed up Mr. Hall's life by saying that his two great characteristics were "*Duty and Kindness of Heart*," the latter ever finding expression in the little nameless and unremembered acts of kindness and love. The National Board of Underwriters on April 10, 1906, paid a very remarkable tribute to the many admirable traits of their deceased associate, and their proceedings were handsomely printed in book form, prefaced by a striking portrait of Mr. Hall. There has been deposited with this Society the manuscript in the handwriting of Mr. Hall

of an address delivered by him many years ago on "New Jersey," in which he made an excellent summary of the history of our State. We hope to find a place for this paper in some subsequent number of the Proceedings of the Society. Mr. Hall was elected a Life member of this Society, April 4, 1904.

HENRY HAYES, born in 1830, in a house in Broad street, near Franklin, Newark, died in that city February 2, 1903. He became a member of the firm of Wheeler, Parsons & Hayes, manufacturing jewelers, New York City, in early life, and from that time had no other business; "but one interest outside of that business, the Christian religion; and for sixty years attended but one church, Grace P. E. Church," of which he was for many years a vestryman and warden, being also treasurer of the Diocese of Newark. "With him there was no wavering of faith, no flagging of faithfulness, no dying of devotion. What he believed he gripped with all his soul and mind; the path of duty he pursued with steady steps." He was survived by a widow and a son, Arthur H. Hayes. Mr. Hayes had been a Life Member of the Society since January 15, 1885.

HOWARD W. HAYES, born in Newark, May 9, 1858, died February 26, 1903. He was a son of David A. Hayes, for many years one of the most active and influential members of this Society. He prepared for college at the Newark Academy, and the Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and graduated at Yale in the class of 1879, and in 1881 from Columbia Law School, New York, and soon after was admitted to the bar both of New Jersey and New York. He inherited a taste for antiquarian lore, which was utilized when he was associated as counsel in the boundary controversy with Delaware, and in the Old Burying Ground litigation in Newark. In 1888 he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for New Jersey, and later served as one of the police justices of Newark. He was a man of scholarly tastes, and acquired a valuable library, including many New Jersey rarities. He was also somewhat active in politics, and was a director of several Newark banks. He married a daughter of the late Eugene Van-

derpool, who survives him. Judge Hayes became a Life Member of this Society June 17, 1901.

ANDREW J. HEDGES, born July 1, 1828, at Afton, now known as Florham Park, died at Newark, November 9, 1902. He removed to Newark in 1844, and entered the employ of Aaron Carter; in 1859 he became one of the firm of Field & Co.; in 1866 he formed the firm of Dodge & Hedges, which was succeeded in 1877 by the firm of Andrew J. Hedges & Co., jewelry manufacturers. Mr. Hedges was a grandson of Caleb Tuttle, a Revolutionary soldier. He left a widow and three sons. Three brothers and two sisters also outlived him. Mr. Hedges had been a member of St. John's Lodge, F. A. M., No. 1, of Newark, since 1852. He was elected a Life Member of this Society on January 15, 1885.

RANDOLPH MANNING, born at Plainfield, N. J., May 19, 1804, died suddenly at his home in Pontiac, Mich., while in conversation with his daughter, on the evening of August 31, 1864. He was a son of Samuel Manning, of Plainfield, studied law in New York city, and removed to the Territory of Michigan in 1832, settling at Pontiac, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was a member of the convention which prepared the first constitution of Michigan, and took a distinguished part as a member of the committee on judiciary. In 1835 he was Secretary of State; in 1836 he was elected to the State Senate; in 1842 he was made Chancellor of the Court of Chancery; in 1857 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, in which position he continued to serve until his death. He also served as a member of the Board of Regents of the State University. In early life he was a Democrat, but left the party on the slavery issue and became a Republican; his religious affiliations were with the Baptists. He was twice married—first, to Miss Eliza F. Randolph, of Plainfield, who died in 1846, leaving one daughter, who, as Mrs. James A. Jacokes, survived until 1890. His second marriage was in 1848, to Miss Eliza W. Carley, of Detroit, to whom four children were born, two of whom survived to maturity—Randolph Jr., born 1851, and Isabella, born 1856. Mr. Manning was elected a Corresponding member of this Society from Detroit, Mich., in 1846.

FERDINAND WAKEMAN HUBBELL, born in New York City on May 4, 1801, died there suddenly July 15, 1852. He was the second son of Walter and Anne (Law) Hubbell, and was of New England lineage. His maternal great-grandfather, Jonathan Law, was one of the Governors of Connecticut under the Colonial system, and his grandfather, the Hon. Richard Law, of New London, Conn., was a lawyer of eminence, chief justice, and a member of the Continental Congress. Mr. Hubbell pursued his classical studies at Princeton and Union Colleges, and was a graduate of the last named, under the presidency of the venerable Dr. Eliphalet Nott, in the year 1819, with the degree of A. B. He read law with Charles Chauncey, of Philadelphia, whose confidence and esteem he ever retained. In November, 1836, he married Miss Anna Gibbon Johnson, of Salem, New Jersey, daughter of Colonel Robert Gibbon Johnson, a descendant of John Fenwick, the founder of Salem, many of whose papers relating to the earliest titles to West Jersey, he inherited, and subsequently presented to this Society, of which he was a Vice-President for many years. Col. Johnson's "History of Salem" is an invaluable contribution to the history of West Jersey. Mr. Hubbell's legal learning and information were unbounded; whilst a student of law, he was in the habit of regularly studying fifteen hours each day. With such application and a splendid memory, his learning was deep and extensive, while his legal judgment founded on such a basis was seldom at fault. From the time of his admission to the Bar, everything around him gave way to his profession, and his scrupulous care and conscientious attention would not delegate to another what he might do himself. The legal characteristic of his mind was a microscopic power of analysis and a metaphysical cast of thought which detected the most delicate distinctions. These intellectual traits gave him that commanding power which he always held as a counsellor and advocate, and enabled him to develop opinion with almost mathematical precision and with great power and force of language. As a general scholar Mr. Hubbell's attainments often afforded him, when he could snatch a moment of leisure, that delight which only the literary can feel in the lore of antiquity. He reveled in the odes of Horace, al-

most all of which he knew by heart in the original tongue, and the terseness of Tacitus pleased his taste, because perhaps it resembled his own habits of condensed expression. [Mr. Hubbell was elected an Honorary Member of this Society in 1845.]

JUSTIN S. MORRILL, born at Strafford, Vermont, April 14, 1810, died, December 28, 1898, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Morrill was the oldest of a family of ten children of Justin Morrill, the latter being one of eight children of Smith Morrill, who removed from Chichester, New Hampshire, to Strafford, about 1795. His remoter ancestors were from Salisbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Morrill went to work in a country store when but a mere lad, and hired himself out for two years at the rate of \$30 for the first year and \$40 for the second year. Four years later he was taken into partnership by his former employer, Judge Harris, and they continued in business until about 1845, when they both retired with what was considered in those days a comfortable competence. Mr. Morrill then engaged in various other business enterprises. In 1854 he was elected to Congress, where he continued for twelve years in succession. In March, 1867, he entered the United States Senate, remaining there by continuous re-elections until his death. He thus served a period of nearly forty-four years in succession in the two Houses of Congress, a term hitherto unequalled. His term of nearly thirty-two years in the United States Senate was also unparalleled, and he was the oldest member of the Senate both in point of years and in regard to his length of service. Mr. Morrill took an active and intelligent interest in the fiscal administration of the government, and in 1861 was so largely instrumental in the framing of the Tariff Bill of that year, that it has become known in history as the "Morrill Tariff." In 1864 it was modified to meet the exigencies of the times, and thereafter, as occasion required, Mr. Morrill had a large part in the changes in that law, and in other financial measures. He was also the author of the act passed in 1862, providing for the establishment of agricultural colleges under the patronage of the government, which appropriated enormous tracts of land for the purpose. Mr. Morrill was an active, intelligent and very useful member of Congress during his long period of service, and commanded the



respect and esteem of his fellow members to the last. He was elected an Honorary Member of this Society, May 18, 1882.

**WILLIAM POTTER ROSS**, born about 1820, in the Cherokee country, Georgia, it is said, died suddenly, July 20, 1891, of heart disease, at his home in Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, near the junction of the Arkansas and Grand Rivers. He was one of the most remarkable men of that remarkable race, the Cherokee Nation. He was a half-breed, almost white in color, and was a nephew of John Ross, the famous Chief of that Nation for many years, by whom he was educated at Princeton, graduating in the class of 1842. He entered public life at the age of twenty-one, and held almost every office in the gift of his tribe, and on the death of his uncle in 1861, succeeded him as Chief. He was United States Agent of the confederated tribes in Indian Territory many years. During the war he was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate Army, and there are frequent allusions to his military service in Vols. 3, 8 and 13, Series I, and in Vol. 1, Series IV, of the Official Records of the Rebellion. He was a brilliant orator and a leading statesman of his nation. At Tahlequah, the capital of Indian Territory, on the news of his death, all business was suspended by order of the Mayor. Chief Ross was elected an Honorary Member of this Society, January 20, 1876.

**CHARLES HOLBERT VOORHEES**, M. D., born in New Brunswick, August 3, 1824, died there, May 13, 1900. He received his early education in Rutgers College, and his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College, in 1850. He began practice in Spottswood, later going to Plainfield and Philadelphia, but finally settled in New Brunswick, in 1855, where he remained until his death. Dr. Voorhees was a member of the Middlesex County Medical Society, and was a permanent delegate to the New Jersey Medical Society. He was a member of the 9th International Medical Congress, which met at Washington, in September, 1887, and read a paper before the section on military and naval surgery, entitled, "Are wounds from explosive bullets of such a character as to justify international laws against their use?" He was always interested in military matters.

having served with distinction during the War of the Rebellion. He was the author of numerous scientific and literary papers, and until the infirmities of age prevented, he took an active interest in the medical and social life of his city. He was elected a member of the Historical Society, January 15, 1885.

JAMES STERLING YARD, born in Trenton, April 30, 1826, died, April 29, 1900, at Freehold. He was the son of Captain Joseph A. Yard, an auctioneer, in whose office Mr. Yard began working as bookkeeper at the age of fourteen. A few years later he entered the office of the Trenton *True American*, where he mastered the art of printing, and the general mechanical branch of the newspaper business. When only twenty years old he started a paper of his own at Trenton—*The Weekly Visitor*—which he sold soon afterwards. In 1850 he managed for a brief time the *Ocean Signal*, now *Courier*, at Tom's River, for the owner, Benjamin F. Yard. Soon afterward he established the *Village Record*, now *Gazette*, at Hightstown. In 1854 he removed to Freehold, purchasing the *Monmouth Democrat*, which he conducted thereafter until his death. In 1866 he established the *Long Branch News*, which he carried on for many years, and for part of the time served also on the editorial staff of the *True American*. The latter employment he was obliged to give up about two years before his death. He was treasurer of the New Jersey Editorial Association from its organization in 1867, during the rest of his life. He was postmaster of Freehold from 1855 to 1860, a member of the Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders, 1863-5; appeal commissioner for the Township, 1878-1893; chief commissioner of Freehold, 1888-1894, being largely instrumental while holding the latter office in introducing the water and sewer systems into the town. Major Yard, as he was known, had a long military record, extending from 1843. At the beginning of the Civil War he was Major of the Third Regiment of New Jersey Militia in the service of the United States, and held several commissions under Governor Olden and Governor Parker during the war in connection with the New Jersey troops in the field. He was a member of many

of the local Societies and Boards. He was also Commissioner of Railroad Taxation in New Jersey, 1873-1881. He was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Freehold from 1854, for forty-four years holding office continuously in the Church, and being superintendent of the Sunday School for fifteen years. He showed a deep interest in the history of his state and county, and it was a glad day for him when the Monmouth Battle monument was dedicated. He published in the *Monmouth Democrat* from time to time several series of historical articles of great value, contributed by competent writers. Some of these he afterwards issued in book form, and they are among the most prized contributions to our local history. He was a man of independent political convictions, fearlessly forsaking his party when he deemed it in the wrong, and doing his utmost always to keep it in what he considered the right path. As has been well said: "He was made of the stuff that makes towns, states, nations, intelligent, wholesome, strong and worth living in and for. Before all things he was straightforward, and like all sincere, strong men, he was fearless. No one ever had to ask twice upon which side he was. He knew and he believed it to be his duty to tell; he believed, moreover, that every man owes it to himself and to his times to contribute his thought frankly to the world if public opinion is to be made an honest opinion and an intelligent one." The words of another writer are: "In his county and city he was a power, a force, directed to leaving the world better than he found it. His integrity was acknowledged by all, even by his political enemies. He was a living example of the Golden Rule, ever exhibiting qualities which made him a type of God-fearing manhood, of excellent citizenship, a credit to those whom he served and loved." He was elected an Honorary Member of this Society on January 28, 1896.

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WITHERSPOON'S "DRUID PAPERS."—The first four numbers of these papers were published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* for 1775. Where and when did the others appear?

## Notes, Queries and Replies.

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**A FAITHFUL APPRENTICE.**—This may Certify that the Bearer Wm. Potts hath served me several Years as well in the Capacity of an Apprentice as Clerke; that I have always found Him honest, faithful and attentive to business; that He is pretty well acquainted with Goods and has a considerable knowledge in Mercantile business and Accounts, and as sutch I can recommend Him to the encouragement of any Person who may incline to deal with Him. Dated at Mansfield, Burlington County and State of New Jersey, June 1st, 1786.

JOHN POPE.

**CADWALADER.**—In response to some queries in March, 1903, regarding Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, at one time of Philadelphia and again of Trenton, the inquirer was referred to the New Jersey Archives containing newspaper advertisements of February, 1742-3, 1745, 1750, 1751 and 1753, showing various aspects of Dr. Cadwalader's identification with the interests of the town.

**CARTERET PORTRAITS.**—Queries continually come to the Library of the Society, asking the whereabouts of portraits of Sir George Carteret and of Governor Philip Carteret. Careful and extended inquiry was made by the Corresponding Secretary in England many years ago in the family of the descendants of Sir George Carteret, which family has the Carteret papers, but without success in bringing to light any portrait of the Carterets. The probability, therefore, is that no such portraits exist.

**PAPERS OF DANIEL T. CLARK.**—In June, 1903, Mr. W. E. Harrison, of Fort Madison, Iowa, wrote making inquiry concerning the papers of Daniel Terrill Clark, deceased, formerly of South Orange, New Jersey, at one time Assistant Librarian of this Society. It was understood that Mr. Clark had been collecting material for many years relating to the History of Orange, and particularly of the Clark family. Mr. Harrison wrote that he was a descendant of the old Harrison

family of New Jersey. It was understood that Mr. Clark's papers went to his nephew, Isaac Clark, who settled somewhere near Chicago, and who was very reluctant to give any information in relation to them.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE, 1740.—Dr. John R. Stevenson, of Haddonfield, contributes the following copy of a marriage certificate issued in 1740:

“Greeting.

Be it remembered that on the thirty-first Day of December Ann' one thousand seven hundred and forty at the house of Humphrey Day's, in Newton Township in the County of Gloucester, by virtue of a License of Marriage from his Excellency Lewis Morris, Esq., Governor of the Provinces of West Jersey &c, Thomas Spicer and Rebecca Day the parties in the Recited License aforesaid whear joined together in the holy bond of matrimony and by me were pronounced man and wife in the (here part of the last line is obliterated)

francis Whittrane

Samuel Nicholson

Sarah Nicholson

Bathsheba Whittrane

Abigail Nicholson

Ja. Hinchman ”

Dr. Stevenson adds:

The father and mother of the bride have their tombstones still standing in Colestown Churchyard, which church was built in 1751, and burned in 1899. The groom, by birth a Quaker, had dropped out. Their only child, a daughter, was baptized in the church and married the son of a warden of the above church, some of whose descendants for more than a hundred years furnished wardens and vestrymen to the Colestown Church, yet none of them up to 1833, inclusive, were ever married by a clergyman. They have preserved all their marriage certificates up to date, and all to 1833 are signed by a justice of the peace. The records of Colestown Church prior to 1787 are lost; from then to 1795, they are imperfect, but after this they are complete. There is not a single marriage noted prior to 1795, in which year nine are recorded, all belonging to the laboring class. There was one marriage in 1796, but very few after that until the closing of the church in 1840. The infrequent marriages by clergymen of the English Church in West Jersey holds good of all other parishes in the 18th century, and the early part of the 19th century, viz: St. Mary's, Burlington; St. John's, Chew's Landing; and St. Peter's, Clarksboro.

"THE GRAVES OF THE HOUSEHOLD."—Owing to the antiquarian bent of my mind I am thrusting my correspondence upon you, which I hope you will receive in the spirit in which it is sent. In my rambles around Newark and vicinity there are many scenes which captivate my eye by their unique variety in the beautiful Passaic Valley; but there is one spot that touches me with a pathetic sadness when I visit it, and that is the little graveyard where the early settlers of New Barbadoes were laid at rest so long ago, when "life's fitful fever was over," and seeing it so neglected and the old memorials all in such a state of wreck and ruin. I have no doubt but you know the locality, on Schuyler avenue, Kearny, not far distant from the Back Road School. It is beautifully shaded with large trees; in fact, nature has been kind, but man has been very neglectful. I send you this note to see if in this era of Bronze Tablets and Granite monuments being erected in so many historic spots you would think it wise to suggest to the N. J. Historical Society the idea of doing something to keep the little graveyard in order, and help to hand down and perpetuate the memory of those who blazed the way for the amenities and comforts of life we now enjoy. I have read in some *Life of the Carey Sisters* where the writer, speaking of their ancestor who fought with Washington in the time of the Revolution, said that he believed "he fought a harder battle when he went away and settled down to make a home in the wilderness of the Western Reserve than when he faced the foe on the field of battle"; and I sometimes think the same might be said of those who about 1668 laid the foundations of our present prosperity in New Jersey. I have read somewhere that Capt. Sandford paid some twenty pounds sterling or thereabout (in lieu of a half penny per acre quit rent) when he bought the tract. Could not the State or County secure a perpetual lease, on such terms as one cent per acre, and beautify and ornament the ground? And as to a memorial, there is a sandstone boulder of the glacial period lying on the grounds of the D., L. and W. R. R., where the Gilbert Mansion used to stand as you entered Harrison from the East. It is a large boulder, weighing some tons, and with its straited lines has a story to tell older than the

pictured rock of Behistun. Excuse me for suggesting that this rock be secured and moved there and the names as far as history records be cut thereon in deep Gothic letters as a memorial "That all the people of the earth might know the hand of the Lord, that it is mighty; that ye might fear the Lord your God forever."

ADSUM.

HARRISON, N. J.

MOUNTAIN FAMILY.—"J. Mountain, from New Jersey—English, about 1554. Children were: Joseph, John, Richard, Martha; also half-brother, George Grinup. Joseph Mountain married Miss E. Drake; one child, Joanna. Martha Mountain married Captain James McPike," (?circa 1789). *Extract* from original manuscript dictated by the late Judge John Mountain McPike (1795–1876), which is now preserved in the Museum of The Newberry Library, Chicago; case No. II., 31.2; catalogue No. 89030.

The same manuscript gives the names of the ten children of James McPike and Martha Mountain, his wife, in the order following:—Joseph, Richard, Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah, John, Haley, George, Martha, James. Other reliable evidence shows that the full name of the third son was John Mountain McPike; hence it is safe to infer that he was named after his maternal grandfather, described above as "J. Mountain," though it is possible that he was, instead, (and like his brothers Joseph and Richard) named after a maternal uncle. Be this as it may, these facts seem to assign the given name James exclusively to the McPike family as such. The name of James McPike's father is unknown; perhaps, it, also, was James. He is said to have been a linen-merchant, presumably in Edinburgh or London.

The date 1554 above given, is obviously wrong: the year 1754 might be more nearly correct as representing, approximately, the period of emigration of one Mountain from England to New Jersey. EUGENE F. MCPIKE, Chicago, Ill.

A "DUTCH DOCTOR" AT EVESHAM, 1758.—Dr. John R. Stevenson, of Haddonfield, who is compiling a list of New Jersey physicians prior to 1800, in addition to those named in

Dr. Stephen Wickes's valuable "History of Medicine and Medical Men in New Jersey to 1800," writes: "I have found another Doctor, and send you a copy of the account against him. The 't' in the name is not crossed, but I am quite sure it is the proper letter and not 'l' l. There are 84 separate accounts in the book, and out of these only six have no rum charged in them, the latter being also but for a few items. This was a strictly Quaker community, there being a 'Meeting House' in Evesham. The accounts were with farmers, mechanics and working men, and several women, only one of whom bought no rum."

From the Account book of Abraham Allen, who kept a store at Evesham, Burlington Co., N. J., from 1752 to 1775.

1758			Dr
January 2	"George Coltfere Dntch Doctor		£1 5 8
	To Sundrys & 12 y'ds ozenbrigs @ 20 <sup>d</sup>		12 6
	" 5 yd of Check @ 2   6 pr yd		8 0
February 17	" 3½ yd Garlick @ 2   6		0 7
	and thread buttons & pepes		0 6
March 7	left unpaid for rum		2 6
	and 1 lb Coffee & 2 lb. Sugar		
			<hr/>
			2 10 6"
1758		P Contra	Cr
January 2	" by Cash of himself		3 0
February 8	by his brother Jacob answered		1 9 6
	for Docteing my leg by agreement		15 0
			<hr/>
			2 7 6"

**NEW JERSEY'S GREAT SEAL.**—The history of the circumstances leading to the adoption of the present Great Seal of New Jersey and the meaning of its symbols, has been written by Mr. Francis B. Lee of Trenton, and published in the New Jersey Law Journal, in the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, in Zieber's "Heraldry in America," and in "New Jersey as a Colony and a State."

**STIVERS FAMILY.**—Inquiry is made regarding John Stivers, who married Jean Campbell, and lived and died and was buried in Metuchen, N. J. He had several children, one of whom owned a farm in Piscataway, N. J. John, Randall and Daniel, sons of Randall Stivers, were all soldiers in the Revolution. Randall (Sr. or Jr.?) Stivers had daughters: Mrs.



Martin, of New York; Mrs. Compton and Mrs. Depue, of Sussex County.—*Mrs. F. E. Stivers, Box 182, Ansonia, Conn.*

**TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.**—The following inscriptions were copied in November, 1902, from tombstones in the Lutheran Graveyard at New Bridge, opposite Cherry Hill, Bergen County, by Mr. John Neafie, of New York:

1. Jacob Van Buskirk, b. June 20, 1765; d. Jan'y 2, 1812, aged 46 yrs., 6 mos. 12 ds.

2. ———, d. ———, 1825, (a fragment) yrs., 7 mos., 20 ds.

3. Elizabeth Van Buskirk, widow of John Bogert, b. Feb. 22, 1772; d. Apr. 27, 1852, aged 80 yrs., 2 mos., 5 days.

4. John van Buskirk, b. Sept. 10, 1742; d. Dec. 8, 1820, aged 78 yrs., 2 mos., 28 days.

5. ——— (wife ?) of John van Boskirk, d. Dec. 3, 1825, aged 83 yrs., 4 mos.

6. a small stone marked R. D.

7. William Waterley Weller, d. Aug. 29, 1833, aged 12 years.

8. A large brown stone vault, empty, without inscription.

9. The following is quite dim, but appears to be

Hir Lignugms,<sup>1</sup>

A R R.

Lorents Piters.

von Dorch Kirch,

1760

Den. 19 Janwarrie.

This was probably intended for Lorents Piters Van Boskirk.

10. Several rough stones, without mark.

**PORTRAITS OF CAPTAINS OF WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARD.**—In the Society's Library there is a photograph of a miniature

—  
Lighaam. corpse.

of William Colfax, at one time Captain-Commandant of Washington's Life Guard. The photograph is colored in imitation of the original miniature. The Society also has a portrait of Captain Levi Holden, who was another member of the Life Guard.

**WESTFIELD MARRIAGE RECORDS.**—The Society has secured a typewritten copy of the record of marriages kept by the Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, in the Westfield Presbyterian Church, from 1759 to 1803, 786 entries in all.

**WHITE FAMILY.**—Samuel White, planter, of Shrewsbury, appointed administrator of Thomas White, deceased, February 4, 1684-5; Samuel White, of Shrewsbury, granted a patent in the right of his father, Thomas White, for 617 acres (in or near Shrewsbury, Monmouth County), January 22, 1687-8.—*N. J. Archives*, XXI, pp. 62, 112. Will of Robert White, dated July 24, 1682, names children, William, Andrew, Ann Lee and Elizabeth. Will of Michael White, of Woodbridge, dated December 1, 1690.—*Ibid.*, 226.

Loyalists named White: David White, of Somerset County, asked to be exempted from bearing arms in the militia, or to have leave to return to his children and property in England; final judgment entered against him as an enemy to his country, Jan. 23, 1779. John White, Middlesex County, fugitive with the enemy, December 9, 1778. Josiah White, Monmouth County, final judgment entered against him February 17, 1779. Philip White was a carpenter and served his time in Shrewsbury. He was a notorious refugee, and was one of the party who hanged Captain Huddy in 1780. He was captured and shot while attempting to escape. Thomas White, of Morris County, was given leave July 21, 1777, to go into the enemy's lines on Staten Island, with his wife and three children, there to remain. Thomas White, apparently of Elizabethtown, was a fugitive with the enemy in March, 1780, and his property was confiscated. Thomas White, of Middlesex County, was a fugitive with the enemy, April 29, 1779.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

## Annual Meeting of the Society, 1902.

NEWARK, New Jersey, October 29th, 1902.

The Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held to-day in the Library Building. In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts was chosen to preside.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that during the past year the correspondence of the Society had been much the same in character as in former years, and about the same in quantity, something like three hundred letters having been received. Most of these letters have been in the nature of genealogical inquiries. Letters of this character have become so numerous of late years, that the secretary had found it impracticable to give the necessary time to hunting up and furnishing the information desired, and in most cases he had simply directed the inquirers to the proper sources of information—original records, printed books, or persons making a business of furnishing such information.

The substance of the more interesting correspondence will be presented from time to time in the Notes and Queries department of the Proceedings of the Society, when they are published.

### ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

#### Capital Account.

Balance Oct. 1st, 1901.....			442.19
<b>RECEIVED.</b>			
Loan from Newark Library Association.....		5000.	
11 Life Memberships .....		550.	
Woman's Branch.....		250.	
Donation.....		5.	
			6247.19
<b>DISBURSED.</b>			
Account Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. Loan...	5000.		
Newark Library Association Stock purchased.....	1108.33	6108.33	138.86

#### Book Account.

Balance Oct. 1st, 1901.....			277.91
<b>RECEIVED.</b>			
Books Sold.....		102.23	
			380.13
<b>DISBURSED.</b>			
Books purchased.....		16.90	363.23
			502.09

General Account.....	502.09
Balance Oct. 1st, 1901.....	683.26

## RECEIVED.

Dues.....	1200.	
Rent.....	1600 08	
Interest allowed on Bank Balances.....	17.23	
Donation.....	5.00	2822.31
		<u>3605.57</u>

## DISBURSED.

Commission collecting rent West Park St. property.....	79.97	
Janitor.....	490.00	
Petty Cash.....	85.	
Librarian's salary.....	775.	
Repairs.....	193 43	
Library supplies.....	36.70	
Printing Proceedings, Notices of Meetings.....	146.80	
Surrogate's Fees.....	12.50	
Insurance.....	180.00	
Speaker & Lunch.....	48.07	
Interest on Loan.....	340.56	
Lighting—Gas & Electric.....	33.90	
Coal.....	210 00	2631 43
		<u>574 14</u>
		1376.23

## BALANCE.

Balance in Bank.....	1351.23
Checks in Drawer.....	25.00
	<u>1376.23</u>

The Board of Trustees reported that much had been accomplished during the past year in the growth and prosperity of the Society. It had been the desire of the Trustees to obtain all of the outstanding Stock of the Newark Library Association. During the past year there had been purchased thirty-two shares and donated twenty-one of the stock, a total of fifty-three shares passing into the hands of the Society during the year. There are, at this time, only thirty-five shares outstanding, fourteen of which are owned by the Directors, leaving but twenty-one to be donated to, or purchased by the Society.

The Committee on Library reported that during the year the work of re-organizing the Library had made considerable progress. The classifying and cataloguing of the books had been continued, as well as the work of completing sets by exchange. The total number of accessions during the year was 2618, of which 771 were bound volumes, 1309 pamphlets, and 538 miscellaneous articles. Of the entire number about 683 were received in exchange, 850 were government and state publications, 901 were gifts from individuals, and 193 were purchased. There had been a gain of about seventy-five per cent. in the attendance at the Library during the year, and, in addition to this the building had been used for lectures and as a meeting place for other societies. The Woman's Branch had continued to add to the inter-

est and attractiveness of the Library, and had come to seem an indispensable part of the Society.

The Committee on Membership reported that two Patrons had died—Thomas C. Bushnell and Aaron Carter; Miss Anna G. Bushnell and William T. Carter had been elected as their representatives. Six members resigned, twenty-two died, thirty Life Members and fifteen Contributing Members were added to the Society. There were now enrolled : 12 Patrons, 484 Life Members, and 280 Contributing Members, making a total of 776 members.

The Committee on Colonial Documents reported that Vols. XXII, XXIII and XXIV of the Archives were well under way. The manuscript for the second volume of Abstracts of Wills, in the office of the Secretary of State, 1731-1750, comprising about nine hundred pages of manuscript, was consumed in the Paterson fire of February 9-10, 1902. The editor of the New Jersey Archives had compiled about two thousand pages of manuscript, relating to the Loyalists of New Jersey during the Revolution, comprising notices of about two thousand individuals. He had also gathered from various sources, the material for another volume of marriage records, to be issued in the series known as the New Jersey Archives. The manuscript of the History of Printing and Printers in New Jersey, to 1801, was all ready for the printer, but with the other material just mentioned, was destroyed in the same fire, together with the indices for Vols. XXIII (more than 1,000 pages of "copy") and XXIV.

Miss M. Antoinette Quinby, President of the Woman's Branch, made the following report :

*Mr. President and Members of the New Jersey Historical Society:*

This report is only the second one that the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society has had to submit for your approval. We are only a year and a half old to-day, still too young to do much more than to feel our way along. We have grown, however, in this short space of time, as the following statements will show. Our membership has been increased this year by two life members, eight contributing members, and forty-six associate members. We have suffered the loss by death of four members, and three by resignation. An active interest has been taken in our Society by its Board of Managers. Our Manager from Gloucester County has brought us six new members, many photographs of historic houses and a valuable collection of fine steel engravings from the Bank Note Co ; from Sussex County our Manager has contributed \$35 to our lecture fund of last winter, besides valuable maps and books, and has sent us twenty-three new members; from Burlington Co. we have received five new members, and a large collection of photographs of historic houses and places; from Morris Co. fourteen new members have been added to our list, as we have two Managers in that county; Somerset has given us four new names, and our own County of Essex has given us many new members, and contributed largely to our exhibits and also to the Library.

Many of our Managers come from long distances to our monthly meetings and more than two-thirds of our counties have been represented during the year.

The Historical Society has received through the Woman's Branch the gifts of valuable autographs from Mr. Jonathan Roberts, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, Mr. Charles Bradley, Mr. Wm. M. Johnson, and Miss Rosa Murray. A handsome glass cabinet to hold Mrs. A. F. R. Martin's collection of pitchers; one-half the expense

of the case, \$150, was met by Mrs. Martin, the balance raised by the Woman's Branch; one small show case and a pair of old anklets and manacles from a slave ship from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles; old china from Miss Lathrop, Miss Drake, Miss Gifford and Miss Quinby; a framed engraving of Pres. Lincoln by Marshall from Mrs. E. M. Carrington; bound volumes of the New York Tribune covering the period of the Civil War from Miss Geneva Freeman, who also gave a square of antique chintz, framed; photographs of historic houses from Miss Mott; photographs of historic sites from Miss Dora Smith; a history of Jersey City from Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle; newspaper clippings and pamphlets from Mr. H. S. Hayward; a case containing flowers from Pres. Lincoln's casket, from Mrs. Robt. W. Elliot; small scales, old letters and deeds from Miss Ward; old knife case from Mr. Francis M. Tichenor; and an oil portrait of Surgeon Thomas Ludington Smith, surgeon of the fleet in Perry's Expedition to Japan, from his cousin, Miss Quinby.

We have bound some newspapers and magazines, and purchased 300 chairs for the Assembly Room. We gave a course of lectures during the winter, on Revolutionary History, engaging the best lecturers we could find, and cleared \$261.75, of which we gave to the Historical Society \$250.

Our Treasury receipts for the past year have been \$997.07. Our disbursements have been \$911.85, leaving a balance of \$85.22.

Among our expenditures were:

\$225, for the 300 chairs.

\$250, proceeds of our lectures given to the Hist. Soc.

\$75, for the glass cabinet.

\$130, for 2 life and 6 contributing members, which amount was handed to the Treasurer of the N. J. Hist. Soc.

\$18.50, for graining and painting the newspaper racks in the gallery of the Library.

\$18, for two glass cases in Exhibition room.

\$55.40, for printing, carpenter work, china, glass, &c. The balance went for postage and small expenses.

We hope in the coming year to do still better, and thank the officers and Board of Trustees for the encouragement and support which they have given us in the year which has just past.

The members of the Historical Society extended to Miss Quinby and her co-workers of the Woman's Branch, a vote of thanks for the efficient aid rendered by them to the Society.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, Wallace M. Scudder, Amzi Dodd, Stephen H. Plum and Dr. William H. Vail were elected Trustees for three years.

After luncheon a very interesting address was delivered by Rev. James F. Riggs, D. D., Pastor of Brick Church, East Orange, the subject being "Historical Evidences." On motion a vote of thanks was given to Dr. Riggs for his eloquent and instructive address.

# **Members of the New Jersey Historical Society, elected in 1901-1902.**

Miss Anna G. Bushnell, William T. Carter,	<b>PATRONS.</b>	
	Morristown, Newark,	July 11, 1902. Sept. 5, 1902.

## **LIFE MEMBERS.**

Miss Mary A. Camp.	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Miss Elizabeth C. Cobb,	Parsippany,	Oct. 29, 1902.
Forrest F. Dryden,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. Forrest F. Dryden,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. John F. Dryden,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Hon. Abram Q. Garretson,	Morristown,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Miss Agnes Gifford,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Charles A. Gifford,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Harry H. Gifford,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
John A. Gifford,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Alister Greene,	New York City,	July 11, 1902.
Frederick Wolcott Jackson 3d.	Newark,	Aug. 1, 1902.
Miss Nannie Nye Jackson,	Newark,	Aug. 1, 1902.
Walter T. Johnson,	Newark,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Wilbur S. Johnson,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. Edmund L. Joy,	Newark,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Col. Anthony R. Kuser,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. Anthony R. Kuser,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Henry L. Osborn,	St. Paul, Minn.,	Aug. 1, 1902.
Nelson R. Perry,	New York City,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Mrs. Nelson R. Perry,	New York City,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Edgar F. Randolph,	Morristown,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Frederick W. Ricord,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1902.
Rev. James F. Riggs, D. D.,	East Orange,	Nov. 7, 1902.
Miss Laurastine C. Smith,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Lloyd Stiekles,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1902.
Trinity Church, Rector and Assistant Ministers, and their successors, forever	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D.	Princeton,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Miss M. Louisa Watts,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Asa Whitehead,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Mrs. Asa Whitehead,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.

## **CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.**

Theodore M. Banta,	New York City,	Oct. 29, 1902.
Alfred L. Dennis,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1902.
Miss Harriet R. Donaghe,	Morristown,	Aug. 1, 1902.
Joshua Doughty,	Somerville,	May 1, 1902.
David R. Downer,	East Orange,	Dec. 5, 1901.
William Edgar,	Woodbridge,	May 1, 1902.
Mrs. Thomas J. Falkinburgh,	Jersey City,	June 5, 1902.
Charles C. Gardner,	Newark,	Oct. 3, 1902.
Winthrop S. Gilman,	Pattisades, N. Y.,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Robert Gray, Jr.,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1902.
Freeman Hiscox,	Newark,	Jan. 2, 1902.
Mrs. George W. Jenkins,	Morristown,	June 5, 1902.

George M. LaMonte,	Bound Brook,	April 8, 1902.
Edward C. Lyon,	Morristown,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Rev. Halsey G. Mendenhall,	Perth Amboy,	Dec. 5, 1902.
George B. Nevers,	Newark,	Feb. 6, 1902.
James D. Orton,	Newark,	Oct. 29, 1902.
George T. Parrot,	Elizabeth,	Feb. 6, 1902.
Mrs. Phillander B. Pierson,	Morristown,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. John S. Schultze,	Boonton,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Rev. George L. Spining, D. D.,	South Orange,	Oct. 29, 1902.
M. D. Wheeler Thurston,	Newark,	Nov. 1, 1901.
Mrs. Frederick L. Van Beuren,	New York City,	Dec. 5, 1901.
Mrs. Ashbel Welch,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Dec. 5, 1901.

## MEMBERS DECEASED, 1902.

Horace Alling,	Newark,	July 3, 1902.
Dr. Henry R. Baldwin,	New Brunswick,	Feb. 3, "
Leopold C. Bierwirth,		Feb. 2, "
Sir John G. Bourinot,	Ottawa, Can.,	Oct.
Thomas C. Bushnell,	Newark,	May 23, "
Mrs. Helen M. Britton,		May 1, "
Aaron Carter,	Newark,	Jan. 31, "
William Clark,	Paisley, Scotland,	July 7, "
David A. Depue,	Newark,	April 3, "
Augustus O. Halsey,	Newark,	April 20, "
Edmund D. Halsey,	Rockaway,	Dec. 3, 1901.
C. B. Harvey,		Oct. 5, 1902.
Charles M. Marsh,		July 3, "
Samuel Meeker,		Jan. 31, "
Ernest L. Meyer,	Elizabeth,	April "
John Moses,	Trenton,	Jan. 20, "
James D. Orton,	Newark,	Feb. 22, "
Mrs. Frederick H. Pierson,	Elizabeth,	Jan. 14, "
William J. Sewell,	Camden,	Dec. 27, 1902.
Dr. Arthur Ward,	Newark,	July 6, 1902.
Joseph G. Ward,	Newark,	April 27, "
Mrs. William R. Weeks,	New York,	May 26, "
Washington B. Williams,	Jersey City,	Jan. 16, "

## Annual Meeting of the Society, 1903.

NEWARK, Oct. 28th, 1903.

The Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held to-day in the Library Building, West Park Street.

President John F. Dryden spoke pleasantly of the benefits of the Society to the State of New Jersey, and the City of Newark, and the interest taken in it by its members.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and approved.



The Report of the Woman's Branch was read by Miss Quinby, as follows:

The Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society has gained an Associate Membership of 200, thirty-seven new members having joined during the past year. This membership extends all over the State from one end to the other, and the Managers from Gloucester, Morris, Sussex, Passaic and Hunterdon Counties, have been extremely successful in obtaining new members. All the counties of the State with one exception are now represented on our Board of Managers, and many of them come from long distances to attend our monthly meetings. On January 29th the Society gave a Donation Tea and Musicales, in the large Library Hall, and realized \$131.60 from this entertainment. To this we added from our Treasury sufficient to make the amount \$250, which we paid to the Parent Society, to add to the \$1,000 fund we are raising, to make the Branch a Patron of the Historical Society. We have received many gifts this year, which has increased our exhibits in the Museum department, considerably, but our autographic collection still lacks the names we are so desirous of obtaining.

Our Genealogical Committee has started a most important work—the collection of Monumental Inscriptions from the old cemeteries of New Jersey. They have already secured those of Trinity Church, Newark, those of the old Baptist Church at Lyons Farms, the complete records from the two old church-yards of old Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, and those of the long closed graveyard at Bordentown. All these records will be carefully copied into well bound books, made of strong and durable paper, so that the work should be a lasting one.

Our Treasurer reports receipts of \$575.82 for the year, with an expenditure of \$479.40, leaving a balance of \$96.42. We have placed shades in the Assembly Room and in the gallery of the Library at an expense of \$34.70. We paid \$96.73 for binding 43 files of the Daily Advertiser prior to 1800, a collection of 15 years, which sadly needed binding. Two new cases have been purchased for our exhibits, and pictures have been framed. We secured three new contributing members for the Historical Society, and the \$15 received was given in to their treasury. Printing, expenses attending the Annual Meeting of the Branch, make up the rest of the expenditures.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, October 1, 1903.

##### Capital Account.

Balance Oct. 1st, 1902 .....		\$138.86	
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##### RECEIVED.

9 Life Memberships .....	\$ 450.		
Woman's Branch .....	250.		
Transferred from General Fund by Resolution of Board of Trustees .....	500.	1200.	

\$1338 86

##### DISBURSED.

Purchased shares of Newark Library Association ..	\$ 150.		
Paid on account Mutual Benefit L. Ins. Co Loan ..	1000.	\$1150	\$188 86

##### Catalogue Fund.

Contributed by Life Members ..		736.	
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##### DISBURSED.

Salary paid Cataloguer .....		450.	\$ 286.
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##### Book Account.

Balance Oct. 1, 1902 .....		\$363.23	
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##### RECEIVED.

Books sold during the year .....		121.32	
		<u>121.32</u>	
			\$484.55

## DISBURSED.

Books purchased .....	2.55	\$482.
General Account.		
Balance Oct. 1, 1902 .....	\$874.14	

## RECEIVED.

Dues .....	\$1230.	
Rent .....	1766.72	
Interest (Bank Balance) .....	37.02	3033.74

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 \$3907.89

## DISBURSED.

Commissions collecting rent .....	88.26	
Express and Freight Charges .....	2.60	
Petty Cash Expenses .....	185.00	
Insurance .....	480.00	
Lunch Oct., '02, and May, 1903, Meetings .....	46.58	
Printing and Stationery .....	207.95	
Repairs, Building and Boilers .....	216.54	
Coal .....	260.13	
Interest on Loan .....	292.19	
Transferring N. L. Assn. Stock .....	6.00	
Maud E. Johnson, Salary .....	587.50	
Subscription to paper .....	1.50	
Janitor .....	520.	\$3358.23
Transferred to Cap. Stock Account .....	500.	\$554.65

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 Cash on hand in Bank. \$1511.51

The Corresponding Secretary made the following report: That the correspondence during the past year had been extensive and varied. He had presented written reports monthly to the Board of Trustees, which reports had been entered in full in the Minutes of the Board, where they are accessible to those in search of such information as they may contain. The merest summary of the correspondence will indicate to some extent its character. Among the queries contained in the letters received were the following:

**JANUARY.**—Where is there a file of any South Carolina newspaper from September, 1787, to June, 1788? Who was the Gilpin cited in Bancroft's "History of the United States," Vol. VI., page 233? What is the origin of the name "Quick"? Is the family of Holland or of English descent? Where can information be had about the New Jersey Indians? Van Blarcom and Kip families? Where can official records be found of the services of Nathaniel Manning of Woodbridge or Piscataway, who served as a Captain during the Colonial Wars? Where was Ash Swamp, where several engagements took place during the Revolutionary War? These several queries had been answered to the apparent satisfaction of the correspondents. In the report for January, the Secretary had also embodied some facts about the Reverend John Allen, the first minister of Woodbridge.

**FEBRUARY**—Where is there any account of Indian traditions in connection with Lake Hopatcong? What New Jersey papers were published up to 1810, and where are they to be found? The origin of the Great Seal of New Jersey? Why was the shield emblazoned in silver, and why there were three plows on the escutcheon?

**MARCH.**—The history of a large communion platter recently deposited with the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia? Who is compiling a Nelson Genealogy? What information is to be had regarding the genealogy of the Van

Winkle and Laurier families in the neighborhood of Paterson? Where is the house of Colonel Stephen Van Cortlandt at Belleville? Where was Dr. Thomas Cadwallader from 1730 to 1750? Information had been received from London that the names of Chief Justice Aynesley and Chief-Justice Frederick Smyth of New Jersey, were not to be found on the registers of Gray's Inn, the Inner Temple nor the Middle Temple, London. Some letters to or by members of the family of Joseph Bloomfield, of New Jersey, had been offered for sale to the Society.

**APRIL.**—Information regarding the branch of the Hornblower family represented by Mr. Henry Hornblower of Boston? Information as to the ancestry of Luke Kip, born September, 1768, and died in New York, 1834? What was the Christian name of the Wood who founded Woodstown, New Jersey? Where can portraits of Sir George Carteret and Governor Philip Carteret be found? Dr. C. E. Godfrey, of Washington, D. C., wrote that through his suggestion, the State of New Jersey had recently received from the Swedish Government five rolls of troops stationed in West Jersey, along the Delaware, from 1637 to 1656. The Secretary had furnished to Princeton University, for use in connection with a proposed biography of President John Witherspoon, an extract from the Proceedings of the New Jersey Assembly, in 1790, when Dr. Witherspoon presented an adverse report on the abolition of negro slavery, basing this report on the confident assumption that slavery would soon die a natural death.

**MAY.**—Where, before whom and when were Colonial wills proved? When was the first publication of the story about the three days' trance of the Reverend William Tennent?

**JUNE.**—The meaning of the Indian name "Pompeston"? The whereabouts of the papers of Daniel T. Clark, deceased, of South Orange? Has there been published a life of Brigadier-General William Nelson; if so, when, where and by whom? Were any councillors for East Jersey and West Jersey named under the two commissions of Sir Edmund Andros, 1686-1689? As to pictures of the Revolutionary period in New Jersey? Engravings and autographs in the Society's Collections, suitable for illustrating John Fiske's "History of the Dutch and Quaker Colonies"? Griffin Jenkins? Journal of Silas Constant? Nelson Family of Scotland? Kemp family of New Jersey, Loyalists in the Revolution?

**JULY.**—Genealogies of Somerset families? Where are the records of the Proprietors of East Jersey? What works have been published on the early history of Monmouth County? What historical societies are there in New Jersey? Stivers family of New Jersey? Eleanor Nelson and Joseph Jay of Hunterdon County, about the time of the Revolution? Where are to be found any publications giving an account of the construction of the Morris Canal, and particularly as to where the stone was obtained for such construction? Abbreviations in the tax duplicate of Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, for 1790, and the meaning thereof?

**AUGUST.**—As to charters of Presbyterian Churches in New Jersey, 1747-1751? The whereabouts of Colonel Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, between 1728 and 1734? As to purchase of the sword of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was killed in battle at York (now Toronto), Canada, in 1813? The Society's custom in regard to the distribution of the New Jersey Archives? The authority for the statement of the Kinney family of Newark, that they were descended from Sir Thomas Kinney, knighted in England for scientific attainments, who came to New Jersey before the Revolution to investigate its mineral resources, resided near Morristown, was High Sheriff of Morris County, and died in 1793? The Newark ancestry of the poet Shelley?

**SEPTEMBER.**—The meaning of the Indian place name "Mineakonk," the name of a stream in Hunterdon County? Have the Acquackanonk church records been printed? Is it possible to get a copy of Littell's Passaic Valley? In-

formation wanted about John Willis, who served in the Revolutionary War? Where is the diary of Sergeant Timothy Tuttle of Captain Morris' Company of Morristown, 1775-1776? Where is there a copy of the original edition of Gabriel Thomas' account of Pennsylvania and West Jersey, published in 1698? Who was Gabriel Thomas? Will the prefatory monograph on New Jersey Marriage Laws in New Jersey Archives, Volume XXII, be published separately? Where are the heirs of Abraham Reynolds, who in 1837, or thereabouts, was a property owner in Paterson? Would the Society be willing to have the account of the New Jersey church records, published in the preface to New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXII, published in the Presbyterian Historical Review? What is the English equivalent or translation of the name "Stophel," as used among the Dutch settlers of Central New Jersey about 1750?

OCTOBER.—The family of the late Judge Joseph Dalrymple of Morristown? The origin and meaning of place names in New Jersey? The record of the charters of the Presbyterian churches of Hunterdon and Brunswick? The disposition of the Society to cooperate with other Societies for a closer affiliation with the American Historical Association, at a meeting to be held in Washington in 1904? Has there been published a record of the tombstone inscriptions at the Ponds Church and other burying grounds in that vicinity, or in any other old burying grounds in New Jersey? Who was John Willis who served in the Revolutionary War; was he related to Abraham Willis of Paterson, who died on December 3, 1810? Would the Society like to buy an oil portrait of George Washington, painted from life by James Wright, in 1790? Was not the statement in Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections" incorrect in giving 1710 as the date of the founding of May's Landing by George May? Was it not a misprint for 1760? Was service in trained bands or Militia Companies in New Jersey compulsory in the Colonial times? Was this especially the case at Elizabethtown, between 1665 and 1675? Is there any record in the Paramus Church Records of the marriage of Colonel Aaron Burr and Theodosia Prevost?

The Secretary stated that from this brief summary, a fair idea could be had of the wide range of the correspondence of the Society. Many of the letters addressed to the Secretary contained interesting information. The replies to these letters were filed with the letters themselves, and were accessible to the members of the Society generally.

The Board of Trustees reported that the Rev. Franklin B. Dwight had been elected a Trustee ad interim, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Aaron Carter.

In response to requests, members of the Society had contributed sufficient funds to warrant the Trustees in engaging another Assistant to the Librarian for the purpose of properly classifying and cataloging the large number of books and pamphlets owned by the Society, and much progress had been made in this work, but there is still a great deal to do in this direction and more funds are needed for the purpose.

During the past year there have been three shares of Newark Library Association Stock donated to the Society, two shares by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, and one share by William Pennington. There are 29 shares not yet transferred to the Society, 14 of which belong to the Directors of the Newark Library Association, and 15 to other parties.

Mr. Tichenor, of the Library Committee, reported as follows:

The number of additions made to the Library during the past year exceeded that of the preceding year, the total number of accessions being 2921,

of which 823 were bound volumes, 1661 pamphlets and 437 miscellaneous articles. Of the entire number about 1831 were gifts from individuals, 719 were government and state publications, and 334 were exchanges. The number of visitors at the Library during the past year was 3200, which shows a gain over the preceding year. In addition to this the building has been used as a meeting place by the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies.

Mr. Charles Bradley, who had been selected to procure the portrait of the late Gen. William S. Stryker, former President of the Society, reported that the portrait had been received, and a letter from Mrs. Helen Bondinot Stryker, presenting the portrait to the Society, was read, and a vote of thanks extended to her.

The Committee on Colonial Documents reported that Volume XXII. of the New Jersey Archives, had appeared in June last. It consisted of nearly seven hundred pages of marriage records, to the end of the year 1800. Also a prefatory monograph of about one hundred and twenty pages on the History of the Law of Marriage and Divorce in New Jersey. The volume has been received with very great commendation by those engaged in genealogical research, to whom such a mass of information was, of course, invaluable. Other volumes were well under way.

The following Trustees were elected for three years:

John F. Dryden  
F. Wolcott Jackson  
Frederick A. Canfield  
Francis M. Tichenor  
Wilberforce Freeman.

Also the Rev. Franklin B. Dwight for one year, for the unexpired term of Mr. Aaron Carter, deceased.

Mr. William Nelson stated that the Somerset County Historical Society was revived last week and bade fair to have a new lease of life. Rev. Dr. James Lee Heare was chosen President, and meetings were to be held five times a year.

The President called attention to the gift to the Society of eleven new volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica that had been donated to the Society by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, for which Dr. Coles was voted the thanks of the Society. Dr. Coles had previously presented a complete set of Appleton's American Encyclopedia, including the Annual Supplements, and the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica (Edinburgh) in twenty-four volumes.

A most interesting and instructive address on "History as Descriptive Sociology," was made to the Society by the Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, of Convent Station. At the conclusion of the address the members of the Society extended him a rising vote of thanks.

## Members of the New Jersey Historical Society, elected in 1903.

### LIFE MEMBERS.

Franklin Conklin.	Newark.	Feb. 6, 1903.
Mrs. Franklin Conklin.	Newark.	Feb. 6, 1903.
Frederick T. Fearey.	Newark.	Apr. 3, 1903.
Samuel V. Hoffman.	Morristown.	Feb. 6, 1903.
Rev. Gerrit J. Kollen, D. D.,	Holland, Mich.	July 3, 1903.
Thomas N. McCarter.	Newark.	Feb. 6, 1903.
J. Vreeland Moore.	Leonla.	June 5, 1903.
William Pennington.	Newark.	July 3, 1903.
Theodore Roosevelt.	Washington, D. C.,	July 3, 1903.
C. E. Henry Stengel.	Newark.	Feb. 6, 1903.
Edgar B. Ward.	Orange.	Feb. 6, 1903.

### CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Frederick Adams.	East Orange.	Feb. 6, 1903.
William A. Baker.	Newark.	Feb. 6, 1903.
Edward Balbach, Jr.,	Newark.	Feb. 6, 1903.
Dr. Aaron K. Baldwin.	Newark.	Mar. 6, 1903.
Samuel W. Baldwin.	Newark.	Feb. 6, 1903.
Thomas C. Barr.	Orange.	Feb. 6, 1903.
James E. Bathgate, Jr.,	Newark.	Mar. 6, 1903.
Henry B. Binsse.	Madison.	Dec. 7, 1903.
Peter Campbell.	Newark.	Apr. 3, 1903.
Albert B. Carlton.	Elizabeth.	Dec. 7, 1903.
Mrs. Frank B. Colton.	East Orange.	Mar. 6, 1903.
Archibald W. Conklin.	Newark.	Mar. 6, 1903.
John Cotton Dana.	Newark.	Jan. 2, 1903.
Thomas A. Davis.	Orange.	Dec. 7, 1903.
Sherrerd Depue.	Newark.	Mar. 6, 1903.
A. Ogden Fitz Gerald.	Newark.	Apr. 3, 1903.
Elisha B. Gaddis.	Newark.	Apr. 3, 1903.
Dr. L. Eugene Hollister.	Newark.	July 3, 1903.
Adrian H. Joline.	New York City.	June 5, 1903.
Charles S. Kiggins.	Elizabeth.	Feb. 6, 1903.
Dr. D. Walter Kleinhaus.	Newark.	Mar. 6, 1903.
Aaron D. Mulford.	Elizabeth.	Dec. 7, 1903.
Julius S. Rippel.	Newark.	Mar. 6, 1903.
John T. Robb.	Newark.	Feb. 6, 1903.
Mrs. Harry Rogers.	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Aug. 7, 1903.
Jay S. Treat.	Newark.	Feb. 6, 1903.
Herman Unger.	Newark.	Feb. 6, 1903.

## Members Deceased in 1903.

### LIFE MEMBERS.

John T. Foote, 1903.
Rev. Charles T. Haley, D. D., Mar. 13, 1903.
Miss Cornelia B. Halsey, Sept. 14, 1903.

Henry Hayes, Feb. 2, 1903.  
 Andrew J. Hedges, Nov. 9, 1903.  
 Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Feb. 21, 1903.  
 Mrs. Wallace M. Scudder, Jan. 30, 1903.  
 Dr. Cornelius S. Shepherd, Oct. 7, 1903.  
 Dr. Sidney B. Straley, Apr. 15, 1903.  
 Eugene Vanderpool, July 13, 1903.  
 Mrs. Abraham Van Winkle, May 14, 1903.  
 I. Vreeland Moore, July 7, 1903.

## CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Miss Catharine L. Burnett, Feb. 17, 1903.  
 Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, D. D., May 17, 1903.

The Society now has

12 Patrons  
 488 Life Members  
 290 Contributing Members

Total 790

CARLSTADT TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.—In May, 1903, the Society received from Mr. John Neafie, then of 68 West 88th street, New York, a number of gravestone inscriptions collected at Carlstadt, near Rutherford, Bergen county. Also some entries from old Bibles. They are filed with the correspondence of that date.

## LETTER FROM MAJOR SAMUEL HAYES, OF NEWARK, 1782.

WOODBIDGE Augst 26- 1782

May it please your Excellency—

There is lately Come to this place a Certain John Cunningham from New York, he was in the Service of the State under my Orders in the year 1779. he Got into some Trouble after the Expiration of the time of service in what manner I am not able to Inform your Excellency, but in consequence of which he left the state and went to New York where I saw him when I was a prisoner in the sugar house, he has now returned to this state and has a permission from Judge Woodruff to pass to Trenton, I am at a loss to know what to do with these kind of Gentry, as they are Every Day Coming among us, I think we shall be over run with them in a short time, as I can find no particular Direction in the law what to Do with them, I shall esteem it a particular favour if your Excellency as Commander in Chief would Give some Order respecting them in future that the same may be Transmitted to the several posts in this State. Your Excellency's Answer will Greatly oblige—

Your Excellency's most obd  
 humble sert

Saml Hayes Major Com'dt

To Gov Livingston

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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VOL. IV.

THIRD SERIES.  
1904-1905.

NO. 3.

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HENDRICK FISHER.

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BY THE REV. T. E. DAVIS.<sup>1</sup>

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Hendrick Fisher, the patriot and the hero; the fearless and untiring foe of tyranny; the faithful and heroic friend of freedom.

Hendrick Fisher, one of the immortal few whose name should never perish from American history or cease to be an inspiration to American patriotism.

And yet "'tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true" that so few American citizens know Hendrick Fisher. his name, his character, his deeds.

No historian has given his life to the world. No encyclopedia contains a sketch of him. In none of our Legislative Halls can you find a single memorial of the man. Is it true that "Republics are ungrateful?"

Is it true that the generation of to-day have ceased to honor their noblest benefactors?

Amid that patriot band that fought for liberty in those "days that tried men's souls," Hendrick Fisher stands without a peer. The leader of New Jersey's loyal host. Modest, un-

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<sup>1</sup> A paper read before the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark October 25, 1899.



assuming, unambitious, unselfish man, perhaps that is why his fame shines not from memorial tablet or historic page.

But my object is simply to give you the facts of his public life, and trust to your intelligence and wisdom to enthrone Hendrick Fisher in his rightful place among the great and the noble in New Jersey's early history.

Hendrick Fisher was not an American by birth. He came from the land of religious freedom and from the banks of the noble Rhine.

He was born in 1697 in the German province of the Lower Palatinate.

Here lived the best class of the German people. They were thrifty, industrious, intelligent and highly religious. Their religion was that of the Reformed rather than of the Lutheran Church. The Heidelberg Catechism, now the standard of doctrine in the Reformed Churches, was first prepared for the use of the schools in the Palatinate. The Christians in the Palatinate suffered most terribly from the persecutions of the Romish Church. Their land was often the battle ground of armies, and no country perhaps was ever more thoroughly devastated. The Christian people of those provinces were nearly all driven from their homes, their property destroyed, their towns and cities burned. Many of them fled to Holland, for here they could find freedom and the same religious faith.

From Holland many of these Germans came seeking homes and religious freedom in America. Many of Hendrick Fisher's descendants claim for him a Holland birth as they have received it from tradition, but without doubt their only authority is the fact that his family were exiles in Holland and from there came to America.

It was in 1703 when the Visscher family, as their name was originally spelled, came to this country. The boy Hendrick was six years old. His father, whose name was also Hendrick, bought a farm of 300 acres of William Dockwra on the south bank of the Raritan about one mile from Bound Brook. Dockwra was a Scotchman, but had been a merchant in London. He came to America in 1682 and some time after bought 900 acres of land on the Raritan river. On this tract

he built a house in 1688 in which he lived until 1703, when he sold the 300 acres with the old homestead to the elder Hendrick Fisher. This house is still standing, at the good old age of 218 years, and is without doubt the oldest house in Somerset County.

In this house lived Hendrick Fisher, Sr., until his death, October 17, 1749. His property was left to the son who bore his name.

Of the early life of Hendrick Fisher very little is known. He was a farmer and a mechanic. But his patriotism, integrity and intelligence were too marked to allow him to remain in those quiet pursuits.

His fellow citizens saw in him noble qualities that entitled him to be a leader among men.

In 1740 he was elected as a member of the Colonial Assembly with John V. Middlewart from Somerset County. He had only been naturalized at the last session of the Assembly, and therefore according to law was ineligible to hold this office. In 1745 he was again elected by the voters of Somerset County, and the objection having passed away he took his seat as a member of the Assembly.

For thirty years after, Hendrick Fisher was re-elected to every Assembly until the colony became the State of New Jersey, holding the position until he was nearly eighty years of age, and longer than any other man from Somerset County, either under colonial or State government. But Hendrick Fisher was not only the trusted and faithful representative of his constituents, he was the leader in the Assembly and the most active and powerful spirit in that lower house.

No man had such control of that body or could so influence it in favor of right and in opposition to wrong.

And in the great onward movement leading toward State independence that put New Jersey in the very front rank of the colonies, and led her to assert her freedom two days before the national declaration of independence, you will find that the bold, undaunted, aggressive force lay in the mind and heart of the patriot, Hendrick Fisher.

To prove his zeal, his efficiency, his influence, I need only open to you the records of the Assembly and you will find I have not bestowed honor unworthily. Here and there I gather a fact from the long and noble record. To tell all, while it would be convincing to the mind, would surely be wearisome to the flesh.

A careful study of the records of the Assembly and Council convinces me that no man was so frequently honored, no man so often entrusted with important duties, nor so often the chairman of leading committees.

If a message was to be sent to the Governor or to the Council, in nearly every case Hendrick Fisher was the chairman of such committee.

Changes or revision of existing statutes or the adoption of new laws were submitted to a committee of which Hendrick Fisher was a member.

If a petition was to be sent to his majesty, the King, or to his excellency, the Governor, the one man selected to prepare and send or carry such message, was the tried and the true Hendrick Fisher.

But I ask you to follow me carefully while I mention the particular instances. Those special events in his life will be divided into three classes, as they are connected with the colony, with the college and with the church.

### *I. Hendrick Fisher in the Colony of New Jersey.*

Jan. 6, 1747, Hendrick Fisher was appointed chairman of a committee to confer with a committee from the Council, regarding a law to prevent the concealing of stray cattle.

Aug. 24, 1747, he was appointed chairman of a committee to confer with a committee from the Council, regarding ways and means for the suppression of riots and disorder in the colony.

Nov. 24, 1748, he was chairman of a committee to inspect and burn the cancelled bills of credit now in the hands of Andrew Johnson.

Nov. 30, 1748, with Mr. Stelle he presented to the Council from the lower house a bill entitled "An act to enable the in-

habitants of the county of Middlesex to build a work house and a house of correction within the said county and to make rules and orders for the government of the same."

Oct. 17, 1749, with Mr. Leaming he was selected to prepare an answer to the Governor's message.

June 6, 1751, he was chairman of a committee to confer with the Governor and a committee of the Council in regard to an address to be sent to his majesty, King George II.

May 31, 1753, he was one of a committee from the Assembly to consider "the most effectual way to lay the calamitous situation of the province for want of paper money before his majesty in order to obtain his royal assent for a new emission of bills of credit in this colony."

In 1755, Governor Belcher appointed Hendrick Fisher and Jacob Spicer to supply the British army in the colony under the command of Col. Schuyler with necessaries to the amount of fifteen thousand pounds.

March 19, 1759, Governor Bernard nominated Hendrick Fisher for Judge of Pleas in Somerset County, the Council ratifying the nomination.

In 1762 he was instrumental in getting a bill passed giving authority to the managers of the bridge across the Bound Brook to raise by lottery a sum of money for rebuilding said bridge.

Sept. 21, 1762, he presented a bill to the Assembly entitled "an act to empower the trustees of the college of New Jersey to raise by lottery a sum of money for the use of the college." This bill passed both the House and the Council and four days after received the assent of the Governor.

May 23, 1765, he was one of a committee to consider the "calamitous situation of this province respecting debts and law-suits, and to see whether anything can be done for the better ascertaining of the titles of land."

May 31, 1765, he was appointed by the house on a committee to consider the expediency and means of shortening the post roads of the province.

In March, 1765, the English Parliament passed the celebrated Stamp Act, the main feature of which was that all legal writing and printing should be on paper bearing an English

stamp, for which the colonies were to pay a large sum. This caused great excitement in all the colonies. A Continental Congress was called.

This, the first Congress of all the Colonies, met in New York Oct. 7, 1765, Hendrick Fisher, Joseph Borden and Robert Ogden representing the colony of New Jersey. Of all the delegates none was more incensed at the action of Great Britain than Hendrick Fisher, and when the Declaration of Rights was adopted by the Congress, the names of Hendrick Fisher and Joseph Borden were affixed on behalf of New Jersey, while Robert Ogden of Elizabethtown, would not endorse by vote or signature this section. On Nov. 29, of this same year, this vote was unanimously passed in the Assembly of New Jersey: "Resolved, that the thanks of this house be given to Hendrick Fisher and Joseph Borden for their faithful and judicious discharge of the trust reposed in them." It had been the usage of the Council and Assembly to transact the business of their respective houses with closed doors. But on Oct. 12, 1769, a motion was made by Hendrick Fisher in these words: "Mr. Speaker, although it has been a custom of long standing, for the House of Assembly of this colony to transact public business with the doors of the house shut, yet, as at this time particularly, a contrary practice will be more agreeable both to the custom of Parliament and the sentiments of the people of this province: I move that the doors of this House, agreeable to the practice of the House of Commons, be opened, that all persons may, if they think proper, be present at any public debate, under the same rules and regulations observed in the House of Commons." The question being put to the house, it was carried unanimously.

Nov. 25, 1769, Hendrick Fisher was selected as the chairman of a committee to settle the boundary lines between the colonies of New York and New Jersey, which in 1772, largely through Hendrick Fisher's influence was peacefully decided to the satisfaction of both parties.

In 1772 he secured the passage of an act for the raising of money to rebuild and keep in repair, the Queens Bridge over the Raritan River, at Bound Brook.

March 7, 1774, he was one of a committee to confer with a committee from the Council, regarding a bill compelling the Treasurers of the Colony of New Jersey to give security for the execution of their offices.

Feb. 8, 1774, a standing committee of Correspondence and Inquiry was appointed, consisting of nine members, of which Hendrick Fisher was chairman. The duty of this committee was "to obtain the most early and authentic intelligence of all acts and resolutions of the Parliament of Great Britain, or the proceedings of the administration that may have any relations to, or may affect the liberties and privileges of his majesty's subjects in the British Colonies in America, and to keep up and maintain a correspondence and communication with our sister colonies respecting these important considerations." Jan. 16, 1775, ten members of the Assembly were appointed a committee on grievances. A meeting of this committee resulted in Hendrick Fisher being elected their chairman. Jan. 25, 1775, as chairman of such committee, he reported the following action: "Resolved, That an humble petition be presented to his most gracious majesty, praying a redress of grievances under which this and the neighboring colonies now labor." The House agreed to the resolution, and the committee were ordered to prepare and bring a petition accordingly. This petition containing the grievances of the colonies was probably prepared by Hendrick Fisher. These are some of the grievances mentioned:

A standing army kept in the colonies without their consent.

Assemblies frequently and injuriously dissolved.

Commerce burdened with many useless and oppressive restrictions.

Duties imposed by Acts of Parliament for the purpose of raising revenue.

Trial by jury abolished.

Enormous forfeitures incurred for slight offences.

Vexatious informers exempted from paying damages to which they are justly liable.

Colonies [colonists] tried in England for offences committed in America.

Persons charged with offences in any place out of the Realm may be indicted and tried within the Realm for the same but deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

These grievances may all be found in the Declaration of Independence.

The news of the battle of Lexington reached New York on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock April 23.

From New York the news was sent to New Jersey and Philadelphia. At two o'clock Monday morning, April 24, the messenger rode into New Brunswick. Upon receipt of the alarming news Hendrick Fisher, the chairman of the committee of correspondence for the province, at once summoned the committee to meet in New Brunswick on Tuesday, 2d of May.

All the members were present. After serious consideration of the alarming conditions in Massachusetts the committee unanimously directed the chairman to call a Provincial Congress to meet at Trenton on Tuesday the 23d of May, and the several counties were requested to appoint deputies to attend this Congress.

Pursuant to this notice the Freeholders of Somerset county met at the court house at Millstone on the 11th day of May, and elected Hendrick Fisher chairman.

The following action was taken at this meeting: "Resolved, that reviewing the steps taken by the British Ministry to enslave the American colonies and the late alarming hostilities in Massachusetts under Gen. Gage, we redily consent to elect deputies for a Provincial Congress to meet at Trenton on Tuesday 23rd inst., agreeable to the advice and direction of the provincial committee of correspondence." Nine deputies were chosen by ballot of whom Hendrick Fisher was the first.

May 17, 1775, Hendrick Fisher was chairman of the committee to reply to Gov. Franklin's message regarding the recent action of the House of Commons

May 20, 1775, that reply was presented to the Assembly by the chairman in which in no uncertain language he maintained the rights of the colonists and their determination not to give up the rights of freemen. "Nor do we want any time to consider whether we shall submit to that which in our apprehen-

sion will reduce us and our constituents to a state little better than that of slavery."

Hendrick Fisher was not a rash, reckless patriot who under excitement and passionate impulse rushed into war without counting the cost. Probably no man was more anxious for a peaceful and honorable settlement of all the difficulties between Great Britain and the American Colonies. Hoping, praying, working for that result until patience ceased to be a virtue, until there was no hope of relief from the King or Parliament, then the grand old patriot became a hero in the struggle, and his determined, unconquerable spirit was the mighty factor for independence in the Colony. Thus Hendrick Fisher was forced to be the leader of the patriot host. It was after the "embattled farmers" at Concord had "fired the shot heard 'round the world,"—after hearing "the clanking of the British chains on the plains of Boston,"—after Great Britain had given the Colonies a choice between slavery or rebellion, that Hendrick Fisher threw himself into the conflict for "Liberty or Death."

May 23, 1775, pursuant to the call of the Committee of Correspondence, the First Provincial Congress of New Jersey met at Trenton. Thirteen counties sent representatives (deputies). The first day was spent in examining and comparing the certificates of election of the members. The day following the Congress was formally organized by electing Hendrick Fisher president, and his opening address was a most forcible and eloquent portrayal of the grievances of the colonies. Jonathan D. Sergeant was elected secretary and William Paterson and Frederick Frelinghuysen assistant secretaries. Thus all the officers of the First Provincial Congress, with the exception of Samuel Tucker, vice president, of Hunterdon, were residents of Somerset county. The president of this Congress was ordered to wait upon the ministers of the Gospel in the town and request that one be present every morning at eight o'clock at the opening of the session, that the business might be preceded by prayer. This Congress remained in session eleven days. The most important business was in regard to raising troops for military service and the raising of money for that purpose.



Congress adjourned June 3, after selecting a committee of correspondence with power to convene the Congress when necessary. Of this committee Hendrick Fisher was chairman. At a meeting of Freeholders of Somerset county held June 28, 1775, a new committee of correspondence was chosen for the county, of which Hendrick Fisher was again chosen chairman. By his recommendation a committee of inspection was chosen for every township in the county, and instructed "to be diligent and active in the discharge of their duty in taking cognizance of every person of whatever rank or condition, who shall either by deed or word endeavor to destroy our unanimity in opposing the arbitrary and cruel measures of the British Ministry, and so deal with him or them, as to the particular committee of inspection where the offender resides, shall seem most conducive to prevent any injury to the glorious cause of American freedom."

In the alarming state of affairs after the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, the committee of correspondence felt justified in calling a second meeting of the Provincial Congress at Trenton, August 5, 1775, which was in session until August 17, its last act before adjournment being the selection of a provincial committee of safety, of which Hendrick Fisher was chairman. This committee had the full power of the Provincial Congress, except that of legislation, which power they are said to have exercised with an ability and integrity that has never been impeached.

The second Provincial Congress was held at Trenton on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1775. Samuel Tucker was chosen president, and Hendrick Fisher, vice president. During this Congress Hendrick Fisher was very active as chairman of important committees. He was to reply to a letter from the committee of safety in New York regarding deserters. He was to inspect the minutes of the late Congress and committee of safety. He was to prepare an ordinance for regulating the militia of the colony and to reply to a communication from the Continental Congress regarding the two battalions of soldiers to be raised in the colony. During the session of this Congress, thirty thousand pounds proclamation money was ordered to be emitted in bills

of credit for the use of this colony. Hendrick Fisher was chairman of the committee to prepare the ordinance relating to the same and to make provision for raising this fund. On the closing day of the Congress, Oct. 28, Hendrick Fisher was chosen as one of four commissioners for the eastern division of the colony with power to receive money from the treasurer of the colony and to expend it for the use of the colony in arming and equipping the troops and supplying them with provisions.

Nov. 28, 1775, he was appointed chairman of a committee to prepare a petition to be sent to the king of England beseeching him to prevent the further shedding of blood by British soldiers on American soil. Feb. 1, 1776, he was selected by the Provincial Congress to prepare an ordinance for appointing Barrack Masters in the Colony, and making provision for repairing barracks. In that same month he and John Schureman were appointed Barrack Masters for New Brunswick. It has been said that in the Provincial Congress it was Hendrick Fisher who made the motion that the New Jersey delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia should be instructed to use their influence in favor of a declaration of independence.

And when the Declaration of American Independence became a reality, no man was more rejoiced than Hendrick Fisher. Securing a copy he rode swiftly home, and gathering his friends and neighbors around him, in Bound Brook, in front of the old historic Frelinghuysen hotel, he read aloud to his loyal constituents, that immortal declaration of freedom and equality.

So great was their joy and enthusiasm, that when he had finished, they took the old patriot and carried him on their shoulders through the town, while the old bell from Holland, in the Presbyterian church tower, and cannon on the hill, enlivened the occasion. After the Declaration of Independence we hear nothing more of Hendrick Fisher's public life. He was growing too old to take an active part in political affairs. And no doubt one great aim of his life had been accomplished in the independence of the colonies. He had served the colony faithfully. He had suffered much from his loyalty and pat-

riotism. No man in New Jersey was more intensely hated by the loyal subjects of Great Britain. Every effort was used to capture him and deprive the colony of his great influence for liberty. He went constantly armed so as to be ready to meet any secret foe. And during a peculiarly exciting period when the British army was near, it is said that he spent his nights in a cave that he might not be captured by British soldiers. When Lord Howe, in 1776, offered full pardon to all who would give up their allegiance to the American cause, he made an exception of Hendrick Fisher and three others. Time and again bands of British soldiers had come from New Brunswick on their raids and destroyed and stolen much of his property. On that memorable Sunday, April 13, 1777, the date of the battle of Boundbrook, after the British victory, the royal army marched triumphantly back to New Brunswick by way of the road on the south side of the river Raritan. When they came to the home of Hendrick Fisher, they entered his house, robbing it of forty pounds in money, and many other valuables, and drove away with them over twenty head of cattle.

## *II. Hendrick Fisher and Queens College.*

It will be necessary for me to carry you back for some years to learn the cause of the origin of Queens College.

The desire for education among the Dutch settlers of America, was only surpassed by their fidelity to the Church. As early as 1746, the Assembly of the Colony of New York took action towards the establishing of an institution of higher learning.

The Dutch Church of New York presented a petition to the Assembly asking liberty to have a professor of Divinity in the new college.

Oct. 31, 1754, the Governor of New York granted a charter for Kings College, but without including the Dutch Professor. Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Albany, hearing of the condition of things, started on Jan. 1, 1755, to visit the principal Dutch Churches, to obtain signatures for the Dutch alone. He met some opposition, but also much success. Feb. 1755, Rev. Mr. Schenkle, a Dutch pastor in New York, and

Professor of Divinity in Kings College, was deposed for heresy, and the resolution was passed that hereafter none but Episcopalians should hold that office. This made the Dutch more anxious for an independent institution, and on May 30, 1755, a meeting was called to consider the subject. As a result of this meeting, Rev. Mr. Frelinghuysen was commissioned to go to Holland to collect funds for the proposed college. Mr. Frelinghuysen did not start on this mission in four years. As to the success of his efforts I find no record, as he died on the homeward journey.

In 1761, the Coetus party, the American independent element in the Dutch Church, under the lead of the Rev. Mr. Verbruyck, of Tappan, made application to the Governor of New Jersey for a charter for the erection of an institution in that province, as on account of the recent charter of Kings College they could not expect to succeed in New York. The Governor refused the request. They applied to a second and third governor, but without success, the reasons probably being the recent charter of the College of New Jersey, and no necessity for two similar institutions in the same colony. The charter was granted to the College of New Jersey, Oct. 22, 1746. It was opened at Elizabethtown in May, 1747, Rev. Jonathan Dickinson being appointed president. He died in October of the same year, and Rev. Aaron Burr,\* of Newark, succeeded him.

A new charter, more liberal in its provisions, was granted Sept. 14, 1748, by Gov. Belcher.

It had been decided from the first that the college should be located near the center of the State. Gov. Belcher had fixed on Princeton before granting the charter.

The trustees met at Newark, Sept. 26, 1750, and voted that a proposal be made to the towns of New Brunswick and Princeton to try what sums of money they could raise for the building of the college, by the next meeting.

At the next meeting of the board of trustees, in May, 1751, they decided that New Brunswick be the place for the building of the college, provided that the inhabitants of the place agree

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\*Father of Col. Aaron Burr, Vice President of the United States.

with the trustees upon the following terms, viz.: that they secure to the college one thousand pounds proclamation money, ten acres of land contiguous to the college, and two hundred acres of woodland, the farthest part of it not to be more than three *acres* from the town. This would have given the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, to New Brunswick. But at a meeting of the board of trustees, Sept. 27, 1752, it was stated that New Brunswick had not complied with the proposed terms. The same offer was then made to the town of Princeton, and at the meeting, Jan. 24, 1753, it was voted to place the college at Princeton, all the conditions having been fulfilled by the inhabitants.

The Episcopalians and Presbyterians now both having institutions of higher learning, made the Dutch more anxious to stand on an equality with them in this respect. Renewed efforts were made which at last proved successful, for on Nov. 10, 1766, a charter for a college for the Dutch, was procured in the colony of New Jersey. Of the history of the college under this first charter, I have been able to find nothing reliable. At least two meetings of the trustees were held during the next two years. As in the cases of Kings College and the College of New Jersey, early instruction may have been at private houses. During this period Hendrick Fisher was president of the Board of Trustees, and probably was acting president of the college. This early institution evidently was not successful, for from the minutes of the Council of New Jersey this record is taken: "At a council held in Burlington, on Friday, Nov. 24, 1769, members present, His Excellency Gov. William Franklin, the Honorable Mr. Kemble Ogden, Lord Sterling, Read, J. Smith, S. Smith, Ladd and Chief Justice Smyth. His Excellency laid before the board the petition of Hendrick Fisher, Esq., president of the Board of Trustees of Queens College in this province, praying that an alteration may be made in the charter granted to the said trustees."

The Council having taken the same into consideration, advised his excellency to grant the prayer of the said petition so far as it related to the distinction of the residents and non-residents in the said charter mentioned.

On March 20, 1770, Governor William Franklin granted the charter. By this charter forty trustees were appointed, including, ex-officio, the Governor of the Colony of New Jersey, the Chief Justice and the Attorney General of the Colony.

Hendrick Fisher was selected again as the President of the Board of Trustees. According to the charter, the trustees were directed to meet at Hackensack, in May, 1770.

The location of the college was not determined by the charter. The choice seemed to be between Hackensack and New Brunswick, the former town being a strong favorite. The Dutch element there was much the strongest. Two Dutch churches were flourishing there, with only one in New Brunswick. The school at Hackensack was one of the largest and most successful in the colony. This was a strong argument for the location of the college at Hackensack.

But at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, in Hackensack, May 7, 1771, the location of the college was fixed at New Brunswick, because of the influence of Hendrick Fisher and the Rev. Dr. Hardenburg in getting the citizens to contribute large sums of money to the college. Nor did Hendrick Fisher's interest in the new institution end there. During the trying days of its infancy, with its discouragements arising from a lack of money and opposition, he was as a faithful father to a weak and helpless child, and largely through his instrumentality, within two and a half years after the location was fixed at New Brunswick, about twenty thousand dollars was raised in the colony alone for endowment fund.

### *III. Hendrick Fisher in the Church.*

Hendrick Fisher was not only a patriot and a friend of learning, but a Christian—loyal to his God as well as to his country and his fellowmen; just as faithful in his religious as in his political life. At the age of twenty-four, in 1721, he united with the Dutch Church, of New Brunswick. The Presbyterian Church, of Bound Brook, was then in existence, but it was an English speaking church, and its doctrines and government different from those of the Reformed Church.

For fifty-eight years after uniting with this church, he was

a faithful worker, and for the most of the time an officer and recognized leader in all the affairs of the local church.

The year after uniting with the church, he was elected deacon, holding the office for two terms, and then was elected elder, in which office he served almost continuously, by re-election, for forty years. He was nearly always chosen to represent his church in ecclesiastical councils, and there his ability and faithful services were highly appreciated.

He was a member of a committee on the adoption of a plan of union for the Holland Reformed Churches in America, in 1771, and to his wisdom and untiring efforts, in a great degree, were the Dutch churches indebted for that new era of reconciliation, and harmony, and work. From 1720 to 1747, Rev. Theo. J. Frelinghuysen was pastor of the five churches of Three Mile Run, New Brunswick, Raritan (now Somerville), Six Mile Run and North Branch. The territory embraced in this charge was nearly twenty miles long and ten or twelve wide, taking in nearly all of the present county of Somerset and part of Middlesex county. He had no assistant in his labors, nor could he readily secure temporary assistance from his ministerial brethren, for there were none nearer than Hackensack and New York, of his own denomination. He therefore adopted a novel, and as it proved to be, a very successful means of help in his arduous labors.

He appointed two of his most intelligent and pious elders in each congregation, and termed them "helpers." Hendrick Fisher was one of the "helpers," from the church of New Brunswick.

These men were ordained as lay preachers. Their duty was to conduct prayer meetings, catechise the people, have an oversight of the members of the church, teaching them, guiding them and encouraging them in their Christian life and duty. They were also empowered to hold public service in the absence of the pastor. It was in 1736 that Hendrick Fisher was set apart to this important work in the church, and in which he continued to perform faithful service until the time of his death. He was a zealous student of the Word of God, and became thoroughly versed in the terms of revealed theology.

Some of his sermons were published, and it is said they had great value for their true teachings of the doctrines of the Bible, and for the practical application of those doctrines to the individual life of the Christian.

Hendrick Fisher was a loyal, unwavering friend of his pastor. During the great opposition to Mr. Frelinghuysen, led by three prominent elders in the church, Hendrick Fisher was his true friend and counsellor, and when afterward Frelinghuysen was thoroughly vindicated of every charge, the wisdom and the piety of his faithful elder were seen and truly appreciated.

Hendrick Fisher was a man of peace, but with him it was not policy to "secure peace at all hazards," or to cry "peace, peace, when there was no peace." Right and justice, and loyalty to principle, were of more importance to him than the praise and fellowship of his fellowmen.

The leaders in the colony who were loyal to their mother country, or who could not use Hendrick Fisher for their own ambitious ends, and the leaders in the church whose hypocrisy and evil schemes he did not fear to unmask, all these were bitter enemies of Hendrick Fisher.

A century and a quarter nearly has passed away since Hendrick Fisher ended his civil and religious career. And to-day he stands in the very front rank of the patriots of the past, not a single stain on his private or public life, a patriot, a hero and a Christian, "one of the few immortal names that were not born to die."

Hendrick Fisher did not live to enjoy the blessings of peace in a free, united country. He did not live to see the rising and the passing away of the black cloud of war.

The year 1779 was a peculiarly dark and trying one for the young nation. A bankrupt treasury; a scattered army poorly fed and unpaid; some of the leading men turning back to the British fold; discouraged and disheartened were many of the loyal leaders, and so amidst the uncertainty and gloom Hendrick Fisher passed away from earth on the 16th day of August 1779. Perhaps it was better so. For at once his eyes were opened, he could see the future of his beloved land not trembling in the balance, but opening into true glory and prosperity. He need-



ed not to wait for the fulfilment of his hopes. God showed him at once all the future. A great nation, a glorious country, the brightest, happiest and best in the earth, all his longing hopes, his faithful labors, his earnest prayers to the God of nations had not been in vain.

On the old farm near to the home of his boyhood, manhood and old age, near the banks of the old Raritan, is a family graveyard, and in that graveyard is a brown sandstone monument on which you can plainly read:

"In memory of Hendrick Fisher who departed this life  
Aug. 16, 1779, in the 82d year of his age.

My flesh shall slumber in the ground,  
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,  
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,  
And in my Saviour's image rise."

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**COL. RICHARD TOWNLEY.**—Did Colonel Richard Townley, of Elizabethtown, leave a will? He died in 1711, but no will of his has been found on record in New Jersey or elsewhere. The inference would seem to be that he left no will, and perhaps died without leaving any personal property to be administered upon, for no letters of administration were granted upon his estate. He and his wife by deed dated February 6, 1691-2, conveyed to Edward Antill, of New York, a large number of tracts of land, which had come to her from her former husband, Governor Philip Carteret; and on the same day, Edward Antill conveyed said tracts to Richard Townley. Did he subsequently convey away all of this property? Possibly there may be deeds from the children of Richard Townley containing recitals setting forth whether they acquired the property conveyed by them by devise or by descent from their father. It seems strange that a man of such prominence as Richard Townley should not have left property enough to even require the appointment of an administrator.

# SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.

By A. Q. KEASBEY.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. IV., p. 96.]

And it made careful provision for lists of all slaves above fourteen years of age and under fifty, and not disabled, to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace, and for an assessment of money upon all masters and mistresses of slaves as a body, in order to pay masters and mistresses so losing their property, thirty pounds for men and twenty pounds for women, executed for crime. Careful provisions were made in this Act for punishing larcenies by slaves, by whipping on the bare back with forty stripes, the Constable to be paid by the master. Penalties were also provided for concealing slaves of another, without leave. Also that no slave should enjoy, hold or possess any houses, lands, tenements or hereditaments in his own right, in fee-simple or fee-tail, but the same should escheat to her Majesty. And the last section of the Act, after reciting that it was found by experience that free negroes are an idle, slothful people and prove very often a charge to the place where they are, provided that any master setting them at liberty should give security to pay to such negro or mulatto slave, twenty pounds during their lives; and if such manumission should be made by the will and testament of any person deceased, the executors should give security, and if they refused, the manumission should be void. An Act was also passed, June 1, 1714, entitled "An Act for laying a duty on Negro, Indian and Mulatto Slaves imported and brought into this Province." This Act laid a duty of ten pounds on every slave imported for sale. It continued in force seven years.

It appears from a letter from Governor Hunter to the Lords of Trade, August 27, 1714, 4th New Jersey Archives, 195, that an Act had been passed at the last session, laying a duty on

slaves, and in his report he says: "The Act laying a duty on slaves is calculated to encourage the importation of white servants for the better peopling that country, a law something like that in Pennsylvania having evidently had that effect."

In the representation of the Council to Governor Morris, in 1744, containing reasons for rejecting several acts of the General Assembly, (6th Archives, 219), reference is made to a rejected bill entitled "A Bill for laying a Duty on Indian, Negro and Mulatto Slaves Imported into this Colony." The Council say "By that Bill was plainly intended an entire prohibition of all slaves being imported from foreign parts, no less than a duty of ten pounds being imposed on all grown slaves imported from the West Indies and five pounds on all those directly imported from Africa." "Upon the most mature consideration the Council were of opinion that if that bill, or any other bill discouraging the importation of slaves, should at this time pass into a law, the people of this Province in general, a few laborers only excepted, and the farmers in particular, would be great sufferers by it, and that for the following reasons." They then proceed to give their reasons, which chiefly concerned the difficulty of procuring laborers, and add: "Wherefore we conceive that it would be more for the interest of the people of this Colony, to encourage, at this time, the importation of slaves than by a law to prohibit them altogether, and therefore we rejected that bill."

There seems to have been no other legislation on the subject of slavery until the 25th of George II, 1752, when an Act was passed entitled "An Act to Restrain Tavern Keepers and others from selling strong liquors to servants, negroes and mulatto slaves, and to prevent negroes and mulatto slaves from meeting in large companies, from running about at nights, and from hunting or carrying a gun on the Lord's day." It provided that if any tavern keeper or other person should be suspected of selling strong liquors to a slave, the Master might have him arrested and require him to take an oath that he had not done so, and if he refused to take the oath, the refusal should be sufficient evidence to convict him. It provided also, that if any slaves should meet and assemble together to more than the num-

ber of five, except on their Master's business, any Constable must apprehend them and take them before the nearest Justice of the Peace, who must whip them on their bare backs at his discretion, not exceeding twenty lashes, the Constable or whipper to be paid three shillings by the slave's Master. It also provided that negroes found away from their Master's house after nine at night, except on their Master's business, or hunting or carrying a gun on the Lord's day, shall be dealt with in the same way, provided that this should not prevent slaves from going to church and attending Divine service, or from burying their dead, with their Master's consent.

In the 8th of George I, 1722, an Act to prevent the killing of deer out of season, which inflicted pecuniary penalties upon white men, was made to apply to slaves, but provided that in their case the punishment should be by whipping on the bare back at the public whipping post, not exceeding twenty lashes, the Master to pay three shillings for the service. In 1763 an Act was passed to regulate the trial of slaves for murder and other crimes, in which it was provided that every slave who should murder or attempt the death of any of the liege people of the Colony, or commit any rape or arson, or maim any persons not being slaves, or murder any slave, should suffer death without benefit of clergy, and that any slave convicted of manslaughter, or larceny above five pounds, should suffer death or such punishment as the Court should think proper to inflict; and that the Sheriff should be paid five pounds for every execution, to be assessed upon the owners of the slaves. This Act repealed so much of the Act for Regulating of Slaves, passed in 1713-14, as was inconsistent with it.

On November 16, 1769, an act was passed laying a duty on the purchasers of slaves imported into the colony. It was in effect a revenue act, and not one intended to discourage the importation of slaves, as is plain from the preamble, which is as follows: "Whereas duties on the importation of negroes in several of the neighboring colonies hath, on experience, been found beneficial in the introduction of sober, industrious foreigners, to settle under his Majesty's allegiance, and the promoting a spirit of industry among the inhabitants in gener-

al ; in order therefore to promote the same good designs in this government, and that such as choose to purchase slaves may contribute some equitable proportion of the public burdens:" The act proceeded to provide that every person purchasing a slave, if such slave had not resided in the colony at least a year, should, besides the price paid for the slave, pay to the Collector fifteen pounds. And it made careful provision for the collection of these duties. This act also provided for the lawful manumission of slaves by giving security to indemnify the city or town for any charge. It also provided that the owner of slaves not manumitted should be obliged to maintain them, repealing the section of the act of 1713 upon the same subject. It also provided that any purchase of a slave, upon the waters along the seacoast of the province, or those between the provinces of New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, should be deemed a purchase made within the county opposite to such waters. And it provided also, that the act should be in force for ten years, and from thence to the end of the next session of General Assembly, and no longer. This brings the actual legislation of the subject of slavery down to 1776, and to the organization of the State Government.

It is difficult to ascertain what was the number of human beings who were the subject of this legislation at any particular period of our colonial history. It has already been stated that in 1680 there were only about 120 in the different settlements. Undoubtedly the tendency of the legislation was to encourage the importation of slaves, and the general sentiment of the community was in favor of increasing their number. There is no trace in the public action of the colony or its legislation, of any sense of the incongruity between the system of slavery as it existed in the State and the declaration of national independence which declared that all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The constitution adopted by the Provincial Congress on the second day of July, 1776, contained no declaration of rights inconsistent with the existence of human slavery in the state. On the twenty-second of March, 1786 (P. L. 239, Chap. 119), an act was passed,

which, in its preamble, exhibits the growth of a decided tendency against slavery on moral grounds. It was entitled "An Act to prevent the importation of Slaves into the State of New Jersey, and to Authorize the Manumission of them under Certain Restrictions, and to prevent the Abuse of Slaves."

It is interesting to read the preamble to this act; it is as follows: "Whereas the principles of justice and humanity require that the barbarous custom of bringing the unoffending Africans from their native country and connections into a state of slavery ought to be discontinued, and as soon as possible prevented; and sound policy also requires, in order to afford ample support to such of the community as depend upon their labor for their daily subsistence, that the importation of slaves into this state from any other state or country whatsoever, ought to be prohibited under certain restrictions; and that such as are under servitude in the state ought to be protected by law from those exercises of wanton cruelty too often practiced upon them; and that every unnecessary obstruction in the way of freeing slaves should be removed; therefore," &c. This preamble shows clearly the point to which the tide of public feeling on the subject of slavery in New Jersey had risen in the year next preceding that of the establishment of our National Government. The act provided a forfeiture of fifty pounds for bringing slaves into the state, who had been imported from Africa since 1776, and twenty pounds for those imported after 1786. It provided, however, that all persons coming to this state for a settled residence, might bring their slaves, and that those coming for a temporary residence might bring them for the time of their stay, but not sell them in this state. It legalized manumission under certain forms prescribed, and provided that the legal settlement of freed slaves should be that of the owner at manumission. It provided that in case of crimes by manumitted slaves, the Court might adjudge that after the expiration of their punishment, if not capital, the slaves should remove from the state and remain in exile during life, or a prescribed term of years. That if such slaves should return from exile they should be taken up and sold at public auction for the remainder of their term of banishment, and the money paid to the Treas-

urer of the state. Also that it should be lawful for a Grand Jury to indict persons for inhumanly treating and abusing their slaves; and that slaves manumitted in any other state should not travel or reside in this state, and that no inhabitant should harbour such slaves. Also that no slave manumitted in this state should travel or remain in any county or township other than that in which he was set free.

A supplement to this act was passed on the twenty-fourth of November, 1788 (P. L. 486, Chap. 244). This provided for the forfeiture of any vessel fitted out for the slave trade within this state, and for the punishment of any person resisting the seizure and forfeiture of such vessel. Also that no slave should be removed out of the state whose residence had been here for twelve months, without the consent of the slave, duly testified according to the act. Also that all criminal offences of slaves should be adjudged and punished as in the case of other inhabitants, and that slaves should be taught and instructed to read.

An act was passed in 1794, entitled "An Act for the manumission of certain negro slaves, late the property of William Burnet, deceased." This act declared ten slaves, male and female, mentioned by name, to be manumitted and set free, and appointed guardians for the infants, and provided that bonds should be given by the estate to guard against the manumitted slaves becoming a public charge. No reason appears why this special act giving freedom to particular slaves was passed, but it was probably because they had become a burden to the estate and the executors sought to relieve it through the intervention of the Legislature.

On the fourteenth of March, 1798, an act was passed entitled "An Act Respecting Slaves." It was a voluminous statute, containing thirty sections, and was intended to contain all the law upon the subject of slavery, repealing the acts of March 11, 1713-14, October 23, 1751, May 10, 1768, November 16, 1769, March 2, 1786, and the supplement to the latter act, passed November 24, 1788. This was evidently intended as a codification of the entire slave laws of the state, and it began by declaring, in the first section, "that every negro, Indian, mulatto or mestee, within this state, who, at the time of passing this act is a

slave for his or her life, shall continue such during his or her life, unless he or she shall be manumitted or set free in the manner prescribed by law." The second section provided that no slave should be a witness in any case, except that in criminal cases one slave might be a witness for or against another. The seventh section of this act provided that slaves from other states might be taken up and committed to jail, and that the person taking up such slave should have two dollars, to be paid by the master, and that the slave should remain in prison until the reward and costs were paid. The remaining sections contained, substantially, the provisions of the preceding laws and need not be cited in detail. The twenty-ninth section made careful provision for proceedings in *habeas corpus* cases respecting negroes. The law contained no further provisions directed to the extinction of the system. On the tenth of February, 1799 (Paterson, 379), an act was passed which provided that stubborn, disobedient, rude or intemperate slaves might be sent to the work-house on the complaint of the master, he paying for their food and diet.

Soon after the opening of the nineteenth century another phase of public opinion appears upon this subject. An act was passed February 15th, 1804 (P. L., 251), entitled "An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery." The first section provided "that every child born of a slave within this state, after the fourth day of July next, shall be free; but shall remain the servant of the owner of his or her mother, and the executors, administrators or assigns of such owner, in the same manner as if such child had been bound to service by the trustees or overseers of the poor, and shall continue in such service, if a male, until the age of twenty-five years, and if a female, until the age of twenty-one years." Section two provided "that every person entitled to the service of such child shall deliver to the Clerk of the County a certificate containing the name and addition of such person, and the name, age and sex of the child." Section three provided that the person entitled to the service of such child, might, within one year after its birth, elect to abandon such right by filing proper notice of the abandonment, but that the abandoned child should



be supported by such person until it arrived at the age of one year, and thereafter should be considered a pauper liable to be bound out by the Trustees or Overseers of the Poor, if a male, until twenty-five, if a female, until twenty-one. On the third of December of the same year, 1804, special provisions were made as to filing such certificates and recording deeds of manumission. An act of November 26th, 1808 (P. L. 112), provided for binding out abandoned children of slaves born after July 4th, 1804. An act of November 27th, 1809 (P. L. 200), recites that unusual sums of money have been drawn from the Treasury for maintaining abandoned blacks, and requires the certificate of the Township Clerk before payment. An act of February 23d, 1811 (P. L. 313), recites that more money has been drawn to maintain abandoned blacks, and in some instances "more than they would have brought if sold for life," and forbids further payments.

A Supplement of February 1, 1812, provided "That no negro or other slave or servant of color for life or years shall hereafter be removed out of this state with the design or intention that the place of residence of such slave or servant shall be thereby altered or changed without his consent, if of full age, or if under twenty-one, without the consent of the parent or parents if residing in the state, to be testified upon private examination before two justices of the peace." Also that if any inhabitant should go out of the state and take his slave, and should return without him, he should, within ten days, make proof to the satisfaction of the Justice that the slave was not brought back by reason of some unavoidable circumstance and file a certificate to that effect. Also that proceedings might be taken before a Judge or Chancellor to prevent such removal of slaves; and that the Governor should issue a proclamation for apprehending any person charged with taking such slave out of the state.

[To be continued.]

## Necrology.

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**JEREMIAH BAKER**, born at Westfield, October 9, 1823, died at Madison, July 8, 1904. He attended the University of New York, but in 1838, when only fifteen, entered the employ of his brother-in-law, James A. Webb, in New York, and continued with him until 1869. He was connected with the American Insurance Company for more than twenty-five years. He was one of the first Councilmen of the borough of Madison, which position he held for thirteen years. For twenty-two years he was a director in the Madison bank. For many years he was an elder in the Madison Presbyterian Church, and was prominent in the councils of the church in Presbytery and Synod. He married Elizabeth Webb, of New York, who survived him. They had seven children, all of whom died before him. Mr. Baker had been a member of this Society since May 15, 1890, and frequently attended its meetings.

**JOHN I. BLAIR**.—In the Proceedings, Third Series, Volume III, pages 127-130, was published a sketch of John Insley Blair. As stated in that sketch, he was born on a farm on the banks of the Delaware, two miles below Belvidere, August 22, 1802. It has been inadvertently stated elsewhere that he was born in Warren county. At that time, however, the place of his birth was in Sussex county, Warren county not being set off until 1824. Mr. W. H. Vail calls attention to some errors in the sketch above mentioned. Upon page 129 occurs the statement, "In 1846 he erected a frame building for the Blair Presbyterial Academy. This was destroyed by fire in 1867." The building that was erected in 1848, and which formed the starting point of the now famous Blair Academy, was of stone, and still stands upon the knoll, in the front of the Blair Academy grounds, in its original form and size, beautifully proportioned, and is a gem upon the campus. It is now used as the music hall of the school. The frame building, referred to as

having been burned in 1867, was the boarding house, and was erected in 1850, by Mr. Blair. Upon the ground it occupied, now stands Insley Hall, the boys' dormitory of the Academy. Mr. Blair married Ann (not Anna) Locke, on September 20, 1826 (not September 27, 1827), and her home was in Warren (not Somerset) county. The daughters born of this union were Emma Elizabeth (the elder), who married Charles Scribner, the publisher, and Aurelia Ann, who married Clarence Green Mitchell.

SAMUEL H. GREY, born in Camden, April 6, 1836, died there December 7, 1903. He was a son of Judge Philip J. Grey. He was educated at private schools in Camden, kept by La Fayette Growe, afterwards Governor of Oregon, and United States Senator from that State, and his brother Talleyrand. When seventeen years old he entered the law office of the late Abraham Browning. He was admitted to the Bar at November term, 1857, and as a counsellor at the February term, 1861. In April, 1866, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Cape May county, and continued in that office until April, 1873, when he was appointed by Governor Joel Parker one of the Commission of Fourteen, pursuant to a joint resolution of the legislature, to suggest and frame amendments to the constitution of the state. He was also President of the Constitutional Commission of 1894. In 1886 he was selected by the managers appointed to conduct the impeachment of Patrick H. Lavery, keeper of the State Prison, as the leading counsel for the prosecution, and as such conducted the trial of a month, before the State Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, to a successful conclusion. He was the senior counsel in the celebrated Leconey murder case in 1889, in which the defendant was acquitted. His argument before the Supreme Court, in 1888, in support of the constitutionality of the Local Option Law, was warmly commended as able and cogent, and was sustained by the Court. He also distinguished himself in the famous controversy over the organization of the State Senate in 1894, when a full bench of the Supreme Court sustained the contention of the Republicans that ten was not a majority of twenty-one. Mr. Grey was always a staunch Re-

publican ; he was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1872, voting for Grant and Wilson, and again in 1896, when he cast his ballot for McKinley and Hobart. He was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, 1868-1871. He declined a nomination for Congress in the First District in 1874. In 1897 he declined the office of Chief Justice of New Jersey. On March 1, 1897, he was nominated by Governor John W. Griggs for Attorney General; and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate a week later. No abler man ever held the office, which he filled with the most distinguished honor for five years. He also acted as attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad in the southern counties of the state. Four daughters survived him—Mrs. William C. Dayton, Mrs. William F. Reeve, Mrs. George J. Bergen and Miss Ethel Grey. The Camden "Democrat" said of him: "Nothing that we recall but good can with truth be said of the dead barrister." The Camden Bar Association, at a memorial meeting, held December 19, declared: "With his passing away we feel that one of the most brilliant stars in our legal firmament has gone out after having shed lustre over the whole field of the law in these parts. His aptitude for the law was great. He possessed an active, clear, logical mind which was quick to see and make the most of a legal point; he was striking in appearance, dignified in manner and eloquent and impressive in his discourse; he was one of the best forensic speakers, and his fine mind was well stored with legal learning for his ready use on all occasions. Our reports contain numerous important causes in which he was engaged. His reputation as an able and honorable lawyer was not local; it extended beyond the confines of our state, and no history of the Bar or the jurisprudence of our state would be complete without some account of his legal career. As a fellow-citizen and neighbor, he was loved, admired and respected by all. He was courteous and hospitable, of generous impulses, devoted to his home and family, his city and state; he was born and lived among us, shared our joys and sorrows, our failures and successes." Mr. Grey was elected a member of this Society August, 1899.

FREDERICK WOLCOTT JACKSON, born in Newark, August 24, 1833, died at his residence in that city June 14, 1904. He was the son of John P. and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Jackson. His grandfather, Peter Jackson, carried on a general country store in Orange County, New York, and subsequently at Acquackanonk Landing, now the City of Passaic, New Jersey, doing a very extensive business at both places, especially at the latter, in connection with which he ran a line of schooners from Acquackanonk Landing to Newark and to Albany, and other points along the Hudson, and to points along the Atlantic coast. His store was the center of a trade extending for twenty or thirty miles and more to the north and northwest. The opening of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, in 1832, broke up his business. His son, John Peter Jackson, was a lawyer, and interesting himself in railroads, became the general counsel of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, running from Jersey City to New Brunswick, so that by a curious reversal of circumstances, the railroad interests which ruined the father made the fortunes of the son and of the grandson. Peter Jackson was allied by marriage with the Schuyler, Van der Linde and Brinkerhoff families. His son, John P. Jackson, married Elizabeth Wolcott, who was a descendant of Oliver Wolcott, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Connecticut, and whose father, Roger Wolcott, was a Colonial Governor of Connecticut. Frederick Wolcott Jackson was educated in the private school in Newark conducted by Nathan Hedges, whose instruction and discipline were enforced by the aid of a stout hickory stick laid on with a force that seemed gigantic to its unfortunate victims. His school for many years was on the north side of Academy street, about halfway between Broad and Halsey streets. After preparing there for college, Mr. Jackson entered Yale, where he spent a year taking a course of lectures. Leaving Yale, he chose to follow a mercantile life, and, under the direction of his father, he spent two years partly in New York and partly in Liverpool, England, learning the ways and methods of trade. In 1855 he was appointed Secretary of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and was so successful that

in 1867 he was made superintendent of the lines. After the consummation of the "Marriage Act" of the New Jersey Legislature, authorizing the consolidation of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, as the United Railroads of New Jersey, extending from Jersey City to Trenton and Bordentown, Mr. Jackson, in 1871, became General Superintendent of the same. He held this place until 1899, when, on account of advancing years, he was promoted to the higher, but less onerous office of President and resident manager of these railroads, being also elected president of various lines, all of which in 1869 had become subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. These positions he held at the time of his death. In addition to his railroad duties, Mr. Jackson was a trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society, of Princeton Theological Seminary, and the American Bible Society, was treasurer of the German Theological Seminary at Bloomfield, treasurer-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Union League Club of New York; he was also a trustee of the Newark Library Association for many years during its active existence; and a director of the National Newark Banking Company, and of various other corporations. In 1892 Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Jackson's father was one of the founders of the South Park Presbyterian Church of Newark, and he, himself, was an elder of the Church at the time of his death. Mr. Jackson was a highly cultured and most accomplished gentleman, handsome in appearance and courtly in his bearing, with a most extensive knowledge of men and business, and scholarly in his tastes. He married Nannie Jane Nye, daughter of Captain Ezra Nye, who bore him nine children, six sons and three daughters, who survived him. She, herself, followed her husband to the grave within a few months. Their children were John P. Jackson, sometime Secretary of the American Legation at Berlin, Germany, and now United States Minister to Greece; Philip N. Jackson, prominent in various business interests in Newark; William F., Charles W., Oliver W. and Frederick W. Jack-

son; the daughters are Mrs. Neilson Abeel, and Martha and Bessie Jackson. Mr. Jackson was elected a member of this Society January 19, 1860. He served many years on the executive committee, and upon the reorganization of the Society a few years ago was elected a Trustee, which office he held at the time of his death.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, born in Washington, D. C., October 8, 1844, died in Newark, May 4, 1904. His father, John Bayard Kirkpatrick, was third auditor of the United States Treasury at the time Andrew was born. The latter prepared for a college course at Rutgers College Grammar School, where Vice-President Garret A. Hobart and Judge Garret D. W. Vroom were among his classmates. He was graduated from Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1863, and entered the law office of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen in Newark. He used to go to Newark from New Brunswick every morning and return home in the evening. In 1866 he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney. In 1869 he was made a counsellor-at-law.

In 1870 he became a partner of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the firm name being Frelinghuysen & Kirkpatrick. Mr. Frelinghuysen became United States Senator, and later Secretary of State under President Chester A. Arthur. Mr. Kirkpatrick later became a partner of Frederick H. Teese, under the firm name of Teese & Kirkpatrick, and after Mr. Teese, who served as judge of the Essex County court, was elected to Congress, Mr. Kirkpatrick had a law office alone. He had charge of large estates, and was counsel for the old Newark Gas Light Company and other large concerns. In 1885 Gov. Leon Abbott appointed him president judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, and he was reappointed for a second term in 1890. He made a splendid record as a broad-minded, kind-hearted yet firm judge, and lawyers regretted when he resigned, in 1896, to accept the position of judge of the United States District court for New Jersey, to which position President Grover Cleveland had appointed him. It was a life position. Some very important cases came before Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Court. He heard the arguments in the suit

against the United States Steel Company, known as the "Steel Trust," and the United States Shipbuilding Company. The United States Circuit court at Philadelphia sustained every decision he made in this great case. The Sugar Trust, the Whiskey Trust and other gigantic corporations were in litigation in his court. He did a prodigious amount of work in these cases, and yet he was ever in good humor in the court and outside of it. Judge Kirkpatrick came of a distinguished family. His grandtather, Andrew Kirkpatrick; after whom he was named, was a judge of the Supreme court of New Jersey from 1798 to 1803, and then Chief Justice until 1824. The family is of old Scotch stock. In October, 1869, Judge Kirkpatrick married Miss Alice C. Condit. The children of this marriage are Andrew Kirkpatrick, Jr., who lives in Pittsburg, Pa., J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, a lawyer in Newark, and Miss Alice Kirkpatrick. After the death of his first wife Judge Kirkpatrick in 1883 married Miss Louisa Howell, a daughter of the late Theodore P. Howell, who was a leading leather manufacturer in Newark. She survived him. The children by the second marriage are Littleton Kirkpatrick, and the Misses Isabella and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick. A brother, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, lives in New Brunswick. Judge Kirkpatrick was a shrewd business man. As receiver for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company he straightened out the affairs of the concern and kept the employees at work while doing it. He was treasurer of the T. P. Howell Company, the big leather manufacturers of Newark; president of the Federal Trust Company, of Newark; a manager for a dozen years of the Howard Savings Institution, also of Newark; president of the commission for building the new City Hall of that city, and a commissioner of the Newark Sinking Fund. Though he was social and belonged to clubs, he never drank beer or stronger liquors and never smoked. He was ever in good humor, even joking with lawyers and reporters while hearing important cases in court. He was a devoted husband, an indulgent father and a loyal friend. He had a pleasant word for everybody. In politics Judge Kirkpatrick was a Democrat, but did not take an active part in politics or



seek office. He was elected a life member of the Society, January 21, 1869.

THE REV. OBADIAH M. JOHNSON, born at Newark, Sept. 15, 1806, son of Nathaniel and Rhoda (Meeker) Johnson, died at Monsey, Rockland county, New York, January 7, 1881. Nathaniel's second wife was Nancy Crane. His parents were Jotham and Hannah (Beach) Johnson, the former of whom died in 1796, and the latter in 1836. The Johnson homestead is said to have been where Grace church now stands, at the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut streets, and the Crane homestead occupied the present site of St. Paul's M. E. church, nearly opposite, on the southwest corner of Broad and Marshall streets. By his second wife, Nancy Crane, Nathaniel had John E. Johnson, father of Walter Johnson, now of Newark. Mr. Johnson received his preparatory education in the Bloomfield Academy, and entering Amherst College was graduated there in 1832. Having determined to study for the ministry he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1835. About September of that year he was appointed chaplain by the Seamen's Friend Society, of New York, and sent to Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Upon his return he was settled for a year and a half as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Whippany, Morris county. From September, 1839, until 1873, he was pastor of the Denton Presbyterian church, in Orange county, N. Y., "where many precious fruits were gathered under his ministry." Failing health compelled his resignation after thirty-four years of arduous and successful labors in this charge. Mr. Johnson was Stated Clerk of the Synod of New Jersey at the time of the Reunion, in 1869, and afterwards of the Synod of New York, a total period of thirty years. He was Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Hudson for many years, and after the Reunion was Permanent Clerk until his death, his whole term being twenty-four years. Mr. Johnson married first, in New York, July 13, 1836, Sarah E. Beach; second, at Monroe, Orange county, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1870, Julia C. Starkweather, who survives him, residing (1907) at Rochester, New York. He had but one child, James

Thornton, born in Denton, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1843, and died February 15, 1844. In 1872 he adopted Sarah King, born in Denton, Sept. 17, 1856; and in 1877 he adopted Henry Swan, then a little under three years of age. Both were a great comfort to him, and still are to his widow. Mr. Johnson was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1845.

**THEODORE ANDRUSS LATHROP**, born in Newark, died in that city July 13, 1904. He was a son of the late Charles C. and Mary Augusta Lathrop, of Newark. He graduated from Princeton College in the Class of 1882. He removed to Chicago, where he resided for sixteen years, engaged in business. While in that city he enlisted in the local militia, serving five years, during which time he was on active duty at the great Hay-market riots, and was also on duty during the great railroad strike in 1894. Returning to Newark, he took up his residence in that city, attending to his extensive business interests in New York. He was elected a member of this Society June 2, 1899. He was also a member of the Washington Association at Morristown, and of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey; he was a member of the board of governors of the University Club of Newark, in which he took a very active interest since its organization.

**HERMAN LEHLBACH**, born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, July 3, 1845, died in Newark, January 10, 1904. His father was the Rev. Frederick Lehlbach, a Lutheran clergyman, who emigrated to this country, and obtained a pastoral charge in Newark, while Herman was very young. The latter attended the public schools of Newark, graduating from the High School in the Class of 1862. Of the eight members of that class, he was the first in forty-two years who died. After leaving school, he studied surveying and civil engineering, and established himself in that business in Newark. He was an ardent Republican, and took an active interest in public affairs, always holding the interests of the community above any mere partisanship. His independence and unswerving integrity made him popular among his fellow citizens, by whom he was always held in the highest esteem. In 1883 he was elected to

the House of Assembly from Essex county. In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Essex district, and re-elected in 1886 and 1888, serving six years in all. While in Congress he proved a hard worker, especially in committee work, and was indefatigable and intelligent in looking after the interests of his constituents. In 1892 he was nominated for Mayor of the City of Newark, but was defeated by a majority of a few hundred on some local issues, the general tide throughout the country being, moreover, adverse to his party. In 1893 he reluctantly accepted the nomination for Sheriff of Essex county, being regarded by the leaders as the only man who was reasonably sure of carrying the county. Their judgment proved the wisdom of their selection, for Mr. Lehlbach was handsomely successful at the polls. After holding this office for three years, he thereafter declined to accept public positions, devoting himself strictly and steadfastly to his profession. Mr. Lehlbach was always genial in temperament, and possessed of a deep fund of humor. When a lad at school, notwithstanding his German accent he took great pleasure in reciting such selections as "Bryan O'Linn," and his imitation of the Irish brogue, with a slight German accent, was irresistibly droll. With his strong fund of common sense, a wide knowledge of human nature, great tact, the strictest integrity, and contempt for all that was mean and dishonest in politics, Mr. Lehlbach was an invaluable citizen and a splendid public officer. The friendship formed between him and the writer of this brief and most inadequate sketch had subsisted for forty-five years, and these lines are written with an intimate knowledge of their subject. Mr. Lehlbach married December 13, 1871, Gertrude M., daughter of Dr. Milton Baldwin, an able, scholarly and popular physician, of Newark; she survived him, with three sons and two daughters: Herman Baldwin, Frederick August (named after his paternal grandfather), Milton, Gertrude and Elizabeth Eleanor Lehlbach. Mr. Lehlbach was elected a member of this Society, January 15, 1885.

JAMES H. NIXON, born in Cumberland county in 1833, died suddenly November 22, 1903, at his home, in Millville, from apoplexy. He attended Princeton College, graduating in 1858;

after which he taught for three years in the Lawrenceville Academy. He read law with John T. Nixon, late U. S. District Judge, at Bridgeton, and was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1863. He located at Millville, where he practiced many years. For twenty-one years he was city solicitor. He was a member of the House of Assembly, 1865-1868, and of the Senate, 1869-1872. He was an assistant attorney-general under the administration of President Harrison, and for more than a year and a half under the second administration of President Cleveland. On March 2, 1896, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs, and on February 19, 1900, was appointed Circuit Court Judge by Governor Voorhees. In the Cape May county Circuit Court, January 27, 1904, it was resolved: "That in the death of the Hon. James H. Nixon the bench of this state has lost one of its most valuable members, whose judicial record reflects honor upon it. The bar of this state has lost one of its brightest ornaments, whose career emphasizes the oft clouded truth, that public honors may still be attained without the saddening cost of private dishonor. The public has lost one of its most faithful interpreters of its laws, whose services secured justice to the many, ever tended to promote the triumph of the right and inspired respect for judicial procedure. We unite to bear testimony to his impartiality as a judge; to his learning as a jurist; to his urbanity as a man; to his worth as a citizen; and to his sterling integrity in all. Called again and again to fill positions of trust in the state and nation, his career has been a record of honor to himself, of pride to his friends, of usefulness to the people." Judge Nixon was elected a member of this Society, May 21, 1868.

JAMES DOUGLAS ORTON, born December, 1822, at Caldwell, died February 22, 1902, at his residence in Newark, after a long illness. Mr. Orton was a descendant of Thomas Orton, who came from England and settled in the Connecticut Valley prior to 1641. His father, the late Dr. James Orton, was a physician. He was born in Woodbury, Conn. Dr. Orton's grandfather and four brothers were also physicians. In 1810 Dr. James Orton moved to Caldwell from Connecticut. He

travelled on horseback and brought all his earthly belongings in a pair of saddle-bags. James D. Orton received an elementary education in a private academy, which was situated in what is now Montclair. He walked four miles to and from school every day. In early life he had an inclination toward his father's profession, but circumstances prevented, and he decided to take up banking. His uncle, Marcus B. Douglas, was connected with the National State Bank, of Newark, and he secured a clerkship for his nephew when the latter was about fifteen years old. After three years the young man left the State Bank and went to work as a book-keeper for the National Newark Banking Company. He left there to go to New York as receiving teller for the North River Savings Bank, and later he secured a position as paying teller for the Ocean Savings Bank, which is now out of existence. At the end of his tenth year as a bank employe he returned to Newark and was made cashier at the bank where he was first engaged. In 1864 he organized the Second National Bank with a number of other banking men, and was made its president. He continued in that capacity until he retired a few weeks before his death. Mr. Orton married Hester Maria Douglas in 1846, and six children were born, three of whom are living. They are James D. Orton, Jr., of Newark; Mrs. Samuel Lord, of Orange, and Mrs. Frank B. Colton, of East Orange. Mrs. Orton died about 1897 or 1898. In 1896 the couple celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Orton was naturally vigorous, and was wont to say that he would be lost without something to do. He was a shrewd financier, and even in his later years his judgment in money matters was considered invariably accurate. He was senior warden of Trinity Episcopal church, which he attended from the time he became a resident of Newark. He was a member of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and also held membership in the Washington Association of Morristown. He was elected a Life Member of this Society, May 21, 1858.

DR. WILLIAM RANKIN, JR., born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 13, 1848, died at his residence in Newark, March 26, 1904. He was the son of William and Ellen H. Rankin, the

former being a native of Newark, who removed to Cincinnati in his early manhood, from which place he was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1848. About 1850 he returned to Newark. His son received his education in private schools and in the Newark Academy, where he prepared for Rutgers College, which he entered in 1864, and graduated with high honors in 1868. In the latter year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he graduated in 1871. This was followed by a year of work in a hospital in Vienna, Austria, after which he returned to Newark and opened an office. He made a specialty of eye and ear diseases, and for many years was on the visiting staff of the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary, of which institution he was also Secretary. He had always taken an active interest in the affairs of the Newark Academy, and at the time of his death he was secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trustees. During the existence of the Newark Library Association he acted as its secretary for a number of years. He was also a member of the American Ophthalmological Association, the American Otolological Association, the New Jersey State Medical Society, and the Essex District Medical Society, and at one time acted as delegate to the International Ophthalmological Congress at Washington. Dr. Rankin married Miss Anna M. Hall in 1873. She died before him, leaving three children, Arthur W., Eleanor and Anna Rankin, who survived their father. Dr. Rankin was elected a member of this Society May 19, 1887.

SYLVESTER STRONG BATTIN, born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1829, son of Joseph and Harriet (Strong) Battin, of that city, died at his residence in East Orange in 1904. He was ninth in descent from John Strong, one of the founders of Northampton, Mass., and through the Strong family he traced relationship to Nathan Hale, the Revolutionary patriot. His father was a wealthy contractor in Philadelphia, and also a well known engineer. Mr. Battin removed to Newark when a boy, attending school in that city, and later entering the Montclair Academy. While in his teens he engaged in business with his father, and during this partnership they built the tunnel under Black Rock Harbor, in the Niagara River, for the purpose of

supplying Buffalo with water from the river. He subsequently engaged in the contracting business independently of his father, and built gas plants in Syracuse, Albany, Yonkers and Newburgh, N. Y., and also in several cities in Brazil, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with former Emperor Dom Pedro, who was instrumental in helping the young engineer to secure many contracts. Soon after engaging in business in Newark Mr. Battin interested himself in street railway affairs, becoming President of the Essex Passenger Street Railway Company. In 1893 he was elected President of the Security Savings Bank, and in 1895 President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, both of which positions he held at the time of his death. He was also a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church, Newark, and was a member of various clubs in Newark and New York. He married in 1852 Priscilla C. Davis, by whom he had two children; she dying in 1854, he married in 1856 Joanna B. Downing, who became the mother of four children and died in 1894. In 1898 he married Ada B. Douglas, who survived him. He was also survived by two sons, Sylvester S. Battin, Jr., and John Downing Battin. He was elected a member of this Society, May 15, 1895.

DR. CLARENCE WILLARD BUTLER, born at Bellevue, Ohio, May 1, 1840, died at his residence in Newark, December 20, 1904. He was the son of the Rev. Jeremiah Butler, a Congregational minister, by whom he was prepared for college. He entered Oberlin, but on account of poor health was compelled to leave during his freshman year. He subsequently studied medicine under Dr. C. J. Chaffie, of Fairport, New York, and took a course of lectures at the Cleveland and New York Homeopathic Medical Colleges, graduating in 1872, and in the same year settled at Montclair. He was considered one of the most skilful and best-informed practitioners of homeopathy in New Jersey. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and of the International Hahnemannian Association, of which he was President in 1891. In 1888 he was President of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society, and at one time was Vice President of the International Homeopathic Congress. He took an active interest in the local affairs of Montclair, and for sixteen years was Chairman of the Montclair Democratic Executive Committee. In 1877 he married Mary Wilcox, of Adrian, Mich., who died a few months before him. His remains were removed for interment to Adrian, Mich. Dr. Butler was elected a member of this Society, January 22, 1890.

## Notes, Queries and Replies.

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**COLONEL DANIEL COXE.**—Inquiries are received from time to time concerning this distinguished citizen of New Jersey, who was the first Grand Master of Freemasons for New Jersey and Pennsylvania, being commissioned in 1730. A sketch of him is given in New Jersey Archives, Volume X., page 225.

**COLONIAL CHURCH CHARTERS.**—Prior to the Revolution, charters of incorporation of churches and other organizations were granted by the Governor of the Colony, on the advice of his Council. These charters, or abstracts thereof, were usually recorded in the public records of the province, and are now to be found in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton. References to many of them are given in the pamphlet—"Church Records in New Jersey," by William Nelson, 1904. This answers many queries that are received from time to time on this subject.

**OLD BARRACKS IN TRENTON.**—In reply to several inquiries regarding the history of the old barracks at Trenton, near the State House, which were erected prior to the Revolution, for the accommodation of the Royal troops quartered from time to time in the province, the correspondents were advised that a very full, interesting and accurate account of this ancient building was published some years ago by the late General William S. Stryker, of Trenton. This is the best account extant.

**KINNEY ANCESTRY.**—There is a tradition that the American ancestor of the Kinney family of New Jersey was Sir Thomas Kinney, knighted in England for scientific attainments, who came to New Jersey before the Revolution to investigate its mineral resources, who resided near Morristown, was High Sheriff of Morris County, and died in 1793; one of his sons being Colonel Abraham Kinney, a Revolutionary patriot, who married a daughter of Dr. William Burnet, the



elder, and had for one of his sons the noted William Burnet Kinney. What is the authority for this tradition?

**SWORD OF GEN. Z. M. PIKE.**—In November, 1903, S. W. Thomas, of Wrightsville, Ga., wrote offering to sell to the Society the sword of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, a native of Woodbridge, New Jersey, which was given by General Pike to his aid, Colonel Donald Frazer, at the time he was fatally wounded at the battle of York (now Toronto), Canada; also the sword presented by the State of New York to Major Frazer in 1836. Further correspondence was had with Mr. Thomas in December and later, but nothing came of it.

**THE WOODBRIDGE EDITION OF THE STAMP ACT.**—James Parker, the New Jersey printer, issued an edition of the Stamp Act in 1766, reprinted from the London edition. A copy of this reprint was sold by Stan V. Henkels, at auction in Philadelphia, March 10, 1904. It is a very rare New Jersey imprint.

**JACOBUS FAMILY.**—Quite a full account of the Jacobus family is given in the "History of Pompton Plains," by the Rev. Dr. Garret C. Schenck, the manuscript of which is in the Library of the Society. Subscriptions are desired toward the publication of this work.

**EARL FAMILY OF BURLINGTON COUNTY.**—Information is desired as to the ancestry of John Earl, of Burlington, born April 16, 1740, died February 14, 1805. His diary is in the possession of one of his descendants, George Wetherill Earl, Jr., of Rosemont, Pennsylvania, but he says it is in places sadly mutilated. He was the father of William N. Earl, who married Sarah Wetherill, and they were the parents of the late George Wetherill Earl. The family was very numerous and influential in its day, in Burlington County, and many of the name still reside there. Franklin Earl was a prominent and intelligent member of the West Jersey Surveyors' Association, and contributed several papers to the proceedings of that body, published in 1880.

**CARTERET'S ARMS.**—The arms of Sir George Carteret are combined with those of Lord John Berkeley in the seal of East Jersey and in the seal of the New Jersey Historical Society. A drawing of the Society's seal, properly blazoned, is hanging in the Library, and a technical heraldic description is given in the proceedings, Volume I.

**PROPRIETORS OF EAST JERSEY AND OF WEST JERSEY.**—In reply to frequent inquiries, the following statement may be of interest: The proprietors of East Jersey are known as the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey. Their records are preserved in a building at Perth Amboy, erected at the expense of the State. These records consist of warrants for surveys of lands, returns of surveys, some records of conveyances, the minutes of the Board, road returns, and miscellaneous papers. The West Jersey Proprietors are known as the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, and their records are preserved in a small brick building in Burlington, opposite the station of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. These records are somewhat similar to those of the East Jersey Proprietors, but in addition they have the Concessions of the West Jersey Proprietors, 1676-7, some local English records antedating the settlement of New Jersey, and many extremely interesting miscellaneous records.

**WILLIAM BOTT**, Adjutant General of New Jersey, 1776-1793, resigned on June 4, 1793. From some contemporary manuscripts in the possession of the Corresponding Secretary, it appears that in 1776 he resided at Springfield, in the present Union County. So far, it has not been ascertained where or when he died, nor, indeed, anything further than given above. No will of William Bott has been found on record in New Jersey, nor any letters of administration upon his estate. In an advertisement of "Newark races," to be run October 29, 1771, it was announced that the horses were "to be shewn and entered the day before running, with William Bott," from which it may be inferred that he then kept a public house at or near Newark. It is not unlikely that he removed from the State in 1793, perhaps with the settlers who about that time flocked to

the "Genesee Country" in Central New York. Further information concerning him is desired.

**PEACOCK FAMILY.**—Three generations of Peacocks are understood to have lived in Evesham township, Burlington County, and there is a settlement called "Peacocktown" near that township. In the New Jersey Archives, Volume XXII, there are the records of marriages of several Peacocks of Burlington County, the earliest being in 1767. No earlier references to the family have been found, and the indications are that they were not settled in the county much before the middle of the eighteenth century. There was a Peacock living in Burlington County, who was born, according to the family Bible, in 1698, and who died in that county in 1769. The record in the Bible has faded to such an extent that the Christian name and place of birth are undecipherable.

**ROAD RETURNS OF BERGEN, ESSEX AND PASSAIC COUNTIES.**—Bergen County and Essex County both have original road returns running back to the latter part of the seventeenth century, or about 1696, preserved in fairly good condition. A full abstract of all these returns, so far as they related to roads lying within the present county of Passaic, was made in 1874 and 1875, by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and printed in 1875-6, in a book of 69 pages, in nonpareil or six-point type, prefaced by an historical sketch of New Jersey legislation in relation to roads. This book was never published, and most of the copies are understood to have been destroyed in the fire in Paterson in 1902. Fortunately, a copy was presented to the Society about the time of its printing.

**CUMMINS FAMILY.**—Catharine Cummins, daughter of John Cummins, was born February 13, 1791, and married Robert Taylor, March 11, 1811. John Cummins and his daughter attended one of the old Presbyterian churches at either Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville), Hopewell or Pennington. Information is desired concerning this John Cummins. In 1722 Thomas Cummins was a customer at the Stony Brook store, on the boundary between Maidenhead and Hopewell. John Cum-

mins and Susannah Loveland were married Nov. 19, 1742, at Trenton. The parents of Catharine Cummins lived in Bucks, along the Delaware river, and are supposed to have attended some of the old churches in New Jersey.

**EARLY MILITIA ACT.**—The East Jersey Assembly passed an act in 1668, requiring that "the soldiers in every town within this Province from sixteen years old to sixty years shall train," etc. The question has been asked whether this requirement extended to all men between these ages capable of bearing arms, or only to members of organized companies. There is very little doubt, however, that the act extended to all the male citizens between the ages mentioned, they being all "soldiers" within the meaning of the act.

**THE "CALEDONIA."**—Mrs. Sarah E. Temple, of Flemington, wrote for information concerning the "Caledonia," mentioned in Whitehead's "History of Perth Amboy," page 265. She asks in what year was the vessel deserted by her captain and crew? When did she make her last voyage, and between what ports? Is there anywhere a list of her passengers on that voyage? She was informed that some notices of the "Caledonia," about 1698-9, are to be found in the New York Colonial Documents, Volume IV, pages 556, 591, 592, 595, 760. No records of the Port of Perth Amboy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are known to be in existence, nor any lists of passengers arriving at that port during that period.

**DUTCH CHRISTIAN NAMES.**—Frequent inquiries are made as to the English equivalents of the Christian names in use in Jersey Dutch families in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Interpretations of Dutch Christian names are given in *Munsell's Annals of Albany*, 1852, Vol. III, pages 114, 115; *Munsell's American Ancestry*, 1887, Vol. I, pages 99, 100; *Collections of the Holland Society*, 1891, Part I, pages xxii, xxiii; also in some of *Valentine's Manuals*. There are considerable differences in these interpretations, and it would seem that the names were differently translated in different localities. Interpretations of such names, as understood in northern New

Jersey, are given in the *Genealogy of the Doremus Family in America*, by William Nelson, Paterson, 1897, pages 202-204.

**PIONEERS OF OLD HOPEWELL.**—Ralph Ege, of Hopewell, has published in the *Hopewell Herald*, a series of twenty-five or more articles on "Pioneers of Old Hopewell, with Sketches of Revolutionary Heroes," many of them two or three columns in length, and full of the most interesting and principally original data. Mr. Ege has sent several of these articles to the Library of the Historical Society, where they are highly prized. Members of the Society would confer a favor by clipping out and forwarding to the Library similar contributions to the local history of their respective neighborhoods.

**THE LAW OF DESCENT IN NEW JERSEY.**—Among the constitutional amendments adopted by the people of New Jersey at the special election on September 7, 1875, was one forbidding the Legislature to pass private, local or special laws "changing the law of descent." The question has been asked: What led to the adoption of this amendment? The pamphlet laws of New Jersey show that special legislation on the subject was very frequent prior to 1875. In 1873, for instance, the Legislature passed three different acts (Pamph. Laws, 1873, pages 1008, 1070, 1488), reciting that certain men had died intestate, and without issue, but leaving widows respectively, and also leaving certain real estate in the City of Newark; these acts then proceeded to vest in the several widows the tracts of land in question, and so changed the law of descent. It was perhaps the frequency of this legislation that induced the constitutional commission, appointed in 1873, to recommend the amendment, which was adopted by the people in 1875.

**G. A. R. PORTRAITS.**—On January 24, 1904, James A. Garfield Post, No. 4, of Newark, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, adopted a resolution to turn over to the New Jersey Historical Society, as the permanent owner thereof, the pictures in a large frame, of the past commanders of the Post, whenever the Post for any reason shall surrender its charter, or shall fail from any cause whatsoever to maintain its

organization. The resolution was laid before the Board of Trustees of the Society on February 1, 1904, when it was resolved to accept of such photographs and frame, as provided in said resolution. It was also voted to assure the Post that the Society would take great pride and pleasure in preserving these interesting mementoes of men who had distinguished themselves in fighting their country's battles, and who had afterwards been honored by their comrades by being elected to the command of James A. Garfield Post, No. 4. The action of this Post is commended to the attention of other organizations of the G. A. R., which in the natural course of events will ultimately be dissolved.

**COMMUNION PEWTER.**—The Twenty-fifth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, enlisted in 1863, was commanded by Colonel Andrew Derrom, of Paterson, who was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and an earnest and enthusiastic Christian. He organized a Presbyterian Church in his regiment, which held religious services regularly, and was of great assistance to the men in keeping up their spiritual and moral tone. A number of the members of the First Presbyterian Church raised a fund wherewith a communion service was purchased and presented to the regiment. This service, it is understood, is now owned by the family of Colonel Derrom. About 1903 the Rev. Allen H. Brown, formerly of Camden, presented to the Presbyterian Historical Society, in Philadelphia, a communion platter in pewter. It was thought at first that this was part of the communion service owned by the 25th Regiment. On further inquiry, however, it was ascertained, as above stated, that said communion service has been preserved intact in the family of Colonel Derrom. It is believed that the communion platter in question was formerly a part of the communion service of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson. When the First Church received a new communion service, of solid silver, about 1865, or perhaps earlier, that Church presented its old service to a Presbyterian Society on the New Jersey coast. The records of the Paterson Church, however, contain no reference to the communion service.

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## RECEIVED.

Interest on Bank Balances.....	\$ 17.44		
Rent West Park St.....	2000.04		
Dues.....	1160.	3177.48	\$3782.13

## DISBURSED.

Surrogate ac't trans'g shares N'r'k L. Ass'n	\$ 6.50		
Insurance.....	179.85		
Sewer Assessment.....	161.20		
Card Cabinet.....	27.50		
Lunch Annual Meeting ..	26.		
Interest on M. B. L. I. Loan.....	158.17		
Coal .....	460.80		
Subscription to Magazine.....	3.		
Commission Collecting Rent.....	99.95		
Repairing Electric Light Plant.....	100.17		
Repairing Sidewalk.....	22.		
Repairing Roof.....	7.05		
Repairing Boilers.....	2.50		
Painting .....	24.84		
Janitor.....	520.		
Assistant Janitor .....	91.		
Printing and Stationery.....	69.80		
Water.....	11.69		
Maud E. Johnson.....	600.		
Electric Light.....	10.76		
Petty Cash.....	115.		
Express.....	2.63		
Transferred to Capital account by vote of Board of Trustees.....	786.14	\$3476.55	\$ 255.58
			\$ 623.80
Cash in Bank .....			\$ 623.80

WM. C. MORTON, *Treasurer*,

Miss M. A. Quinby, President of the Woman's Branch of this Society, read the following report:

It is with pleasure that the Woman's Branch presents this. Its Third Annual Report of its work and general progress.

There have been nine meetings of its Board of Managers with many in attendance from near and distant counties in the State, and great interest has been shown in our work, fifty new members having been added to our list. At the semi-annual meeting in May there was an unusually large attendance of the whole Society, with an able and spirited address by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, our guest of honor on that occasion. We have lost three members by death, and had five resignations.

The Associate Members now number 238, which we count as very fair progress for our three and a half years of existence.

The date of our Board Meetings has been changed from the first to the second Wednesday in each month, thus insuring us a larger attendance of our Managers.

We gave \$500 to the Society this year, thus completing the \$1,000 we had pledged ourselves to raise, and the Woman's Branch has now become one of the Patrons of the New Jersey Historical Society.

We have had shades hung in the Library Hall, and have carpeted the platform, the aisles, and placed screens in this hall, thus it is much more attractive than it has been heretofore.



The Trustees of the Historical Society this winter made the Woman's Branch its Committee on Statistics and Genealogy, with its President an Honorary Member of its Board. Our work in collecting Monumental Inscriptions, comes therefore through that committee and is reported here. We have completed this year the Inscriptions in Essex and Burlington Counties. A few small places are yet to be obtained, but the main work is done. Thanks to my Manager from Burlington County, we have St. Mary's Churchyard, Burlington; St. Andrew's, Mt. Holly; Bordentown old graveyard, Crosswicks, Mansfield Meeting and Springfield Meeting.

These are all recorded in one of the volumes on the table. In Essex County, we have recorded in Newark the First, Second and Third Presbyterian and Trinity Churchyards, and that of Bloomfield. These fill the second volume on the table. We have Lyons Farms, Caldwell, Stone House Plains, Christ Church and the Dutch Reformed Church of Belleville, but have not had them recorded in book form. We have also collected the inscriptions from Connecticut Farms, Pearsonville, Lawrenceville, First Presbyterian Church, Trenton; the Quaker burying ground near Princeton, Allentown, Parsippany, and the Scott Family plot in Morris County, making in all 73 collections of Monumental Inscriptions. When you think that in one of these collections alone there are 1296 inscriptions, you can have some idea of the amount of work that has been accomplished, and is yet to be done. The recording also takes much time and labor, for it must all be put in shape and indexed to make it of use to the Society. We take pleasure in presenting these two volumes to the Society, the accomplished work of one year. Many of our Managers have worked faithfully and well on this collection, aided by some of the members of the Woman's Branch, and we hope to do as well in the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

M. ANTOINETTE QUIMBY,

*Pres. Woman's Branch.*

Francis M. Tichenor, the Librarian, read the following report:

The work of cataloguing the Library has been continued throughout the year, the life members of the Society having contributed an additional sum for that purpose in March of the present year. There have been catalogued 3818 works, including 8278 volumes. Over ten thousand cards have been written for these. Very nearly all of the books that it is considered advisable to catalogue have now been catalogued. Most of the pamphlets and maps have been catalogued, also, and a simple list has been made of the more important manuscripts.

During the year there were received and added to the collections of the Society 1106 bound volumes, 1052 pamphlets and 651 miscellaneous gifts. A considerably larger number of bound volumes were received than were received during the preceding year. Of these 282 came from the United States Government, 24 from the State of New Jersey, 58 from exchange societies, 706 were gifts from individual and the remainder were purchases and gifts from various institutions. Of 7 pamphlets, 348 were received from the United States Government and 285 from exchange societies, the remainder being chiefly gifts from individuals.

The number of visitors at the Library during the year was 3043, making a daily average of ten persons.

Of the New Jersey Archives 34 volumes have been sold or exchanged; 8 volumes of the Collections of the Society and 27 numbers of its Proceedings have also been disposed of by sale or exchange.

The following Trustees were elected:

To serve for three years, Charles Bradley, Cyrus Peck, Ernest E. Coe, Franklin B. Dwight, Edward Kanouse; to serve unexpired term of one year, George R. Howa.

At two o'clock the meeting was called to order and Mr. William Nelson, the Corresponding Secretary, read his annual report, as follows:

The Corresponding Secretary in submitting his annual report for the year 1903-1904, takes pleasure in the fact that the correspondence for the past year has covered a wide range of topics, indicating a growing interest in the history of New Jersey, not only by her residents but by her former sons and daughters, and by the descendants of many who formerly made this state their home, as well as by many persons who for other reasons have found it desirable or necessary to resort to the New Jersey Historical Society for information they believed could not be obtained elsewhere. The letters received and written during the past year numbered between three and four hundred.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company sought material from the Society's Collections for the illustrated edition of Dr. John Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies."

James J. Bergen, of Somerville, asked for and received the Society's aid in gathering material for a paper on Chief Justice David Brearley.

R. P. Whitcomb, of Bayonne, who had been engaged on a history of that city for the past two years, was informed that the Morris Canal was put through that section in 1836; that the name "Bayonne" was said to have been derived from the fact that the town was on the bay, but most probably it was named after the French town of that name; also that "Pamrappo" derives its name from the Indian "Pemmerpough," meaning "big rock."

Henry Gannet, of the U. S. Geological Survey, was given information in regard to the origin and meaning of place names in New Jersey.

Professor V. Lansing Collins, of the Princeton University Library, was at work upon a life of John Witherspoon, former President of that institution, and one of the New Jersey signers of the Declaration of Independence. Considerable correspondence had been had with him on the subject, and such material as had come under the notice of the Corresponding Secretary had been furnished to Professor Collins. Professor Collins sailed for Europe on the first of October, to be gone a year, intending to devote much of his time to making researches into the early life and history of Dr. Witherspoon.

There is an increasing interest in all that pertains to the history and language of the American Indians. Professor W. F. Ganong, of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., had contributed a monograph on Indian place names in New Brunswick. A number of letters had been received asking for information on various topics relating to Indian place names in New Jersey. Akin to the subject was a compilation the Corresponding Secretary had made of about 650 personal names of Indians in New Jersey, principally in the seventeenth century, a printed copy of which he now presented to the Society. George C. Martin, of New York, had written asking for the names of the Indian tribes who lived near Long Branch.

The one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of the granting of the charter of Rutgers College had been celebrated in an interesting and appropriate manner on November 10, 1903, by the dedication of the new Ralph Voorhees Library.

Considerable correspondence had been had with a person who offered to sell to the Society or to exchange for books, silhouette portraits of Dr. Thomas Henderson, Lieutenant Governor of New Jersey, in 1794, and who was also a member of the Continental Congress, and of his wife. The existence of these portraits was unknown to collectors in general, and their discovery had excited considerable interest. The correspondence had finally resulted in the portraits being acquired by a descendant of Dr. Thomas Henderson, living in Trenton.

The Society had been asked to buy a sword of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, a native of New Jersey, who was killed at the battle of York (Toronto), in 1813, but the Society having no funds available for the purpose, nothing had come of this offer.

Miss Florence Prescott, of Merion Station, Montgomery County, Pa., wrote that she had in preparation a large historical volume, in which would be published "the precise locations of the graves of all our American men and women of distinction." For this work she asked where were interred the remains of the two distinguished American actors, once so widely known in the life of Newark: David S. Wambold, who was born in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, in April, 1836, and who died in New York City on November 10, 1899; and James F. Wambold, who died in Newark, June 15, 1901. She was informed that they were both buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Lyons Farms, on the road between Newark and Elizabeth.

A subject that comes up every few years was embraced in a letter of Edward P. Buffet, of New York, who wrote that he was making some researches into the history of the West Point and Fort Montgomery chains, which were stretched across the Hudson River by the Americans during the Revolution to prevent the movement of the British fleet up the river. He had found published among the Clinton papers, a copy of the original contract and specifications given to Noble, Townsend & Co., of the Sterling Works, which ought to be conclusive, as showing that the West Point chain was forged at that place. He wished to know if there was any ground for the tradition that the West Point chain, or any part of it, was constructed at the Long Pond or Ringwood Iron Works. The Secretary advised him to consult the books and papers of Robert Erskine, the manager of the iron works at Ringwood, Long Pond and Charlottesburg in the early part of the Revolution, and which are in the Library of the New Jersey Historical Society. Mr. Buffet was also furnished with several other reference to sources of information on the subject, including the results of an examination made some years ago by Mr. F. A. Canfield, the well known mining expert, of Dover, Morris County, who had examined the links of a chain sold some years ago by the United States Government at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to an individual bearing the distinguished name of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Canfield was of the opinion that these links examined by him were altogether of a class of workmanship far superior to anything produced in America in 1776.

A. Beekman Cox wrote that he had found an old chest in his garret, containing a file of the New Jersey Journal from Volume I, No. 48, January 11, 1780, to No. 149, December 26, 1781; there were thirteen numbers missing. This file had belonged to his grandfather, Dr. William Beekman, who had spent his young days at Belleville, New Jersey.

H. E. Wallace, Jr., of Philadelphia, wrote that for sometime he had been collecting data with a view to publishing a history of the Colonial P. E. Church of Old Gloucester County, New Jersey, and had intended to include in this copies of the church registers of St. Mary's, Colestown, St. Peters, Berkley, and St. Johns, Chews Landing.

Among the queries for information received in March, were the following:

When did Isaac Collins remove his printing office from Burlington to Trenton; who was the first member of the Slaughter family who came from England to America; who printed, and where, the folio pamphlet published June 10, 1696, "by the President and Council of his Majesties Territory and Dominion of New England," a copy of which is in the State Library of New Hampshire, and where is there any other copy to be found; when and to whom did Jacob J. Roy sell Constable's Hook, at Bergen Point, said to have been granted in 1646; where and through whom can genealogical searches be made in England? Wanted; Information concerning the old barracks in Trenton. Wanted: A list of Historical Societies in New Jersey. Wanted: A purchaser for a deed for land in Sussex County, New Jersey, from Henry Smith and Jane, his wife, to Andrew Rope, in 1779. What newspaper files does the New Jersey Historical Society possess from 1788 to 1810?

The information desired had been given in nearly all of these cases.

Considerable correspondence was had with Professor Herman V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association, with regard to a report on the public records of New Jersey. As a result of this correspondence, the Corresponding Secretary had compiled a report on the subject, giving a detailed account of the original records in the State House at Trenton, in the office of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey at Perth Amboy, and in the office of the Proprietors of West Jersey at Burlington. Added to the report was also a summary of the Legislative Documents for the year 1900, giving the authority under which the several officers and commissions acted and made their reports, and a summary of such reports. This account was embodied in the annual report of the American Historical Association for the year 1903.

There had also been considerable correspondence with the Rev. Louis F. Benson, Editor of the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia*, in regard to church records in New Jersey. As an outcome of this correspondence, the Secretary had, at Mr. Benson's request, undertaken to compile an exhaustive report on church records in New Jersey, particularly those prior to 1800, and giving details of the publication of such records, so far as they had been published. This paper appeared in the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* for March and June, 1904, and it has since been printed in a separate pamphlet in an edition of one hundred copies, one of which had been placed in the Library of this Society.

The correspondence for April included queries regarding Dr. Hezekiah Stites Woodruff of Morris County, and John Cummins, who emigrated from the North of Ireland, and died in 1750.

The Rev. William White Hance, of Baltimore, wrote that he had a large collection of data regarding the Allen, Bills, Cooke, Corlies, Dennis, Edwards, Lafetra, Tilton, Parker, Wardell, White, Williams and Woolley families of Monmouth County and vicinity, and he had subsequently furnished copious memoranda concerning those and other families of that region. Query: Where can be found a fuller sketch of Jonathan Dayton than that given in Hatfield's "*History of Elizabeth*?" Was James, Earl of Perth, Scotland, a member of the Drummond family, or was he related to the Earl family, of New Jersey? Wanted: Information as to the "*Memoir of General Joseph Bloomfield*," said to have been recently published by his grandson. These several queries had been answered by the Corresponding Secretary so far as he had been able to do so, or the inquirers had been directed to probable sources of information.

In connection with a letter from President Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University of New York, acknowledging his election as a Life Member of the Society, and expressing his high appreciation of the honor, and his acceptance of it, it was remarked that President Butler was a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, and that Dr. Murray might be regarded as the originator of the New Jersey Historical Society, as it was a letter written by him early in 1845, that suggested the calling of the meeting at which the Society was organized. The original draft of the letter was found a few years ago among the papers of Dr. Murray, and presented by one of his daughters to the Corresponding Secretary, who had caused it to be printed in the *Proceedings of the Society*. The letter itself was destroyed in the Paterson fire of 1902.

The Rev. Allen H. Brown, of Atlantic City, wrote a very interesting letter, enclosing a newspaper article which he had published in the *Trenton State Gazette* of February 17, 1894, in which he attempted to identify the sixty Presbyterian Churches mentioned in Smith's *History of New Jersey*, published in 1765.

Among the correspondence for May, were letters regarding the Rockefeller

family, the first mention of whom in this country appeared in a reference to one of the settlers of Hunterdon county in 1724.

**Wanted:** The name of the first wife of John Lindsley, born in 1666, of Newark.

**Wanted:** The names of the Hessians captured at Trenton, December 26, 1776.

Edmund Clarence Stedman wrote expressing his appreciation of his election as a Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and his interest in New Jersey, where he had many personal friends.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania had invited this Society to send a representative to attend the breaking of ground for a new building to be erected by the former Society in Philadelphia, on May 24, 1904.

Professor Herbert L. Osgood, of Columbia University, New York, wrote, asking our good offices to secure for Mr. Edward P. Tanner access to the Minutes of the East Jersey Proprietors. Mr. Tanner had been for some time at work on a "History of New Jersey as a Royal Province in the Eighteenth Century." In the prosecution of his work, he found it necessary to use the Minutes of the Board of Proprietors, both at Perth Amboy and at Burlington, as they contained material of much value relating to the land system of the province. The permission desired had not yet been secured for Mr. Tanner.

The correspondence for June embraced a query regarding John Banker Aycrigg, a former member of Congress from New Jersey, in reply to which the Secretary had given a little sketch of the famous "Broad Seal War," of 1839-40, when five members of Congress from New Jersey were denied seats until after the Congress had organized, although they held certificates of their election issued by the Governor of the State under the Broad Seal of the State.

Among other questions addressed to the Society were these: Has the Society in its possession a return made by Major General Lincoln to General Henry Clinton, of the prisoners captured by the British at the surrender of Charleston, S. C., in 1780? Answer: No. What is the meaning of the termination "ink" in such Indian words as Minisink and Navesink? Answer: It is an inseparable generic in the nature of a locative suffix indicating a place. Where were the poems of Moses Guest published? Answer: In Cincinnati, in 1823, and again in 1824. Where were "The Miscellaneous Works" of David Chandler, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, published? Answer: At Schenectady, in 1814. This volume contained a lurid and tragic poem on the "Burning of the Meeting-House in Elizabethtown by the enemy, January 23, 1780." Where and when was the poem "Jane and Eliza" published? Answer: In Newark, in 1840.

Information was sought regarding the Chandler family, and also the Dey family; also the Kings, of Belleville, one of whom, according to tradition, had climbed the steeple of the Dutch Church at Belleville, and when the British crossed the river at that place, shot the captain of the troopers as he stepped ashore.

The Carnegie Institution, of Washington, wrote that that institution had in contemplation the preparation of an exhaustive list of the letters and other papers of George Washington, and desired to know what this Society had in that line, and what Washington letters were to be found elsewhere in this vicinity.

In July letters had been received asking the meaning of the Indian word *Huloka*, which about 1855 was the name of a vessel built on the southern coast of New Jersey in Cumberland county. It was said to mean "The Leaping Fawn." Also regarding the Clement family, descendants of Jacob Clement, said to have been a Presbyterian minister in West Jersey about 1720.

The correspondence for August included queries about William Bott, of Elizabethtown, the first Adjutant General of New Jersey; notices of Friends' Meetings of Plainfield, in course of preparation by Mr. O. B. Leonard, of that place, and also notices of the earliest Methodist settlement there about 1820-21.

Mr. Theodore M. Banta wrote expressing his appreciation of the New Jersey Archives, Second Series, Volume II., in which he had found a notice of his moth-

er's father, John Dickerson, Jr., of Springfield, New Jersey, the first information he had been able to obtain regarding him. This was an illustration of the interest and value of these Archives.

Miss E. M. Lefferts, of Belmar, wrote regarding the descendants of Governor Lewis Morris, upon which she was at work.

G. D. Bertholf, of New York, a descendant of Dominie Bertholf, the first settled pastor of the Dutch Churches in New Jersey, wrote for information regarding some documents of Dominie Bertholf, 1693 and 1724. in the possession of the Corresponding Secretary.

Among the September letters was one asking if it would be possible to identify the "big rock," which the Secretary had stated was the meaning of the Indian name "Pamrapo."

Mrs. S. D. Barkalow, of Omaha, Nebraska, wrote for particulars regarding John Ogden, of Newark, particularly for the name of the wife of Josiah Ogden.

In the course of some correspondence, Professor V. Lansing Collins stated that he had recently received a photograph of a medallion cameo of President Witherspoon, unpublished, cut in London, by Tassie, in 1784. The Secretary informed him that there would appear in Volume XXVI. of the New Jersey Archives, a notice of a Sermon of Witherspoon at Williamsburgh, Virginia, in October, 1769, which was followed by a generous collection for the College of New Jersey.

Many other topics touched upon in the correspondence will be found mentioned under the head of "Notes and Queries."

Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., of East Orange, was introduced to the audience by the President and delivered an extremely interesting and instructive address.

On motion of Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, a vote of thanks was given to Dr. Ludlow.

On motion meeting adjourned.

ERNEST E. COE.

### Patrons and Members Elected 1904.

#### PATRONS.

Edward Kanouse,	Newton,	March 7, 1904.
Franklin Murphy,	Newark,	Jan. 4, 1904.
Wallace M. Scudder,	Newark,	March 7, 1904.
Francis M. Tichenor,	Newark,	March 7, 1904.
The Woman's Branch of the Society has also been declared a Patron, March 7, 1904.		

#### LIFE MEMBERS.

Nicholas Murray Butler,	New York City,	April 4, 1904.
Rev. Franklin B. Dwight,	Convent Station,	May 2, 1904.
George Forman,	Newark,	March 7, 1904.
Henry H. Hall,	East Orange,	April 4, 1904.
Miss Altha E. Hatch,	Morris Plains,	April 4, 1904.
Charles M. Howe,	Passaic,	April 4, 1904.
Herbert B. Howe,	East Orange,	April 4, 1904.
William R. King,	Summit,	April 4, 1904.
Mrs. William R. King,	Summit,	April 4, 1904.
Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D.,	East Orange,	June 6, 1904.
Edmund Clarence Stedman,	New York City,	May 2, 1904.

## CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Henry B. Binsse,	Madison,	Dec. 4, 1903
Rev. Frederic R. Brace, D. D.,	Blackwood,	June 6, 1904
Edward P. Buffet,	New York City,	March 7, 1904
William H. Burnett,	South Orange,	Jan. 4, 1904
Albert B. Carlton,	Elizabeth,	Dec. 7, 1903
James C. Connelly,	Elizabeth,	June 6, 1904
Thomas A. Davis,	Orange,	Dec. 7, 1903
Dr. Alvin R. Eaton,	Elizabeth,	Feb. 1, 1904
Frederick J. Keer,	Newark,	Oct. 3, 1904
Theodore F. Keer,	Newark,	Oct. 3, 1904
Rufus Keisler, Jr.,	Newark,	Feb. 1, 1904
Robert L. Maitland,	Oceanic,	Jan. 4, 1904
M. de Motte Marsellus,	Essex Fells,	Nov. 7, 1904
Albert S. Marten,	East Orange,	Oct. 3, 1904
Lawrence S. Mott,	Newark,	April 4, 1904
Aaron D. Mulford,	Elizabeth,	Dec. 7, 1903
Mrs. J. Hugh Peters,	Englewood,	March 7, 1904
William E. Speakman,	Woodbury,	March 7, 1904
Theo. M. Timms,	Orange,	Jan. 4, 1904
Walter B. Timms,	Elizabeth,	Jan. 4, 1904
George Watkinson,	Trenton,	July 11, 1904

The Society now has 17 Patrons, 485 Life Members and 303 Contributing Members, making a total membership of 805.

## MEMBERS DECEASED, 1903-4.

## LIFE MEMBERS:

Sylvester S. Battin,	July 3, 1904
Isaac S. Buckelew,	1904
A. Cass Canfield,	Mar. 24, 1904
Henry Congar,	Feb. 21, 1904
George E. Dodge,	1904
John T. Foote,	1903
Howard W. Hayes,	Nov. 26, 1903
F. Wolcott Jackson,	June 14, 1904
Andrew Kirkpatrick,	May 4, 1904
James H. Nixon,	Nov. 22, 1903
Charles G. Rockwood,	July 17, 1904
Barton F. Thorn,	May, 1904

## CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS:

Mrs. Harriet M. Van Wagenen,	Dec. 7, 1903
Jeremiah Baker,	July 7, 1904
Elisha B. Gaddis,	Nov. 28, 1903
Samuel H. Grey,	Dec. 7, 1903
Theodore A. Lathrop,	July 13, 1904
Dr. William Rankin, Jr.,	Feb. 28, 1904

THE EARLY IRON INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY has been the theme of a number of articles published by Edward P. Buffet, of New York City, 1902-1904, in *The American Machinist* and *The New England Magazine*, illustrated with photographs taken by the author.

## Proceedings of the Society, 1905.

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NEWARK, New Jersey, October 25, 1905.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held this afternoon in the Assembly Room of the Society's building on West Park street. The President, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, called the meeting to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Franklin B. Dwight.

The minutes of the annual meeting of October 26, 1904, and of the semi-annual meeting of May 3, 1905, were read and approved.

The Board of Trustees, through the Recording Secretary, Joseph F. Folsom, presented the following report:

The Board of Trustees would report that the work of the Society committed to their care has progressed without any interruption throughout the past year. The details of the results accomplished will appear in the reports of the various officers and committees appointed by the Board, and it is believed that a careful consideration of them all will result in a verdict of progress for the Society. The Board has met regularly and punctually each month, and there has been a fair attendance of the members.

One particularly important enterprise provided for during the year is that of the publication of our proceedings under the charge of the new editorial committee. This publication, in pamphlet form, will be ready shortly and will be sent to the members of the Society. Numbers will be issued at intervals.

The Board would urge upon the members of the Society the necessity of active personal work in obtaining new members during the coming year. The well-being and continuity of the Society's already large membership require that new members must constantly be added, not only to take the places of those who are taken away by death, but to keep the financial condition of the Society up to a proper standard. It is the wish of the Board that a large increase of members shall be one of the results of the work of the ensuing year.

The report of the Treasurer, William C. Morton, was read by George R. Howe, and approved as appended.

The report of the Woman's Branch was presented by the President, Miss M. Antoinette Quinby. It was on motion approved, and is appended to these minutes. Miss Quinby presented to the Society two volumes of tombstone inscriptions, as a part of the work of the Woman's Branch in preserving the tombstone inscriptions throughout the State.

The reports of the Librarian, of the Membership Committee and of the Corresponding Secretary were presented and are appended to these minutes.

On motion of Judge Samuel F. Bigelow it was:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three members be appointed by the chair to inquire and to report to the Board of Trustees, and through the Board to the Society, some plan to increase the interest of the members and the public in the affairs of the Society.



J. Ackerman Coles, Amzi Dodd, Robert F. Ballantine, Wallace M. Scudder and George R. Howe were elected Trustees for three years; Jonathan W. Roberts was elected to fill a vacancy of one year.

Following the transaction of business luncheon was served under the auspices of the Woman's Branch and a social hour enjoyed.

The speaker of the occasion, Rev. William Young Chapman, D. D., pastor of the Roseville Avenue Presbyterian Church of Newark, was then introduced. Dr. Chapman delivered a most interesting address on the subject "Acadia," and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was moved and carried. Also the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Ernest E. Coe, recommended that the speaker be made a life member of the Society, and on motion Dr. Chapman's name was added to the roll. The meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM, *Recording Secretary.*

#### REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH.

It is again my privilege to present to the Society the yearly report of its Auxiliary, "The Woman's Branch." During the past year there have been nine meetings of its Board of Managers and an average attendance of ten.

The Associate Membership is now 238, an increase of 21 since our last annual meeting. We have lost two of our members by death this year.

Our Treasurer reports expended for Inscription Books, a Post and Wing Frame, printing, stationery and entertainment, \$192.68, with a balance of \$292.77. Of this balance, however, more than half will be needed for payment of oak cases for the valuable maps belonging to the Historical Society, which the Woman's Branch has ordered in New York, after plans given us by the American Geographical Society, at Eighty-first street, in that city. The cases are expensive, but will save the maps which at present are being ruined by exposure to dust. The Post-Wing frame is in the exhibition room, and it is intended to fill all the twelve frames with photographs of historic houses, churches and places of New Jersey, and we ask the kind co-operation of all members of the Historical Society in this effort, by sending us photographs of any such places in this vicinity in which they live. It takes a great many photographs to fill twelve frames, and so far we have only two filled, as we have planned, the others being only filled temporarily with letters, etc., hoping that when what we have done is seen, it will suggest the sending of more pictures to us.

The Genealogical Committee, having charge of the collection of Monumental Inscriptions, reports the following:

1. Inscriptions from the Graveyard of the Dutch Reformed Church at Belleville.
2. Inscriptions from the Presbyterian Church Graveyard at Westfield.
3. Inscriptions from the Graveyard of the Presbyterian Church at Northfield.
4. Inscriptions from the Ely Family plot on Orange Mountains.
5. Inscriptions from the Graveyard at Pleasantville.
6. Inscriptions from St. Mark's Graveyard, West Orange.
7. Inscriptions from Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, on stones removed from other places.
8. Inscriptions from Fairfield and Cedar Grove.
9. All the inscriptions in the Graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church, Trenton.
10. All the inscriptions in St. Michael's Churchyard, Trenton.

Two books of Monumental Inscriptions are finished and presented to-day to the Historical Society. One of them completes the collection in Essex County; the other includes Connecticut Farms and Westfield in Union County.

The Genealogical Committee has also purchased several valuable books, which have been added to the library. We have also received many valuable gifts of various kinds, which have been duly acknowledged, among them being two beautiful Canton crepe embroidered shawls. From Mr. Speakman, of Woodbury, we received a bar-shot and some grape-shot, which had just been dug up on the battle-field of Red Bank, when they were digging the foundation of another battle monument.

At the Spring Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society, on May 3d, there was a large attendance, and a most interesting and eloquent address on the history of the old battle ship, The Kearsarge, was given by Rear Admiral Joseph A. Smith, the last surviving officer of that famous ship. It was a graphic account of their love and devotion to their country in those trying days, and it was a lesson to us all.

Respectfully submitted,

M. ANTOINETTE QUINBY.

#### REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

In submitting his annual report as Corresponding Secretary, to the Society at this time, the writer may be pardoned for referring to the fact that this completes his twenty-fifth year of official service in the work of the Society. Becoming a member in 1874, he was elected Recording Secretary in 1880, serving in that capacity for ten years, when he was "called up higher" to the present office, which he has held for fifteen years, so that the present is a sort of jubilee anniversary, so far as his connection with the Society is concerned. As Corresponding Secretary he has endeavored to follow in the path so deeply marked out by him who for forty years may be said to have guided the Society from its inception until his death. No one can study the records of the Society, and no one can examine its priceless collection of manuscripts, and rarest books, without being more and more impressed with the great work, the devotion and the peculiar fitness for the office of the late William A. Whitehead. Nor would it be proper in this connection to fail to pay a fitting tribute to his successor, the courteous, industrious and intelligent Dr. Stephen Wickes, who occupied the position for five years. The last twenty-five years have been the most prosperous in the Society's history, a fact very largely due to the generosity and energetic efforts of our present honored President, Jonathan W. Roberts, whose youthful and untiring enthusiasm has been so contagious as to incite all the Trustees to emulate his example in securing funds whereby the Society has become the owner of its present splendid home in West Park Street, giving it an opportunity to display its priceless treasures, and to make them more accessible to students and to the public. As the Corresponding Secretary is in constant communication with those seeking the Society's aid for information, he is in a better position than most members to realize the nature and extent of the demands upon its resources as a depository of information relating to the history of New Jersey. He is continually impressed more and more with the increased interest in this subject, an interest amounting in many cases to positive enthusiasm. It should be one of the highest and dearest functions of this Society to encourage the younger members of the commonwealth, particularly, to pursue their researches into the annals of our state and of their several communities. There is a marvelous field here for the young student, not only in pursuing paths that are fairly well beaten, but in blazing out new paths into many a maze that has never yet been adequately investigated.

Exactly when and under what circumstances and conditions did the Swedes settle on the Delaware? How did they acquire their lands and upon what terms

and tenures? How and when were their titles confirmed by the Dutch and by the English? What parts of Sweden were chiefly represented in these settlements?

Exactly how far did the rule of Sir Edmond Andros extend over New Jersey by virtue of his commission of 1688, constituting him Governor of New York, New Jersey and New England? Just how far was his authority recognized in New Jersey?

When and where did the first Assemblies of New Jersey meet? Does the compilation of Leaming and Spicer contain all that there is to be found on that subject? Newark, Middletown and Woodbridge elected members of the Assembly annually from 1666 until 1682. Did Bergen, Elizabeth and Shrewsbury do likewise? Did those Assemblymen so elected meet annually or oftener?

Did East Jersey exist without any actual or recognized government from 1689 to 1692, as some historians have asserted?

Just what were the relations existing between the Legislature and the Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety during the Revolution? How did it come that the Council of Safety assumed and exercised the prerogative of legislation and of administration to so large an extent, at the same time that the Legislature was meeting frequently every year?

Right here in Newark, there is presented one of the most interesting curiosities of local administration. You will recollect that the first settlers from Connecticut, formed a compact, whereby they agreed to admit no new planters without a vote of the town, and that none were to be admitted except members of the Congregational Church. Just how long did that compact continue in force? Was it ever formally dissolved? Under what circumstances and when did it cease to be binding upon the community? It is not generally known that the people of Newark formed a sort of *imperium in imperio* in New Jersey, governing themselves in all respects by the votes of "a majority of the town." They kept their own records of conveyances and even of wills. The "town" practically administered upon the estates of decedents, construed wills, and decided how property should be distributed among the heirs. This was continued for something like thirty years from the settlement of the town. It is evident, however, that as the old settlers died off, the property came to be divided among their very numerous children—for the founders of the town anticipated by two hundred and forty years President Roosevelt's Anti-Race Suicide views; the supply of town lots became greater than the local demand, and so it became necessary to invite outsiders to locate here, even though they were not members of the Congregational Church. Then too, it may be easily presumed that the general laws of the colony regarding elections would have to be enforced, especially the provisions for the election of two chosen freeholders in each town, who, with the justices of the county, were to form a Board of Justices and Freeholders with power to erect court houses and jails. Naturally also, as strangers were admitted within the sacred precincts of the town, they would be less amenable to church discipline, and so the "Old First Church" ceased to be the dominating influence that it was originally, although, so great is the power of tradition, and so deeply conservative were the instincts of the "old people," that even within the recollection of your Corresponding Secretary, in his boyhood days in Newark, membership in the "Old First Church" was still regarded by many of the citizens and by all the members of that church, as a fundamental requisite to good citizenship and respect in the community.

Trusting to your grace to pardon these somewhat desultory remarks and suggestions, your Secretary will proceed to review somewhat briefly the correspondence of the Society during the last year. As usual of late years, most of the letters received have been in the nature of genealogical inquiries. It is pleasing to observe that these inquiries are taking a much broader range than formerly. Whereas, some years ago, the student of family history was satisfied to compile a lot of dry-as-dust-statistics of births, marriages and deaths, which were as inter-

esting as the biblical genealogical tables which were the dread of our Sunday school days, now the student loves to search out and bring to light as many as possible of the particulars of the life and the labors of his forbears. It is surprising the amount of curious and interesting information of this kind that is to be gleaned from the old account books in our collections, showing what our ancestors bought and what they paid for goods in the early days. Many a queer and curious entry, not of a strictly business character, is often found in these musty old manuscript records, sometimes showing how estates were settled; who were the heirs; whom they married; and other facts usually to be looked for only in a family Bible.

Incidentally, the genealogical inquiries pursued upon these lines bring to light many interesting facts, illustrating the manners and customs of the times, and by contrast with the present, showing the great changes that have transpired in the course of the last two centuries. It would greatly facilitate the work of these students if we could catalogue, and if possible, publish a list of our manuscripts, with a brief description of their contents. A work of much interest and importance in this line has been done by Dr. A. M. Cory, of New Providence, New Jersey, who has procured and arranged for publication a great deal of historical and genealogical information preserved by the Rev. Mr. Kimer, from before 1750 to 1825, relating to New Providence and vicinity, and also to Florida, Orange County, New York. He has placed this material at the disposal of the Society, and it is intended to publish the same in the Proceedings during the coming year.

Mr. Eugene Fairfield McPike, of Chicago, has contributed a bound volume of typewritten articles by himself, relating to the McPike, Dumont and allied families, several of them of New Jersey stock.

Many inquiries are received relating to Jerseymen who became Loyalists during the Revolution, and who were expatriated. One of these was Captain James Gray, for many years a prominent iron master at Little Falls, New Jersey, where he carried on one or more iron forges, grist mill, saw mill, etc. He lived in handsome style upon a farm of twenty acres in Newark, on the Passaic river, now intersected by Fourth Avenue. This farm he sold shortly before the Revolution, to Nicholas Gouverneur, and a portion of it remained in the Gouverneur family until within the present writer's recollection. It was the Gouverneur house, if the writer is not mistaken, which was styled "Cockloft Hall" by the "Salmagundi" coterie, who were most hospitably entertained by their genial host in a quaint little summer house on the river bank. Captain Gray, by the way, came from Barbadoes, one of his brothers supplying part of the capital used in the purchase of the lands in Newark, and of the iron works at Little Falls.

The writer was much interested during the past summer in meeting with a history of Barbadoes, from 1650 to 1662, which showed the prominent part taken by the Morris, Berry and Sandford families in that island, during those troublous years; their experiences then perhaps being ultimately the cause of their settlement at New Barbadoes, in the present Hudson County. This suggests another interesting line of research to be followed by the student—the tracing of the origin in Barbadoes and earlier, of the Morris, Kingsland, Berry and Sandford families, who came from that island to New Jersey about 1665-1667.

Another interesting line of research suggested by genealogical inquiries, is that of the settlement in New Jersey of many Huguenot families in the early days. For example, there was René Rézeau, of the Isle of Ré, opposite La Rochelle, France, who fled from his home in 1685, or shortly thereafter, on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, planning to go to the Carolinas, but who was in New York in 1689, where he had a child baptized. He had a daughter, Susanne, who married John Blanchard, of Elizabethtown. There are many descendants of Rézeau in New Jersey to this day, and the Blanchard family, also of French origin, has been prominent in Elizabeth for more than two hundred years. The Boudinot, Fauconnier, Valteau, Bard, Le Conte, Cousseau, Le Fevre,

Freneau, Demarest, Geroe, Gano, Runyon and Stelle families, are a few among those of Huguenot origin that have been prominent in New Jersey during the last two centuries. The subject is one of great interest, connected as it is with one of the most striking epochs in the world's history, the expulsion of three hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand of the most industrious artisans of France, inflicting a blow upon that country from which it perhaps has never fully recovered, and transferring from France to England its supremacy in the silk and woolen industries for a century or more.

As already remarked, a decidedly growing interest has been manifested of late years in the subject of the Loyalists of New Jersey, many of whom became voluntarily, but most of whom were forcibly expatriated from the state in the early years of the Revolution. Many inquiries come to the Secretary from all parts of the country, but particularly from Canada, concerning the personal and family history of these unfortunate men. The general subject has been treated in some recent publications, but the topic, so far as New Jersey is concerned, may still be considered as practically virgin soil for the investigator. It has been suggested that the harsh treatment of these people by the state authorities caused an irreparable loss in New Jersey, through the emigration or expulsion of a very valuable class of her citizens. That their treatment was harsh cannot be gainsaid. The official records, the vitriolic messages of Governor Livingston, the enactments of the Legislature, the bitter articles in contemporary newspapers, and in many cases the wanton cruelties administered by the mob to the British sympathizers, all show the intensity of public sentiment against these misguided citizens. Still, their own acts in many cases went far to justify this treatment. The Secretary is not at all inclined to agree with the view that their expulsion was an unmitigated evil. It may be argued, too, that our ancestors having personal knowledge of the circumstances, were, after all, the best judges of the wisdom of these measures. This does not at all controvert the fact that in very many cases the Loyalists were persons of the utmost respectability; indeed, of the highest character, and that in not a few instances, the harshness displayed toward them was probably mistaken. But while the state might have saved a few estimable citizens by dealing with them more leniently, on the other hand there would have been kept at home, and in the very midst of the patriots, many nests of active, unscrupulous and most cruel traitors to the country's cause. No parallel can be drawn between the case of the expelled Loyalists, who were hostile to the independence of their country, and that of the Huguenots of France, who were thoroughly loyal to the Crown and government, and were peaceable, lawabiding citizens of France.

Inquiry has been made if there is a record of the names of the German soldiers imported into this country by the English at the time of the Revolution. It is not known that there is such a record in this country. It is possible that it might be obtained from the government of Hesse Cassel, in Germany.

An inquiry regarding two officers' pistols, presented to the New York Historical Society, on the barrel of which was stamped "Dresser & Parker, Trenton, N. J.," led to some correspondence, and some interesting data relating to the early gunsmiths of Trenton have been elicited.

Efforts have been made to learn the exact character of the papers of the late Daniel T. Clark, of South Orange, in the custody of a relative near Fort Madison, Iowa, but without success. It is believed, however, that the papers in question were almost exclusively of a genealogical nature, relating to the Clark family.

Other genealogical inquiries concerning which there has been considerable correspondence with various individuals, related to the Borden family, who gave the name to Bordentown; John Dickerson, of Morris County; William Bott, of Elizabethtown, adjutant-general, 1776-90; Gawen Drummond, of Monmouth County, prominent in the counsels of the East Jersey Proprietors in the seventeenth century; the Neilsons, of Ireland, progenitors of the New Brunswick fam-

ily, and of the long line of distinguished New York merchants, from the middle of the eighteenth century; the Smir family, of German origin; the Van Beuren family of Hackensack and Acquackanonk; the Weeks family, of Paramus; Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth; Charles Kinsey, of Paterson, member of Congress 1817-1821; Judge John Fell, of Bergen County; the Jouets, of Elizabethtown; the Morris and Kearny families, of Monmouth county; William Churchill Houston, Continental member of Congress; T. H. Mattison, who painted the picture "The First Prayer in Congress," and whose name has been erroneously printed in the "Smiths of Burlington," and elsewhere, as Gilbert Molleson; the Woodruffs, of Westfield, on which our worthy fellow member, Hon. Francis E. Woodruff, of Morristown, has spent some years of labor, with excellent results evinced in three admirably compiled and beautifully printed pamphlets, which he has placed at the disposal of the Society; Rapp family, of Mahwah; Sir George Carteret, particularly in reference to his portrait, which has not yet been found; the family of Jane McCrea, who was killed by the Indians under such tragic circumstances in the eighteenth century; the fullest and most accurate account of this tragedy and of her family, was written by the late Dr. Henry Race, of Pittstown, N. J., and published in the Proceedings of the Society, 2d Series, Vol. IX, 1887; Ellis Cooke, of Morris County; the Riggs family, of Newark; the Earle family of Bergen County; Charles Pettit, Assistant-Quartermaster-General during the Revolution; Abraham Godwin, of Paterson, a soldier in the Revolution, and afterwards an engraver; Jacob DeGroot, Harmon Blinkerhoff and Klaesje Van Houten, of Bergen County; Hannah Van Riper, who married Joseph Conger, of Newark, about 1780 or 1787; Thomas Lawrie, who came to this country from Kelso, Scotland, and settled in Monmouth County, bringing with him a testimonial of good character, issued to him on the 1st of 5th month, 1688, by Friends, of Kelso, which copy of certificate had been furnished to the Society; Daniel Coxe, 3th, a Loyalist during the Revolution, who died in London in 1826; the Baird family; the Dennis family; Richard S. Coxe, a distinguished lawyer of New Jersey, and later of Washington, D. C., who was born at Burlington, 1792, and who died at Washington, in 1866; the Silver family, which removed from Burlington County to Maryland about 1760. The Secretary of a famous New England University wrote asking for the date, the place of death, and if possible, the address of Allen Wilson, M. D., a graduate of the Yale Medical School, 1829, who entered from Trenton. He was advised to write to the Secretary of the State Medical Society for particulars as to the date and place of death of Dr. Wilson, his present address being perhaps a matter of conjecture; other inquiries related to the Harvey and Biddle families, of New Jersey; Thomas Stagg, who lived at New Barbadoes Neck, south of the present Rutherford, in 1684; the family of Governor Lewis Morris; what record is there of the Vroom family prior to 1667; as to Kintzing Pritchett, who went to Michigan, about 1830, in an official capacity with Governor Porter, and became the first Secretary of State of Michigan; it was supposed that he removed to New Jersey; Nathaniel Lowrey, who lived at Koughstown, near Neshanic, in 1779; James Munroe, who, it was understood, was deported from Leith, Scotland, with other Covenanters, in 1685, and landed in New Jersey in December of that year, where they were cared for by the people; they left New Jersey in a short time for New York and Massachusetts; the Sims family chart, which was doubtless prepared by Colonel Clifford Stanley Sims, and printed about 1870; David Ross, 4th, whose account book is now in the possession of this Society; it was advertised for by Ross's son and executor in 1797.

Information has been furnished to various correspondents on the following subjects:

The whereabouts and condition of files of the *New Jersey Gazette*.

The character, condition and location of the records of the proprietors of East Jersey and of West Jersey, the former being at Perth Amboy, and the latter being at Burlington. The records of wills and conveyances, however, formerly in those

offices, were transferred in 1795, to the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, where they have since remained.

The condition of the ancient records in the office of the Secretary of State. During the past year these have been transferred from the office on the first floor to a room in the cellar. The objection to this location is the fact that only artificial light can be used, and ventilation is somewhat imperfect. The records, however, are really more convenient of access to those actually using them, and with less interruption. Moreover, every precaution has been taken to make the room not only fire proof, but damp proof. Still, the conditions in this and other offices in the State House point to the conclusion that at an early day there must be a new building erected for a State Library, the ancient records and a museum.

The Indian name "Minneakoning," given to a stream in Hunterdon County, flowing into the Delaware River. The Secretary had suggested that the interpretation was from *Minne*, island; *ak*, a contraction in composition for *hack*, land; *-n-*, euphonic connective; *ing*, locative suffix; the whole being interpreted as "island land place." It transpired that this described the location exactly as it was when the name was first found in the records.

Students of local history have been puzzled for lack of information as to when counties, cities and towns were first incorporated, and the prior location of the territory included therein. It has been suggested to correspondents that information on this subject could be obtained from Hood's Index to the Laws, and also by comparison of the official statements contained in the annual reports of the State Comptroller, from year to year.

The condition of the records of counties, towns and other municipalities of the state leaves much to be desired. Those records are not always preserved as they should be, nor are they readily accessible to the public. It has been suggested that after a book of records has ceased to be in current use for a certain number of years, it ought to be deposited either in the office of the County Clerk, or with the Secretary of State at Trenton.

Mr. Chauncey G. Parker, of Newark, furnished a minute of the decision in the case of Basse et al. vs. The Earl of Bellomont, in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, 1700, and offered to furnish a copy of the minutes of the trial. It will be remembered that Jeremiah Basse, formerly Governor of East Jersey, and also of West Jersey, with some associates, dispatched the ship "Hester" from England to America, and entered her at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. This so incensed the Earl of Bellomont, the Governor of New York, that he caused the "Hester" to be seized, and to be sold with her cargo in New York, claiming that vessels had no right to enter the port of Perth Amboy, but should enter at New York. There was great fear in those days lest Perth Amboy, by reason of her superior natural advantages, should outstrip New York as a port of entry—a fear that has been in some measure allayed during the last two hundred years. The decision in the Court of King's Bench was in favor of Basse and his associates. Nevertheless, it brought to an acute stage the agitation for the revocation of the Colonial charters, and was largely instrumental in hastening the surrender by the proprietors of East Jersey and of West Jersey of their rights of government, to the Crown.

Some details of the retreat of Washington through Bergen County have been discussed with correspondents.

Also the early settlement of Wallkill, Sussex County.

Also the whereabouts of Upton, an extinct settlement in old Gloucester.

Also the value of Terwen's *Gazetteer of Holland*, published in Gouda, about 1870, or earlier; and the relative merits of certain dictionaries of the Dutch language.

In answer to correspondents, it has been explained that the English law of primogeniture prevailed in New Jersey until May 24, 1790, when the Legislature passed an act providing that the real estate of an intestate ancestor should de-

ascend to be equally inherited by the sons of such ancestor, as tenants in common; but if such ancestor should leave issue both male and female, then such real estate should descend to and be inherited equally by such male and female in such proportion, that each son should inherit two shares thereof, each of which shares should be equal to the share of a daughter. The law of administration of personal estate under the English law and under the law of 1780, was also explained. In 1795 the law was so modified as to provide that estates of intestates should descend to and be shared by all the children alike. It has also been explained that in practice, letters of administration had been granted in New Jersey prior to the Revolution, without strict regard to the law, sometimes to minors, and frequently to creditors of intestates, the rights of widows and those next of kin being frequently disregarded.

Inquiry has been made regarding "Milburn's Rare Tact." This proved to be a puzzler, until it was found that the information desired was contained in the "Memoir of Isaac Collins," printed at Philadelphia, 1848, giving also a memoir of Rachael Budd Collins, whose mother's grandfather, Mahlon Stacy, was said to be descended from a French officer named Stacey de Bellefield, who attended William the Conqueror to England in the year 1066, hence the name of the Stacy estate, near Trenton, called Ballfield.

The Adjutant-General has been informed of the substance of a petition which has come into the hands of the Secretary, of one David Housler, of Northampton Township, Burlington, dated December, 1828, setting forth his revolutionary services; that he was in his 76th year; enlisted in the New Jersey Flying Camp, under Captain Samuel Fennimore, in August, 1776, for the period of five months, but at the urgent solicitation of Washington, remained three months longer; that he fought in the battles of Philadelphia, White Plains, and at the taking of York, at Monmouth, at Hurlgate and at Fort Washington.

In the Analytical Index to N. J. Colonial Documents, Appendix E (N. J. Historical Society Collections, Vol. V.), page 501, is the statement:

"In Books F and H is the record for Essex County of certificates concerning the killed and wounded soldiers, kept in pursuance of 'An Act for the relief and support of married and disabled soldiers and seamen, and of the widows and children of such as have fell in battle, etc., passed June 10, 1778.'"

At the County Clerk's office, however, they had been unable to find such books. This statement was prepared prior to 1856, and for this Society, by Samuel H. Congar, its Librarian for many years, and who was very careful and accurate. It is hoped when the new court house is completed, and the books and records in the present court house overhauled and rearranged, these missing books may come to light. It is possible, however, that they may be among what are called "Miscellaneous."

The whereabouts of records of the New Brunswick Turnpike Company, and of the Morris Turnpike Company.

The possible whereabouts of any original census lists of New Jersey; the condition of the Public Archives of New Jersey, their custody and care.

How and by whom and by what authority was the change made in the legend on the prerogative seal of New Jersey, engraved in 1782? The seal formerly bore the legend—"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." The engraver of the present seal, however, had changed the legend to read—"The earth is the Lord's and the *eternity* thereof." Diligent inquiry had been made for the account books and correspondence of the various engravers of that period in New York and in Philadelphia, to see, if possible, whether the records contained any information on the subject, but so far without success.

In this connection it had been learned that Mr. D. McNaughton Stauffer, of New York, had compiled a list of seven hundred American engravers, with some particulars of the career and the work of each. This list is to be published by the Grolier Club of New York.



The Secretary had been advised that there were at Lambertville portraits of Governor Robert Hunter, of New Jersey, 1710-1780, and of Robert Wheeler, who is said to have introduced blooded-battle into America. No data had been furnished whereby the authenticity of these portraits could be verified.

Efforts had been made to secure autographs of the twenty-six signers of the Cohansey Compact. The Rev. Joseph L. Ewing, of Bridgeton, had succeeded in getting thirteen of them.

Mrs. M. A. Pettit, of Hedgesfield, Salem, called attention to the fact that the Salem County Historical Society had in its possession a Commonplace book of John Fenwick, beginning in 1640, and continuing until after his arrival in America. It contains, among other things, "The first and General Order as agreed upon by John Fenwick and the First Purchasers" of Salem, followed by many orders and warrants to purchasers, signed by Fenwick. The officers of the Society had kindly consented to allow a copy to be made of said book for this Society.

Are there in existence any Essex loan office records, 1735-1750? They are not known to exist, but it is hoped they may be discovered when the records are rearranged in the new court house.

Are there any records, Minutes of Court, etc., 1735-1750, other than the will books at Trenton, particularly actions relating to administration of estates, orders to sell lands for the support and education of minors, etc.? Among the papers filed with original wills in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, there are often to be found miscellaneous papers relating to estates. The Minutes of the Supreme Court and the miscellaneous papers on file in the office of the Clerk of that Court are a mine of information, regarding estates, suits, orders to sell lands, etc. There are upwards of three hundred thousand papers of that court, which have been carefully filed, and partly indexed.

There had been some correspondence regarding the records of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church, the Westfield Presbyterian Church, the Musconetcong Valley Presbyterian Church, and the Amwell Presbyterian Church.

There were constant and very frequent inquiries regarding the Proceedings of the Society, showing a wide-spread desire for a resumption of their publication.

The *Magazine of History* expressed a desire to have the Proceedings of the Society published in that periodical.

The total number of letters received during the year had been about 220, in reply to which about 190 had been written. The heaviest correspondence was in June, 1905, when 40 letters had been received, and 44 written in reply; in April, 30 letters were received and 40 written, and in May, 30 were received, to which 28 replies had been mailed. The correspondents were widely scattered over the whole country, from Maine to Georgia, and from Maryland to California, Montana and Washington. In many cases the letters received furnished exceedingly interesting and novel information regarding early families of New Jersey. It is expected that much of this information will be communicated to our members in the Proceedings to be published next year.

WILLIAM NELSON,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

October 1, 1905.

##### Capital Account.

Balance to credit account Oct. 1, 1904. . . . . \$ 193 75

##### RECEIVED.

8 Life Memberships. . . . . 400.  
 \$ 593.75

## DISBURSED.

Purchased Newark Library Association Stock....	\$	150.00		
Transferred to Book and Publishing Account by order of Board of Trustees.....		375.	525.	\$ 68.75

## Book and Publishing Account.

Balance to credit of account Oct 1, 1904.....	\$	138.47		
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## RECEIVED.

From Sale of Books.....	\$	93.33		
Transferred from Capital Account by order of Board of Trustees.....		375.	406.33	
			\$	606.60

## DISBURSED.

Books Purchased.....		25.	581.80	
			\$	650.55

## General Fund.

Balance to credit of account Oct. 1, 1904.....	\$	255.68		
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## RECEIVED.

Dues.....	\$	1130.		
Rent.....		2000.04		
Rebate on Insurance Premiums.....		92.94		
Interest on Bank Balances.....		3.70		
Rebate on Annual Lunch Bill.....		1.		
Balance to credit of Catalogue Fund Transferred by order Board of Trustees.....		26.	\$3263.68	

\$3619 26

Printing and Stationery.....	\$	80.70		
Commission Collecting Rent.....		99.98		
Ash Cans.....		6.		
Petty Cash.....		110.		
Maud E. Johnson (salary).....		630.		
Emma C. Wells.....		396.67		
Janitor.....		667.		
Coal.....		397.01		
Painting.....		1.84		
Mason Repairs.....		32.74		
Annual Lunch.....		53.40		
Plumbing.....		67.15		
Water.....		17.52		
Insurance.....		378 78		
Paving West Park Street.....		240.		
Repairs.....		15.40		
Repairs to Boiler.....		66.87		
Electric Light.....		5.		
Dues Returned.....		5.	\$3271.06	\$ 248.20
			\$	898.75

## MEMBERS DECEASED, 1905.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

## Elected.

## Died.

Andrew Albright,	Dec. 3, 1897	Mar. 17, 1905
William R. Alling,	Jan. 15, 1885	July 18, 1905
Charles B. Campbell,	Oct 27, 1897	May 29, 1906
Most Rev. Mgr. George H. Doane, D. D.,	Oct. 27, 1897	Jan. 20, 1906
Jerome B. Ebert,	May 17, 1894	July 20, 1905

William W. Ford,	Jan. 28, 1896	Aug. 28, 1905
L. Spencer Goble,	May 19, 1870	Jan. 20, 1905
John P. Jube,	Jan. 15, 1885	Feb. 9, 1905
Josiah Ketcham,	Jan. 28, 1896	Nov. 12, 1904
Louis Lelong,	Jan. 28, 1896	June 12, 1905
Charles A. Lighthipe,	May 22, 1889	Feb. 14, 1903
Joseph Merrill, Jr.,	Jan. 28, 1896	Aug. 9, 1905
William W. Morris,	Jan. 20, 1870	Aug. 8, 1905
William H. Murphy,	Jan. 28, 1896	Oct. 7, 1905
Joseph L. Naar,	Jan. 28, 1896	Sept. 19, 1905
James M. Seymour,	Feb. 1, 1901	April 1, 1905
John Whitehead,	Feb. 27, 1845	Feb. 15, 1905

## CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Dr. Clarence W. Butler,	Jan. 22, 1890	Dec. 20, 1904
Freeman Hiscox,	Jan. 2, 1902	Oct. 2, 1905
Dr. Edwin J. Howe,	May 17, 1894	Mar. 14, 1905
Frederick H. Lum,	Jan. 28, 1887	Sept. 7, 1905
Bloomfield J. Miller,	May 15, 1890	Apr. 11, 1905
David Murray,	Jan. 26, 1897	Mar. 6, 1905

The following members have resigned: William Stivers Bate, William A. Brewer, Jr., Mrs. Selina S. Butterworth, Walter M. Rankin, Rev. George L. Spinning, D. D., Morford B. Strait, Mrs. John J. Tucker.

During the past year the following persons have been elected Life Members:

Joseph D. Bedle,	Jersey City,	July 3, 1905
Mrs. Franklin B. Dwight,	Convent Station,	June 5, 1905
Rev. Joseph F. Folsom,	Newark,	Oct. 26, 1904
Wilberforce Freeman,	Orange,	May 3, 1905
Mrs. Wilberforce Freeman,	Orange,	May 3, 1905
Dr. Joseph H. Hunt,	Newton,	Nov. 7, 1904
Mrs. Alice K. Vezin,	Elizabeth,	May 3, 1905
Miss Clara Vezin,	Elizabeth,	May 3, 1905
William K. Vezin,	Elizabeth,	May 3, 1905

The following persons have been elected Contributing Members:

John D. Canfield,	Morristown,	June 5, 1905
Miss Susie A. Cobb,	Morristown,	Nov. 7, 1904
Mrs. Louis L. Drake,	Newark,	Oct. 2, 1905
Frank G. Gilman,	Newark,	April 3, 1905
Theophilus N. Glover,	Rutherford,	May 3, 1905
Frederic E. Kip,	Montclair,	Nov. 7, 1904
William M. Mervine,	Edgewater Park,	Mar. 6, 1905
George May Powell,	Newfield,	July 3, 1905
Stephen Van Rensselaer,	West Orange,	Dec. 5, 1904
Israel L. White,	Newark,	

Eugene F. McPike, Chicago, Ill., has been elected a Corresponding Member.

The Society now numbers seventeen Patrons, four hundred and eighty Life Members and two hundred and eighty-seven Contributing Members, making a total membership of seven hundred and eighty-four.

## LIBRARIAN'S REPORT FOR 1904-5.

The work done in the library during the past year has been of the same progressive and helpful character as that of the two preceding years. All of the books and pamphlets, which it is considered advisable to catalogue at this time, have now been catalogued and cards have been written for the maps and portraits. The duplicate copies of books and pamphlets have been classified and a list of the

more important ones has been made. The index of manuscripts has not been completed. This is perhaps the most important work remaining undone.

The number of books catalogued during the past year is 1684 (including 2351 volumes); the number of cards written is 5250.

There were received during the year 809 books, 953 pamphlets and 653 miscellaneous gifts. Of the books, 253 were gifts from friends of the Society, 32 were received in exchange and the remainder were government and state publications. Of the pamphlets, about 230 were gifts from individuals and 302 were received from exchange societies. The miscellaneous gifts, consisting of manuscripts, pictures, maps, etc., were presented by persons interested in the work of the Society.

The number of readers and visitors at the Library during the year was 2,500.

FRANCIS M. TICHENOR, *Librarian*.

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## BOOK NOTICES.

Historical and Genealogical Miscellany Data relating to the Settlement and Settlers of New York and New Jersey  
John E. Stillwell, M. D. Vol. I. New York 1903.  
4to. Pp. viii, 483.

This bulky volume is just the material of which history is made. As the preface says: "It was impossible to resist the mute, but urgent, appeal of these old papers to save them from complete extinction through time and vandalism. Thus it was the records accumulated. Then it was decided to print, that the material might not be lost and that it might be accessible to others." Accordingly we have here complete transcripts of Liber A of the Richmond County (Staten Island) Records; Dutch Church records, Staten Island; Census of Staten Island, 1706; Parish Record of Christ Church, Shrewsbury; Epitaphs from the same church; "A Discourse by way of a Dialogue," a reproduction of an old manuscript, giving an account of the controversies between the early settlers and the Proprietors, over the Monmouth Patent; "A Log of a Journey from Red Bank to New York City," in 1734; Records of the Court of Sessions of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Long Island, 1676; Friends' Records of Shrewsbury, giving Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1674-1900; Inscriptions from Friends'

Meeting House Yard, 1760-1885; Records of Cape May County, Liber A, 1692-1718. A very good index is added. Of the importance of this volume to the historian and the genealogist it is needless to speak. Here we have the records reprinted precisely as written, verbatim et literatim; not abstracts merely, but in full. Staten Island is so close to the Jersey shore that naturally there was much intercourse between the families of both. • It is a great privilege to have available in such a readable shape the records of the ancient Church of England at Shrewsbury, and also the Friends' Records of the same place. The court records of the West Riding of Yorkshire are full of quaint and curious information concerning families afterward identified with New Jersey, and they often contain data of births, marriages, settlement of estates, etc. The records of Cape May County are likewise of a very miscellaneous character, and contain much family information. Dr. Stillwell has placed every genealogist and historian under great obligations by his generosity in transcribing and printing these records. We speak of his generosity, for he cannot hope to be reimbursed for the large outlay involved in the production of this great work. We are pleased to notice that it is his intention to print four more volumes of similar scope to this.

A History of the United States and its People from the earliest records to the present time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. Cleveland. The Burrows Brothers Company.

The history is intended to be completed in fifteen volumes. No work of the kind has ever been projected so attractive in form and so complete in its illustrations. It is especially notable for its exact reproduction in colors of the early maps of the Colonies. Three volumes so far have been issued, bringing the account down to the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The style is animated and picturesque, and is well sustained throughout. Every page teems with illustrations, and besides, there are numerous inserts—facsimiles of old documents, reproductions of title pages of rare books, facsimiles of autographs, and coats of arms, proclamations, and other documents, all tending to make the volume unique and most fascinatingly attractive. At the end of each volume is given a bibliography

of the principal works bearing on the subject. The volumes are very handsomely bound and will make an attractive and very useful addition to any library of Americana.

**The American Village. A Poem.** By Philip Freneau. Reprinted in facsimile from the original edition published at New York in 1772, with an introduction by Harry Lyman Koopman, and Bibliographical Data by Victor Hugo Paltsits. Providence, R. I. 1906. Pp. xxi (4), 27, (1), 55-69.

This is the third publication of the Club for Colonial Reprints of Providence, R. I. The introduction by Prof. Koopman gives a brief sketch of Freneau; then follows in facsimile the first of a long series of publications by the patriot poet, graduate of Princeton, and for the most of his life a resident of Monmouth County. The bibliographical data by Mr. Paltsits, the accomplished bibliographer of the Lenox Library, relate principally to the printers, and is characteristically thorough and painstaking. The volume is enriched by a facsimile of the first page of a letter written by Freneau, November 22, 1772, to his classmate, James Madison, afterwards President of the United States. It is a good piece of work, doing credit to Mr. Koopman and Mr. Paltsits, and to the Club for Colonial Reprints of Providence.

**Church Records in New Jersey.** Notices of the character, extent and condition of the original records of about one hundred and fifty of the older churches and Friends' Meetings; with other data. By William Nelson. Paterson History Club. Paterson, N. J. 1904. 8vo. Pp. 82.

The title explains the object and contents of this work. The notices of the churches are arranged in alphabetical order, and added are notes of such as have been printed, and the places where they can be found. Like all first efforts of the kind, it will be easy to point out omissions. However, it is the result of most diligent personal inquiry, the writing of several hundred letters, most of which were unanswered, and must be accepted as the only available index to New Jersey church records.

Writings on American History, 1902. An attempt at an Exhaustive Bibliography of Books and Articles on United States History Published during the Year 1902, and Some Memoranda on Other Portions of America. By Ernest Cushing Richardson and Anson Ely Morse. Princeton, N. J., 1904. 8vo. Pp. xxi, 294.

The need for such a work is obvious. The truth of the proverb, "Of making many books there is no end," was never more obvious than in the case of books on American History. No matter on what subject one may wish to write, he may be almost sure that someone has treated the theme already. The writer wants to know what has been published on the topic he intends taking up, both for his own additional information, and to avoid repetition. This work is calculated to supply such a want. The arrangement is alphabetical, both authors and subjects, under the former being listed their works, and under the latter the authors who have treated of the subjects, with brief titles of their works. Then there is a Classified Index, pp. 245-284. The condensation is remarkable, while at the same time it is perfectly clear. No one who has not undertaken similar work can appreciate the immense labor involved in a publication of this kind. American students are under great obligations to Dr. Richardson and Mr. Morse for this valuable contribution to the bibliography of history. We are glad to learn that arrangements have been made for the continuation of this work, on somewhat different lines, under the supervision of Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, through the cooperation of American Historical Societies and Libraries.

In Loving Memory of Rev. Charles T. Haley, D. D., whose life work of forty-two and a half years as pastor contains nearly the whole history of the Roseville Church, 1860-1903. Newark, N. J. 1903. 4to, Pp. 3-88.

The Roseville Presbyterian Church has in this beautiful memorial volume perpetuated the memory of its beloved pastor. Prefixed is a fine photogravure portrait.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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## NEW JERSEY GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

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The following matter concerning New Jersey families (taken from the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and other English records) is partly from my own notes and partly expanded from the unpublished notes of Mr. Henry Fitzgilbert Waters, now in my charge. It is on similar lines to contributions being made to the New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Georgia, and North Carolina societies, and (for Northern New England) to the Essex Institute. The notes of Mr. Waters, not elsewhere printed, are being issued alphabetically in the Genealogical Magazine. For an account of the work of Mr. Waters and myself in England, see the Virginia Historical Magazine for January, 1903, page 291.

LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

30 Little Russell street, W. C., London.

### SIR GEORGE CARTERET.

Sir George Carteret, Knight and Bart, Vice Chamberlane of his Maties household and one of his Maties honble privy Councill. Will 5 December 1678; proved 14 February 1679-80. Constitutes deare wife, dame Elizabeth Carteret, sole executrix. To poor of Hawnes, County Bedford £15, of Wingfield, County Berks, £5, of the several parishes of the Isle of Jersey as in schedule annexed. To Church of St. Paul in the Towne of Bedford £12 per annum for ever, to use of Incumbent, provided he according to practise of the Church of England, catechize the younger sort of said parish, and in case

failer said £12 to poore of Towne of Bedford. To incumbent of Hawnes 40s. per annum for ever to buy bookes, provided, ditto. Whereas have contracted debts of £10,000 as in schedule etc, and persons indebted to me etc, all such to executrix, with personal estate, except plate, hangeings, Bedding, linnen etc as herein expressed for debts etc to be paid. And to more effectually be paid, to right honble John, Earle of Bath, the honble Bernard Grenvill, Brother of the said John, Earle of Bath, the honble Sir Thomas Crew, Knt, sonne and heir Apparent of the right honble the Lord Crew, my Brother in Law, Sir Robert Atkins, Knight of the Bath, and one of the said Justices of the Common Pleas, and to his brother Edward Atkins of Lincolns Inne in County of Middlesex, Esquire their heirs, etc, in trust, estate in Cranbourn near Windsor in County of Berks to be sold etc. And to them, all Lands in Kingdom of Ireland, and out rents in Isle of Jersey, consisting of wheate and other grains. And all my plantation of New Jersey, and alsoe all the Island of Alderney upon Trust to make sale, and to pay Debts, legacies, etc., and surplus to be improved by said Trustees for my Grandsonne George Carteret at 21, or if he die Executrix to have benefit etc.

Whereas said Edward, Earle of Sandwich stands possessed of Mannor or reputed mannor of Epworth with Westwood and Haxey in County of Lincolne for term of years in trust for me. And whereas I am desirous to make some provision for my Sonn Captain James Carteret for his life, said mannor to be charged with an annuity of £160, payable unto my said Sonn, etc, upon condition he release my heir to claim in Lands in the Isle of Jersey, or bequest to be voyd, etc. To Philip Carteret, my grandson, son of my son Sir Phillip Carteret, deceased, the manor or lordship of Langton juxta Horncastle, County Lincoln, and also annuity of £150 out of Epworth with Westwood and Haxey, etc. To Edward Carteret, my grandson, younger son of my said Son, Sir Phillip Carteret, deceased, mannor of Wyberton in said county of Lincoln, also £150 annuity out of my said mannor or reputed mannor of Epworth, with Westwood and Haxey aforesaid, etc. To said deare wife Elizabeth Carteret, all that my halfe parte of the

manner of Plympton, Devon, with eighth part of Bickhams and Ellickham in ditto; also Capital Messuage and Mannor house of Saltram, etc, also moitie of Ventons Tenement and Colliver's meadow, also Gooshills, also Edwards Farm, and all that part of Mannor of Ley, also Messuage house called Ley, also two parcell called Broad Marsh, and Moyes Marsh with the Decoy Poole there in Egg Buckland and Plympton St. Mary, Devon, all purchased of Sir Nicholas Fanning, Knight Bath and Baronet, also two Closes called Eastons Parkes adjoining to Saltram, lately purchased of Symon Hale, Gent, all to her for life, then to my grandsonne George Carteret, his heires, etc. To my said deare wife one third of all Mannors and Lands for life and other two parts and her third after her decease to my said grandson George Carteret. To said deare wife also, Capitall Messuage and Mannor house of Hawnes in parish of Hawnes, County of Bedford, with houses, etc. also Dove Close (20 acres) and Stable Close (35 acres) also those Closes lately Thornes (72 acres) for life, then to grandson George Carteret. Also to wife Messuage of Dary house closes, etc in Hawnes in tenure of ——— Denham lately purchased of Sir Humphrey Winishe Bart by indenture 8th of May 1668, and also Morewood Farms in Hawnes purchased likewise of Sr Humphrey Winch by indenture 20 May 1670, also all to her for life then to grandson George Carteret. Whereas the said Edward, Earle of Sandwich, stands possessed of said mannor and reputed mannor of Epworth with Westwood and Haxey in trust for Annuities to my sonne and grandsonnes, said Trustee further charged for said Grandson George Carteret etc. Leases of manor of Membury and Rectory of Plympton St Mary, Devon, held of Deane and Prebends of Windsor, charged with annuity of £25 to servant Alexander Westlake, Gent, to wife for life, then to Grandson George Carteret. To wife for life, use of one half of plate, goods, etc, then to Grandson George Carteret, to whom other moiety, etc. Executors and Trustees: Edward, Earle of Sandwich, John, Earle of Bath, Bernard Greenvill, Sr Thomas Crew, Sr Robert Atkins, and Edward Atkins, to each of whom £20 for a ring. Witnesses: S. Anderson, Steven Melliship, Tho: Cremer, John

Carr. Schedule of Debts owing by mee Sir George Carteret 5 December 1678. To Sir Robert Clayton or his Trustees in Mortgage upon Houses in County of Bedford £6000; to ditto upon Manor of Epworth £2,400; To one Mr. Portman of London, Goldsmith or others claiming by, from, or under one of his daughters £800. Other small debts £800. Codicil Schedule expressing Gifts and Legacies [not registered]. Proved with Schedule by Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Carteret, Executrix.—17 *Bath*.

PHILIP KEARNY, 1770.

Philip Kearney of the City of Perth Amboy in the county of Middlesex and Province of New Jersey in America. Will 5 April 1770; proved 31 March 1783. To wife Isabella Kearney, messuage and Lott of Ground which was her Father's and other Lotts since our Marriage purchased, to dispose of in fee simple by deed or Will, to any of her children had by me, or if she make no Disposition, then to son Michael Kearney. To wife during widowhood Pasture Lott and Meadow opposite the Barracks bought for John Stevens by deed 1 May 1752, also Farm and plantation whereon Samuell Nevill lately lived, formerly belonging to Peter Sonmans, deceased, lately bought at the Sheriff's vendue, lying and binding in part upon North side of Rarriton River whereon William Prickett lives, also two Lotts lately bought of Regia<sup>1</sup> Runnion adjoining. To said wife £500 Proclamation money, Household goods, etc, but if wife marry, goods in four parts, one to her, and other three parts to my three daughters, Sarah, Isabella, and Joanna at 21, etc. To said Wife my Negro Boy Annees, Negro Wench Phillis, and Negro Wench lately of Widdow Riddell, named Peg. To said wife my Post Chaise or Charriott and new Kittern and the Horses belonging thereto, also twelve Cows, one Bull, two Steers or oxen, Horses belonging to Farm, formerly Peter Sonmons, twenty sheep, what Hoggs may there be thereon, also six cows, one pair of Steers or oxen, and one Bull on Plantation whereon William Prickett lives. To son Philip Kearney annuity or rent of £9 Proclamation Money out of

<sup>1</sup> Reune.

House and Lott in Philadelphia near the old Church, belonging to John Laurence, given me by Deed by my Grandmother, Elizabeth Brittain, also Ground Rent of Wharfe, and the Brick House of which I lately gave my said son, which he sold to Joseph Donaldson, also given me by my Grandmother, and also Lott bought of John Martin and Mary his wife, lately belonging to Estate of my father, for which I have Deed from Representatives of my Father, 10 August 1761, lying in Perth Amboy on North Side of Smith Street, bounded East on Lott belonging to David Gosling, formerly my Father's Estate, and West by Lott belonging to Alexander Carnes, also Store House and Water Lott, lately bought of Doctor Peter Sonmans, lately belonging to estate of George Frazer, deceased, in Perth Amboy, and Lott bought of Samuel Nevill, deceased, by Deed 16 November 1762 upon Piscataway Road, which said Samuel Nevill bought of John Dodsworth, also Lott of Land and Premises bought of David Demarest by Deed 6 August 1763 in Perth Amboy on South Side of Raraton River aforesaid, formerly Peter Sonmans and whereas I purchased of Timothy Hay and Mary his wife formerly Mary Robinson by Deed 10 September 1734, one third of one eighth of one twenty fourth of a property lying in the Eastern Division of the Province aforesaid, I give the same unto my said son Philip Kearney, and also my said Son, Philip Kearney £1000 Proclamation Money. To son Ravend<sup>1</sup> Kearney, House and Lott bought of John Hull wherein he lives, adjoining House wherein Moris Skinner lives and also Pasture Lott bought of Elizabeth Leslie and George Willocks Leslie, upon Piscataway Road, and also Lott adjoining on West, bought of Andrew Johnston, deceased, which two Lotts, one part of Lott patented to Robert Barclay, deceased, also Lott and Premises bought of Samuel Fleming, deceased, between Piscataway Road and Woodbridge Road, also Plantation and Farm on South side of Rariton River, bought of John Mott by deed 4 March 1752, and salt meadow as far northward as Stephen Skinner's Ditch, also Tract in County of Sussex taken up by me in right of John Harrison, deceased, adjoining in part Tract Martin Ryerson, and also

---

<sup>1</sup> Ravaud.



Tract and Premises lately bought at the Sheriffs Vendue from Jacob Stair Esquire, late Sheriff of the County of Sussex, by deed first December last, lying in part upon Delaware River, all to said son Ravaud Kearney and heirs forever. Also to son Ravaud Kearney all my Library of Books and Glass Book Case (excepting such as my wife chuse to value of £20 Proclamation Money) To my daughter Elizabeth Skinner, wife of Cortland Skinner £200 sterling, in joint Stocks of Old South Sea Annuity now in name of Mr. John Anthony Merle, Merchant in London, in trust for me, Exchequer Annuity in London of £42 sterling per annum, secured by Order No. 611 out of Excise upon Beer and Ale, commencing 25 January 1695 originally taken in name of Peter Seignerett of London, Merchant, now deceased, in Trust for Ferdinand Ravaud, I give to kinsman James Kinsey of Burlington, Attorney at law, in Trust for my daughter Susannah Stevens, wife of Richard Stevens, and her issue, and if she die, then to my Daughter Elizabeth Skinner, etc. Whereas William Parr, Esquire, late Sherriff of City of Philadelphia by deed poll 8 May 1767 for £405.10s.4d. Proclamation Money, did sell me two Negro Boys and goods in Inventory, said Negro Boys and Goods to said James Kinsey in trust for Daughter Susannah Stevens, etc. Lands at Barnagat, County Monmouth, held in partnership with William Burr.ett, also lands near six Mills run, county of Middlesex, also in certain other Lands held in partnership with Dr. Lewis Johnstone, Middlesex, aforesaid, near Lands aforesaid, of all said Lands, one fourth unto Son Philip Kearney, one fourth unto Son Ravaud Kearney, one fourth unto Daughter Elizabeth Skinner, and other fourth to said Kinsman James Kinsey, in trust for Daughter Susannah Stevens, said Premises to be sold and daughter Susannah Stevens's fourth to be put at interest by said James Kinsey, for her and heirs, in default to daughter Elizabeth Skinner, then to Grandson Philip Kearney Skinner etc. Whereas I am seized in fee of one sixth of certain lands in Wallpack, County of Sussex, by deed from Samuel Nevill, 10 February 1755, and also in several Freehold Rights in Township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, I devise same to Son Ravaud Kearney.

Said bequests to Sons, Philip Kearney, and Ravaud Kearney, and Daughter Elizabeth Skinner, and James Kinsey, in trust for Daughter Susannah Stevens are in full for their part of my estate. To Son Francis Kearney and Son Michael Kearney £500 Proclamation [Money] apiece when they arrive of age. To Daughter Sarah Kearney, Daughter Isabella Kearney, and Daughter Joanna Kearney £1000 Proclamation Money apiece at 21 or marriage, interest of these sums to Wife meanwhile, etc. To Kinsman James Kinsey, Tract of Land in County of Sussex, adjoining Tract of said James, lately taken up by me in right of John Harrison, deceased (133 acres) To Grandson Philip Kearney Skinner, Lott in Perth Amboy near Coles Point facing the Bay bought of Executors of William Plumstead, also Lott in ditto on North side of Smith Street bought at Sheriff's Vendue, lately belonging to Estate of Joseph Leigh, deceased, by Deed from James Brooks, late Sheriff of County of Middlesex, 15 August 1764, also Tract in Woodbridge (100 acres) also bought at Sheriff's Vendue [sic] lately belonging to Estate of Samuel Moore, deceased, as by deed from Samuel Throgmorton, formerly Sheriff of the County aforesaid, 7 July 1760. Rest of Real Estate, and Reversion of that devised to Wife during widowhood, to Sons, Michael Kearney, and Francis Kearney. Rest of Personal estate to wife during widowhood, to bring up children under age, and if she marry or die, then to Sons Michael Kearney, and Francis Kearney. Wife Isabella Kearney to be Executrix, and Andrew Elliot, Esquire, of the City of New York, executor, they being authorized to make sale, etc. Debts to be paid and to be buried with little expense, etc. [The words one thousand in the eighth line of the third side written upon a Razure, and the words Andrew Elliott of the City of New York, interlined]. Witnesses: Jam. Stevenson, Jno Johnston, Alexr Wilson. Codicil 2 August 1775. Lands purchased since will to Sons and Daughters equally, part of Daughter Susannah Stevens in trust to James Kinsey, etc. Revoke Gift of Store House and Lott bought of Dr. Peter Sonmans given in will to Son Philip Kearney and now give to sonne Michael Kearney. Revoke bequest to son Michael of 25 acres adjoining Plantation of

Courtland Skinner Esq and devise same to my Daughter Sarah [sic] Skinner. Witnesses: Gert. Barberie, Thos. Barlow. Administration of Philip Kearney, late of the City of Perth Amboy in the County of Middlesex and Province of New Jersey in North America, Esquire, deceased, granted in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, to John Abraham De Normandie, Doctor of Phisic, attorney of Isabella Kearney, and Andrew Elliott, the Executors, so far as can concern the capital sum of £200 South Sea Annuities, late standing in the Books of the South Sea Company, in the name of John Anthony Murie, deceased, for benefit of said Elizabeth Skinner as in will and Title of Exchequer Annuity of £42 by order No. 611 in Books of Exchequer in name of Peter Seigneret, deceased, for purpose of will of said executors, now residing in North America.—*Cornwallis*, 137.

[NOTE.—This will was proved in New Jersey August 11. 1775, and is recorded in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, in book L of Wills, f. 256.]

JOHN WATSON, late of Midletown in East Jersey, but deceased in the East Indies, widower. Administration 16 April 1700 to William Janeway, principal creditor.—*Admon Act Book*, 1700, fo. 64.

JOHN FREEMAN, late of Cohansey, Province of New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Administration 4 January 1716-17 to John Blackwell, guardian of Anthony Freeman, a minor, only issue of said defunct, the relict, Mary Freeman, first renouncing.—*Admon Act Book*, 1717, fo. 8.

BENJAMIN BURT, late of East New Jersey in America, bachelor. Administration 20 February 1732-3 to his brother Maynard Burt.—*Admon Act Book*, 1733.

JAMES GOULD, formerly of City of Exon, but late of Trenton in the province of New Jersey in America. Administration February 9, 1741-2 to Elizabeth Gould, spinster, principal creditor, Ann Gould, the relict, and Elizabeth Gould, spinster, and Francis Gould, minors, the only children of the defunct, being cited and not appearing.—*Admon Act Book* 1742.

JAMES LEE, late of Hackensack, county Bergen, in Province of East New Jersey, in North America, widower. Administration 9 March 1763 to Christopher Benson, Attorney for William Lee, John Lee, Tabitha, wife of John Oats, Catherine, wife of John Smith, Justina Ridgway, widow, Elizabeth, wife of James van Gelder, and Mary, wife of Christopher Benson, children of the said defunct, and now residing in North America.—*Admon Act Book*, 1763.

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## A SKETCH OF WILLIAM FRANCIS OAKEY.

---

WILLIAM FRANCIS OAKEY, born in Newark, August 11, 1807; died at his residence, 125 East 24th Street, New York city, November 13, 1888. His father, Daniel Oakey, was the third son of Francis Oakey and M. Horsley. He was descended from William Oakey, of Doveridge Hall, on the River Dove, near Lichfield, England. The second son of this William Oakey was Colonel John Oakey (born about 1570?), who was one of the Regicides, and was executed at Tyburn in 1662. (A daughter of William Francis Oakey has in her possession a charming little engraving of "Doveridge Hall," a splendid mansion.) The family lived there at the time of Daniel Oakey's birth, and one of his daughters was buried in Lichfield Cathedral, March 26, 1889.

Alexander Forbes was a Major in the English Army at Charleston, S. C., during the revolution, his wife being with him, where she gave birth to a daughter, Sarah Catharine Forbes, a few days before the English evacuation. She and her child were carried aboard an English man-of-war on a litter and taken to England. About eight years later Major Forbes was struck by lightning, which injured his health so much that he was obliged subsequently to resign from the

Army, and being presently advised by his physicians to try a change of air and a sea voyage, brought his wife, his son and his youngest daughter, the child above mentioned, to America. Finding the climate to agree with him, he bought a place in Newark, and lived there until his death. Daniel Oakey came from England to this country about 1803 on business, and fell in love with Miss Forbes. Her father, however, was violently opposed to allowing his youngest daughter to leave him and go to England, two of his daughters being already there, and Mr. Oakey accordingly decided to remain in America, marrying Miss Forbes that same year. He took up his residence in New York and there opened the house of Daniel Oakey & Co. The Oakeys appear in English history to have been of marked personality, sentiment and energy. The Forbeses were a very aristocratic family, originally Scotch, but are prominent in England today. Major Forbes' sister married the Count Montelambert, the distinguished French writer, and their son was named Charles Forbes Montelambert, and lived most of his childhood with his grandfather Forbes, on his beautiful estate in Scotland. He was also distinguished in literature. Daniel Oakey and Sarah Catharine Forbes, his wife, had eleven children, five of whom were born in Newark, where Mrs. Oakey was in the habit of spending the summer, not on her father's place, but at a resort of her own. Daniel Oakey was a great patron of music, presenting drums to the society that preceded the Philharmonic of New York, and an organ to the Oratorio Society.

William Francis Oakey, their third child and third son (practically the oldest, for the other two died early), was born, as stated above, August 11, 1807, in Newark, and was baptized in New York, by the Rev. Dr. Beach. His family were staunch Church of England people, and he attended Grace church, and his children were christened by Bishop Wainwright, either at Grace church or in his parlor. Subsequently he and his wife became Unitarians, attending All Souls church (the Rev. Dr. Henry Bellows'), Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, New York. Mr. Oakey was taken into partnership by his father, Daniel Oakey, when almost a boy, succeeding his

father in the ownership of the business, which he managed successfully until within a few years of his death, or until he was nearly eighty years of age, always possessing the highest respect and most cordial esteem of his business contemporaries. His tastes were literary, scientific and artistic. He was aristocratic in his manner, of singular personal beauty, and characterized by a marked elevation of character, and was distinguished by his dignity and benevolence. He was profoundly interested in history of all sorts, and was a perfect walking encyclopedia of dates and facts. History of nations, history of the stage, of the arts, of music, was a specialty of his. He had known and observed interesting people and events from childhood. One of his earliest recollections was of the illumination for the peace following the War of 1812, when candles were placed in the panes of glass of the windows, and he looked from his nursery windows through rows of lighted candles at the illumination of other houses and heard the cannon. He went abroad with his father's intimate friend, Mr. Miller, at the age of seventeen, and at Paris saw Talma and Mlle. Marrs on the stage, and he was greatly impressed by them, though at the very close of their careers. Mlle. Marrs played a young part, and wore an apron with bretelles of pale orange ribbons, and "very well it looked," he used to say. He saw and heard all the famous actors and singers, and knew well Malibran. She used to come into the nursery and sit on the floor and sing to the children, and dine with his parents, he being permitted at the table. On one occasion Mr. Oakey stayed at a country house in England with Herschell, the astronomer, having been given his choice of what guest should be invited, and by good luck his chosen Herschell was able to be present. The beauty and elegance of Mr. Oakey's presence, and his fine cultivation, made him a desired guest anywhere. His habits of seclusion grew upon him, however, till during his later years he went nowhere, but entertained at his house many distinguished people, his and his wife's friends. His most intimate friend was Gordon Hammersley, from babyhood to old age, but the poet Bryant, Charles Sumner and a score of others were frequent visitors at his house. These men found him their most interesting compan-

ion. He accepted with benevolent interest the flood of gay young life that his large family brought about him, and dancing was mixed with the excellent music that nightly sounded in his parlors. He lived luxuriously, but without display, and was not only generous to his children to the degree of indulgence, but practiced a wide-spread charity to those less fortunate. The "ideality of his life was the most extraordinary I ever saw," says a member of his family. In 1840 he married Sally Sullivan, of Massachusetts. Their marriage life was ideally happy. Although he had outlived most of his contemporaries, his death was regretted by a very large circle of friends and admirers. He was buried from All Souls church, and interred in the family vault in the Marble Cemetery in Second avenue, New York city. Mr. Oakley was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society, 1847.

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## SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.

By A. Q. KEASBEY.

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[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. IV., p. 154]

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This matter of taking slaves out of the state seems to have been regarded in the light of a great public grievance, for an Act of November 5, 1818, entitled "An Act to prohibit the exportation of slaves or servants of color out of this State," provided that no such removal should take place, except as provided by the act, and made it a misdemeanor to export from the state any slave under penalty of not less than a thousand dollars and imprisonment of not less than two nor more than four years; and that every slave so exported or attempted to be taken from the state, or sent to sea, should be free. It also made it a misdemeanor to sell any slave to any non-resident of

the state, or to any person intending to remove or export such slave, and gave freedom to any slave so sold ; and forfeited any vessel equipped to carry slaves out of the state, making careful provision for search. It provided, however, that persons who had resided five years in the state and were about to remove permanently from it might carry their slaves with them if they had been their property during five years next preceding, on making satisfactory proof and obtaining a license. Also that persons going out of the state on journeys for necessary business might take their slaves with them, but should bring them back unless prevented by unavoidable accident, under penalties provided, and that the slave thus taken and not brought back should be free, but no such slave could be taken away in any ship or vessel going to sea. It provided also that persons, not inhabitants of the state, passing through it, might bring and take away their slaves.

A Supplement to this Act was passed in the following year, February 19, 1819, which provided that it should be lawful for persons coming here for a temporary residence to bring their slaves with them and take them away upon removal.

A revision of these Acts was made by an Act passed February 24th, 1820, entitled " An Act for the gradual abolition of slavery and other purposes respecting slaves." The first section was the same as Section 1 of the Act of February 15, 1804. The Act contains 22 Sections, designed to consolidate the preceding Acts, and repeals the twentieth section of the Act passed March 14th, 1798, also an Act entitled " An Act for the gradual abolition of slavery," passed February 15th, 1804, and the Supplement of December 3d, 1804, the Act of February 1st, 1812, that of November 5th, 1808, and the Supplement of February 19th, 1819.

These stringent laws forbidding the removal of slaves from the state were relaxed in at least one instance. An Act was passed November 5, 1820, authorizing Rev. John Boyd to take his slaves, Sam, about twenty-one years old, Dinah, about seventeen, and his negro boy Ned, fifteen, from this state to New York, provided that, without threats or compulsion, they should declare their consent before a Justice, and that Sam's wife



should also consent ; and it required Mr. Boyd to file a certificate of such consent in the Clerk's Office. By a Joint Resolution passed December 30, 1824, it was declared that the consideration of a system providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves be recommended to Congress ; that foreign colonization was desirable ; and that such a system should be predicated on the principle that the evil of slavery was a national one and required the participation of the people of the states of the Union in the duties and burdens of removing it.

In 1826 the first provision for the return of fugitive slaves appears. It was the Act of December 26, 1826, being a Supplement to the Act entitled "An Act Concerning Slaves." The first section provided that when a colored person held to labor or service in any of the United States or Territories should escape into this State, the person to whom such labor or service was due, or his or her duly authorized agent or attorney constituted in writing, might apply to a Judge of the Common Pleas or a Justice of the Peace who should issue his warrant for the arrest of the fugitive, and that upon proof to the satisfaction of the Justice a warrant should be issued for the removal of the said slave to the state or territory from which he fled. And it was made a misdemeanor to seize or take any person under the pretence of being a fugitive without such warrant. This Act repealed the seventh section of the Act of March 14, 1795, giving a reward for taking up fugitive slaves.

On the fifteenth of February, 1837 (P. L. 134), another Supplement was passed which provided that fugitive slave cases should be tried before three judges unless the slave admitted the claim of the Master, and that the slave might have a trial by jury, and made it a misdemeanor for any Judge or Justice to give any certificate for removal without having first decided in favor of the title of the claimant.

The Act of February 28, 1844 (P. L. 138), entitled "An Act to confirm the manumission of certain slaves," provided that a written manumission of a slave executed in the presence of one witness only should be valid.

This brings the legislation on the subject down to the adoption of the present Constitution of the State. By that Consti-

tution it was declared that "all men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness."

It was natural, even at that day when the system of African Slavery had become so firmly established in the Southern section of the country and had become so bound up with the material interests of the Northern states, that men should be found to insist that such a declaration as this concerning human rights inserted in our organic law did *ex proprio vigore* abolish slavery in this state. Accordingly, at the term of May, 1845, a few months after the adoption of the Constitution, a case was brought before the Supreme Court by writs of *habeas corpus* to test the question whether after the adoption of the Constitution slavery had any further existence on the soil of New Jersey. The case was so framed as to test the question in its broadest form. Writs of *habeas corpus* were issued to bring up a male slave born previous to the fourth of July, 1804, and a female slave born since that period. The case was argued by the distinguished advocate of Abolition, Alvan Stewart for the slaves, and by Chancellor Zabriskie and Mr. Justice Bradley for the owners. The case is reported in Spencer, 368. Judge Nevius and Judge Randolph read opinions. Judge Carpenter concurred, and Chief Justice Hornblower dissented. The Court held that the relation of Master and Slave existed by law when the Constitution of 1844 was adopted. That that Constitution did not destroy that relation, did not abolish slavery and did not affect the laws in relation to that subject existing at the time of its adoption.

This judgment was removed to the Court of Errors and Appeals and was there argued by William Halstead for the slaves, no one appearing for the Master. The judgment was affirmed, Chief Justice Green and Judge Whitehead and five lay judges voting for affirmance and the Chancellor, Oliver S. Halstead, for reversal.

It would be unprofitable to give an abstract of the grounds upon which Judge Nevius and Judge Randolph founded their

judgment that William and Flora, the slaves in question, must be remanded to the custody of their Master as his property. They were in accordance with the dominant sentiment of the times, although in conflict with the spirit of repugnance to the institution of slavery and the strong desire to prevent its extension which was soon to gain such force as to culminate in the civil war and the final extinction of the institution.

This decision, which declared that New Jersey was a slave state, notwithstanding the fact that its then recently adopted Constitution declared that "all men are by nature free and independent," was followed only eight years afterwards by the Dred Scott decision in which the Supreme Court of the United States declared that a free negro of the African race whose parents were brought to this country and sold as slaves was not a citizen of the United States, and that the only two clauses in the Constitution which point to this race treat them as persons whom it was morally lawful to deal in as articles of property and to hold as slaves.<sup>1</sup>

In the opinion of the Court in that case, Chief Justice Taney described the state of public opinion on this subject in language which has often been distorted from its true meaning, and which, as he uttered it, well defines the state of public opinion which led to the adoption of the laws I have been investigating and to the decisions of the Courts of New Jersey to which I have alluded.

It may be interesting to cite the passage of the opinion, some words of which have become so famous:—

"It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence and when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted, but the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken. They had, for more than a century before, been regarded as beings of an inferior order and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they had no rights which the

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<sup>1</sup> Dred Scott v. Sandford. 19 How. 393, (1856).

white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic whenever a profit could be made of it.

"This opinion was at that time fixed and universal in civilized portions of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, as well as in politics, which no one thought of disputing or supposed to be open to dispute, and men in every grade and position in society daily and habitually acted upon it in their private pursuits, as well as in matters of public concern, without doubting for a moment the correctness of this opinion."

The Chief Justice was here declaring the state of public sentiment at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He delivered the opinion of the Supreme Tribunal in accordance with that sentiment which still, in a large measure, prevailed. It was the view of the highest courts of New Jersey as expressed more than half a century after the adoption of the Constitution, and the Judges who expressed it did not foresee the stupendous events which, within less than twenty years more, were to overthrow that sentiment finally and to result in the change of the Constitution in 1865, totally abolishing the slave system. But the feeling of opposition to slavery had already gained great force in New Jersey and greater force in other Northern states. In Massachusetts, in 1808, Chief Justice Parker had declared that after the establishment of her Constitution in 1780, by virtue of the first Article of its declaration of rights, Slavery in Massachusetts was no more.

An Abolition Society was formed in New Jersey in 1792, and it labored earnestly in the work of the extirpation of slavery in this state. It contributed largely to the formation of a public opinion opposed to the Institution, and very shortly after the promulgation of the opinion I have cited, although there were only about 300 slaves in the state, a law was passed on the 18th of April, 1846 (Rev. 382), entitled "An Act to abolish Slavery." This title was misleading. It did not in any such positive and peremptory terms as were employed in the Thirteenth Amendment abolish slavery. It abolished the

name of slave, but it did not extinguish the Institution. It declared that slavery was abolished and that every person then holden in slavery by the laws of this state should be made free, but only subject to restrictions and obligations which practically kept him in slavery. It did declare that the children thereafter to be born of slaves should be absolutely free from their birth and discharged from all manner of service whatsoever ; but it provided that every slave should become an apprentice bound to service to his owner, and that such service should continue until he was discharged therefrom according to the Act, and the Act made no provision for his discharge at his own will, but only at the will of his owner and with his own consent, and that under careful restrictions intended to provide for his support. And it made careful provisions for penalties against enticing apprentices away and against harbouring, concealing and exporting them. And it provided that it should be lawful for persons coming into the state for temporary residence to bring their slaves with them and remove them upon leaving. This, it is manifest, was not in any fair sense an Act to abolish slavery, but one to provide for its final extinction.

Thus the law stood until the final abolition of slavery by the Federal Constitution.

#### JUDICIAL ACTION.

Beyond the important opinion already cited declaring the existence of slavery in New Jersey after the adoption of the present Constitution, there has not been much important controversy in the courts relating to the system of slavery. But it may be interesting to state briefly the substance of some of the most important cases.

In 1790, *State vs. Anderson, Coxe*, 36, it was held that where a testator provided in his will that his two negro girls, Bettie and Nellie, should be sold by his executors for the term of fifteen years, and at the end of that term to be free, the girls ceased to be slaves from the time of the sale, and the child of one of them born during the term was free.

In the same year, *State vs. The Administrators of Prall, Coxe*, 4, it was held that a negro named Tom, who had belonged to Prall at the time of his death, was free after his death

by reasons of declarations made by his owner in his last illness that he should be free. It was shown that the intestate had declared "that Tom had been a faithful servant to him, that they had sucked the same breasts, and that he should never serve another master but be free at his death."

In 1793, *State vs. Pitney, Coxe*, 165, it was held that a negro manumitted by will was entitled to his freedom though the security required by the act of Assembly had not been given.

In 1794 a case occurred involving the question of the power of the Supreme Court to inquire into election proceedings. In the course of the case, it appeared that the vote of a black man had been received upon his bare word that he had been manumitted, and it had been held by the Election Officers that free negroes were qualified to vote upon the question "Where the Court House and Jail were to be Erected." No expression of opinion appears upon this question, but the election was set aside upon other sufficient grounds. It is to be inferred from this case that negroes shown to be free were deemed entitled to vote upon such a question.

In 1794 the Abolition Society of Salem brought up the bodies of Henry, Dinah and Susan, claiming their freedom on the ground that their former Master had, in the presence of the negroes, declared his intention to set them free. He made a will without mentioning the freedom of the negroes, and his Executors sold them for 157 pounds.

The Court held that they must go with the other property of the testator and legally belonged to the purchaser. Chief Justice Kinsey, however, refused to make the Society pay the costs, saying "that it was a laudable and humane thing in any man, or set of men, to bring up the claims of these unfortunate people before the Court for consideration."

In a case arising in 1795, *State vs. Heddon, Coxe*, 328, it was held that one claiming to hold another as his slave must prove a good title to him, and that mere possession and acquiescence on the part of the negro were no proof of title; that he need not prove himself absolutely a freeman, but only disprove the right of the person claiming him. In this case Mr. Justice Chetwood stated that it had been laid down as a rule in the

Court that a person applying for his freedom must show that he is free, and referred to the case of the *Staté vs. Hunt*, of which case, however, no record appears in the Reports. Judge Chetwood, dissenting from the opinion of the Court, said: "It is true that slavery is incompatible with liberty and does not correspond with the true principles of a Republican government, but it is recognized by our laws and it exists in New Jersey. Negro slaves have always been looked upon in the same light with other personal property and transferred in the same manner. It is a rule of law applicable to personal property, that possession constitutes a sufficient title against all persons, except the rightful owner, who, whenever he appears, may claim and recover that which belongs to him. The negro in this case has undertaken to prove that he is free, and failing in this, the effect of his application ceases."

In the same year, *State vs. McDonald, Coxé*, 332, a negro woman was a slave of Mrs. Hanna, who, before her marriage, had frequently declared that Phillis should be free at her death and should serve no other person. She used the same language to Mr. Hanna while he was addressing her. After her death, in 1785, Phillis was allowed to remain free until 1795, when, in the language of the Court, "a claim was asserted under a bill of sale from Hanna, and this woman and her three children were seized by these speculators in human flesh and claimed as slaves." The Court held that Phillis was free.

In the same year, a negro woman named "Grace" sought her freedom on the ground that her mistress had sold her for five pounds to Thomas Kerlin, who had covenanted that if Grace would serve him ten years without having children, then, at the end of the said ten years, he would offer her her freedom. Four years after the sale Grace had an illegitimate child. Kerlin sold her to the defendant as a slave, after which, and within ten years, she had several more children. It was held that she was a slave and that since she was sold with this condition in her favor she was bound to comply with it and that she was bound to inform herself of the condition, because the stipulation did not provide that Kerlin should give her notice.

[To be continued.]

## THE FIRST NEW JERSEY NOVEL.

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Berkeley Hall: Or, the Pupil of Experience. A Novel, in three volumes. (Quotation, 6 lines from Othello.) Vol. I. London: Printed for J. Tindal, Great Portland Street, Oxford Street. 1796. 16mo. Vol. I. Pp. (4), 324; Vol. II. Pp. (4), 402; Vol. III. Pp. (4), 411.

A New Jersey Novel in the Eighteenth Century! What a surprise and curiosity! What is the plot? Who were the characters? Where is the scene of the story located? Who was the writer? These are the questions that naturally arise as we handle these three little volumes, published "in wrappers," sold at the moderate price of 10s 6d. The copy before us is neatly bound in boards, half calf, lettered on the back "Pupil of Experience," with the initial "F" in script stamped in gilt on the back. Was "F" the writer? Who shall say?

"It was in the month of August, during a violent thunder-storm, that a poor traveler knocked at the door of a venerable mansion in New Jersey, and begged, for the love of God, shelter from the severity of the weather." With this promising opening the narrative begins. The traveler received a hospitable welcome at the hands of Dr. Homily, the owner of the mansion, and subsequently related his adventures. He proved to be an Englishman, who had taken part in some of the last uprisings in behalf of the Stuarts, and who, through a variety of misfortunes lost all his property, and was transported to the Colonies. There he was sold as an indented servant, in Maryland, and subsequently made his way to western Pennsylvania, where he acquired a farm. Through the conflict between "New Hampshire" and Pennsylvania, his buildings were burned and his stock destroyed. This fixes the time of the story between 1769 and 1775, when the settlers from Connecticut, not New Hampshire, poured into the Wyoming Valley and forcibly ejected the Pennsylvania residents. During the night



after the stranger's arrival, the house caught fire, but the itinerant soldier-farmer gallantly rescued a boy from an upper room, and the fire was extinguished. And so on page 57 of Vol. I., this gallant veteran vanishes from sight, not to appear again until page 400 of Vol. II. Why he was brought into the story at all is a mystery.

Dr. Homily was of a respectable family of Lancashire, where he once held considerable preferment in the Church, but abandoned it and his country on account of his principles, which would not permit him to take the oaths required by the "Revolution." If this refers to the Revolution which was brought about by King William, it makes it difficult to reconcile the dates, as he would seem to have spent sixty or seventy years in America, and he would be at least one hundred years old. It probably refers, however, to the accession of George I. in 1714.

"He had been so fortunate as to bring with him to America from the sale of his paternal estate, property enough to purchase him lands in New Jersey to the value of £500 per annum. Berkeley Hall, his mansion, was situated on the side of a verdant hill, covered with orchards of apples, pears, peaches and other fruits, which grew as standards to the greatest perfection. The trees formed a crescent; and at about two hundred yards distant from the middle of it his house stood surrounded by a garden furnished with clumps of evergreens and banks of flowers. In the front of it appeared a small lake supplied with water from a rivulet, which flowing in cascades from the mountain behind the house, glided in a full serpentine stream through the orchards, and after meandering through the garden formed a beautiful expanse of water before the house; it then joined a large river, emptying itself into the bay of New York, which exhibited from the windows a most delicious prospect of grotesque islands, ships and boats sailing, and the fort and city at a considerable distance." Was this location on the Raritan?

A young officer of an English regiment quartered at New York obtained leave of absence and resided for his health in New Jersey, in the vicinity of Berkeley Hall, occupying his

spare time in cultivating the acquaintance of Dr. Homily's daughter Matilda. There is a graphic account of a rattlesnake climbing a tree(!), and fascinating a bird, and then descending, and by its menacing rattles pretending to pursue the fair Matilda, but the gallant captain attacked him and severed the creature in a dozen places. Captain Tickle finally persuaded the young lady to consent to a secret marriage at the house of a mutual friend in New York, as he was about to return to England, where he was going to get his father's consent to the marriage. It transpired that he already had a wife and children in the old country, which coming to Matilda's knowledge broke her heart, and she died soon after giving birth to a son, Timothy Tickle, who is the hero of the novel. Before she died, she was advised that Tickle's wife in England had died a few weeks or months before his marriage to Matilda. When Matilda received the shocking intelligence of Captain Tickle's treachery, she started to return home, "and the second day after their departure from New York, she arose with the lark, and summoned them (her friends) with alacrity to proceed, that they might reach Berkeley Hall early that day." This gives us some idea of the distance of Berkeley Hall from the city. The same day a postman arrived at Berkeley Hall from Elizabethtown.

Glimpses of Dr. Homily's character are given. He derived a singular pleasure that "his grandson was born on the day of King Charles's restoration, whence he augured he would be a friend to monarchy, and our happy establishment in church and state. A storm, also, the preceding night blew down the old steeple of a meeting-house in the neighborhood, which had long been a great eye-sore to the Doctor; and destroyed a bell, which sounded like a perpetual insult and triumph over episcopacy, in his ears. The ruling elders (knowing his charity) applied to him on the occasion for assistance; but he could not, he said, in conscience, give anything to such idle mimicry, and presumptuous erections; but he offered them £50 toward an organ, which they refused—and actually gave them £20 towards the improvement of the body of their church, or for the relief of the poor."

He encouraged his grandson in the practice of innocent amusements "as the best preservatives against guilty ones," and "that a strong constitution, formed by exertion and exposure to difficulties, is one of the best blessings in life, and generally renders the owner most happy in himself, and most useful to others." Accordingly, the youth with his faithful slave Sancho, "would float with the ice on Hudson's majestic river," or "would go with a party of neighbors to Staten Island and erect tents on its spacious beach, partly encircled with a magnificent bay, and partly opening to an unbounded view of the sublime Atlantic Ocean." Timothy was persuaded to "graduate at an American college in the neighborhood. The favored branches cultivated at this seminary were logic, metaphysics, the laws of nature and nations, and the most abstruse school divinity. Edwards on Freewill, Locke, Sidney, Collins, Berkeley, Trenchard, Shaftsbury, the Rights of the Christian Church, the Independent Whig, and other authors of this stamp, were in great currency among the students." Evidently the college in question was Princeton. Timothy was greatly outraged at the favoritism shown some indolent coxcombs, "who had nothing to recommend them but the enormous landed estates of their fathers, or their seats in the Provincial Assemblies or Councils. The mock noblesse had more family pride and aristocratical spirit than the wealthiest and most ancient of the European nobility." Among his fellow students was one Aaron Forester, son of Col. Anthony Forester, who had acquired an immense property, and was called by the people, "the great padrone, or Proprietor," from his extensive tracts of land. Tim has a variety of college scrapes and tricks, but finally graduates.

One-half of the first volume is taken up with the fantastic adventures of Prince Pangoleen, an African chief, who was carried into slavery in America. He had some extraordinary experiences in trying to capture a whale off the coast of California, and his boat was drawn by the monster into an enormous cavern. The bay was inhabited by amphibious beings with web fingers and toes, human forms and fish tails. There is a reminder here of the celebrated adventures of Peter Wil-

kins and his flying men. He was taken by the hospitable inhabitants of the cavern to see all the sights of the place, including the palatial quarters of the King, who was able to address him in his native language, he having some years before visited Angola. The King in turn recounted many of his own experiences, the most remarkable being a journey via the South pole to the interior of the earth, which he found was hollow, the principal entrances to the interior being at the poles. This book was published thirty years before the little work expository of Captain John Cleves Symmes's "Theory of Concentric Spheres," that the earth was hollow, and inhabited on the concave as well as on the convex sides. Did Captain Symmes get his idea from "Berkeley Hall"? There is a very close parallel between the two books in the descriptions of the conditions of the interior world. The whole country within the earth, said this King, was brilliantly lighted and the people were industrious and happy, enjoying an ideal state of society, with "a government instituted for the public good, and so administered that public and private interest was the same." They had perfected the navigation of the air; "large spheres made of the lightest skins were filled with a fluid specifically lighter than the air, to which they suspended a little cart or box, which they could propel by wings of great magnitude worked easily by springs and machinery invented for the purpose." This book was published soon after Mongolfier had made his first experiments with balloons. The inhabitants of the inside of the earth, moreover, had trained great eagles to fly through the air with their aerial cars. One of the outlets of this inner world, the North Pole, is the site of a great volcano, which was the cause of the northern lights; a division of its flames perforates Mount Hecla, in Iceland. This, too, is intimated in the "Theory of Concentric Spheres." Among these people inhabiting the concave side of the earth, "the country appeared to be highly cultivated, and very thickly settled with large cities, towns and villages; in which the inhabitants swarmed like bees, and seemed as active and industrious in manufacture and traffic: indeed, as we afterwards found, the ruling principle of these central nations is, that no one should be idle; that it is the prime

duty of every member of their society to understand and pursue some useful art and business. Every parent is compelled by the state; to give his children an education of a beneficial kind; and if he is unable to do it (which is rarely the case), a provision is made for the purpose by the public." A long description is given of the government, and physical and moral conditions of these people, whose state was ideal.

In the second volume the old adage that the course of true love never runs smooth is exemplified in the experiences of Timothy. He conceives a warm affection for Miss Letitia Forester, daughter of Colonel Forester, "who having been sent when very young to a boarding school at Elizabeth-Town, had often visited Berkeley Hall with her schoolmates . . . . She was removed to finish her education to New York; where she remained without returning into the country till she was about sixteen; at which time she paid a visit to her friend, Miss Julia Moody, at Elizabeth-Town." Miss Moody had designs of her own on Timothy, and contrived to throw a variety of obstacles in the way of their intercourse, which nearly drove the two young people to madness and despair. Letitia was sought in marriage by Colonel Beekman, of New York, a gentleman about forty years of age, "five feet two in height and ten feet in circumference." He had the advantage of being favored by her parents.

In Timothy's despairing state, he started out into the world with Dr. Sourby, his former tutor. They passed the "Falls of Passaic in New Jersey, much admired by travellers." They met with various adventures on the way to East Town, Pennsylvania, and thence journeyed to Bethlehem. A good description is given of the Moravian settlement. They travelled for some days on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, and apparently in the Wyoming settlement Dr. Sourby bought a block-house there from a stranger, which he called "Independent Hall." This is probably a play on Governor Livingston's "Independence Hall," near Elizabethtown. It transpired that the land was held by a deed from the Proprietary of Pennsylvania, but it was claimed by the "New Hampshire" men, who forcibly ejected the Doctor, and sent him and Tim as captives to "New

Hampshire," where they arrived in a rapid march of three days. There they were committed to prison in one of the towns, but were rescued from jail by the veteran who had appeared on page 1 of Vol. I. He had sold his estate at Wyoming and had settled in "New Hampshire," but was determined to dispose of that and secure a home in Dr. Homily's neighborhood.

The third volume opens with an account of a hermit in Eastern Pennsylvania, the description of whose cave resembles that of Francis Phye, as given in the newspapers of the day about 1779. The hermit recounts his despicable exploits, remorse for which had caused him to seek refuge in this remote locality. As he concludes his story the party are attacked by Indians, and carried off prisoners to the country of the Iroquois. They are rescued by Ancuna, a beautiful Indian maiden, and her Indian lover, and shortly make their way back to Berkeley Hall, accompanied by their Indian saviours. Tim makes his peace with Letitia, and everything looks propitious for the young lovers. Miss Moody seeks to provoke another estrangement, but Tim is able to show her treachery to Letitia. Her brother, Edward Moody, quarrels with Tim about his sister, and although our hero tries to avoid an encounter with him, he insists, and as a result is wounded so badly that he is expected to die. Timothy is obliged to flee, and he pushes across country "towards a small seaport town. Shrewsbury, whence he could take passage on some vessel for New York or Philadelphia bound for Europe." After many hairbreadth escapes, he arrives there, and ultimately boards a vessel for Dublin. The craft is driven ashore two or three days later, and Timothy resolves to go back to New York and deliver himself up. There he learns that Edward Moody has recovered, and has completely exonerated him. He accordingly hastens off once more for Berkeley Hall. But his joy is moderated at the afflicting intelligence that his beloved Letitia has fallen into a decline, and is on her way to Baltimore, whence she is to take passage for Madeira. She is accompanied by her brother Aaron and the perfidious Miss Moody, who in the interval has married her brother. Timothy resolves to follow her, but in the meantime his attention is diverted by an important trust. The hermit

before referred to has died, leaving a will, bequeathing several thousand pounds for various public objects, in the charge of a trusted friend, another hermit, who has made his home in one of the most remote recesses of the Allegheny mountains. The latter recluse is discovered in due time by Timothy and Dr. Sourby, and turns out to be Timothy's father, Captain Tickle. He is instrumental in restoring Timothy and his Letitia to each other's arms. This has come about through the treachery of her brother Aaron and his wife, the former Miss Moody, who had carried the sister off into the remote mountain regions, and left her there in charge of some brutal custodians. She had managed to make her way through various extensive caverns, and so had been brought to the care of the senior Tickle.

There was a beautiful romantic glen, which was called by the inhabitants the "Vale of Conan," enclosed by mountains, and almost inaccessible. "They consisted of about one hundred families and spoke a language resembling the Welch. They have a tradition among them, that, at some very distant period, their ancestors came from beyond the seas, under the command of a leader or prince called Madoc, the son of Gwnnedh, a foreign prince: that a part of them emigrated to the countries northwest of the great river Mississippi, and the remainder being almost destroyed by the Indians around, they took refuge in this neighborhood," where they had lived for many generations. This is an old tradition in Georgia and South Carolina, by the way.

Our hero and his lady love return to New York, and thence to Berkeley Hall, where they are received with open arms. Subsequently, Timothy was elected a member of the American Assëmbly in the province by the people of the county in which he resided. Aaron Forester and his wife were obliged to seek a home in one of the western settlements. His wife eloped from him, and he being universally execrated, settled at finally in St. Eustatia, and report says that he was assassinated at last by his own blacks, who were irritated by his cruelties.

The story is unconscionably padded with long disquisitions on the beauties of the English constitution and the English church, and metaphysics. There are also some shrewd ob-

servations on psychical phenomena, apparitions, second sight, etc. On the whole, there is considerable literary ability evinced, and the plot is somewhat ingenious.

Who was the writer? Probably some civilian officeholder in New Jersey before the Revolution. There is much to indicate that it was the work of a woman, but on the whole, it was probably the work of a man. The allusions to localities show a correct knowledge of the geography of the Province, although some incidents are introduced which could have occurred only in New England. The absolute silence as to the events of the Revolution would indicate that the author left the Province before the war; possibly the occurrences of that period were reserved for another work, for in the concluding sentence it is intimated that the author might publish a sequel to the novel, but it is not known that this intention was ever carried out.

The "Monthly Review," a London periodical, in Volume XXII, from January to April, 1797, gives this notice of the novel:

The scene of this work is laid in America; and the time is a short period before the late revolution in that country. The author has freely given the reins to his fancy, and in consequence has produced many absurdities and incongruities: but it is an entertaining performance, and by no means the common production of a hackney novel-writer. Metaphysics and polemical discussions frequently occur: more reading, and more learning, than are usual in this line of composition, are displayed; and some interesting delineations are given of the manners and customs of the American Indians.

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NEW JERSEY LOYALISTS.—A list of Loyalists who settled in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, prepared by Mr. D. R. Jack, of Saint John, N. B., has been published by him in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, beginning with the number for January, 1904. Mr. Jack has tried to give as far as possible the place from which each Loyalist came, and where he settled in New Brunswick. He will gladly welcome additions and corrections.



## Necrology.

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ANDREW ALBRIGHT, born in Dryden, Tompkins County, New York, June 23, 1831, died at Sea Breeze, Florida, March 17, 1905. When thirty years old he left his father's farm and entered the factory of the Novelty Rubber Company, in New Brunswick. Six years later he patented a process for covering harness hardware with hard rubber, and a year later started to manufacture rubber-covered harness in that city. The business was very successful from the first, and in 1870, he moved the industry to Newark, and located the plant on the corner of Prospect and Ferry streets, where it still remains. He also patented a soft-coal cooking stove. Later in life he discovered the method of covering harness rings and other harness hardware with celluloid. He organized a company for the manufacture of celluloid covered products, which was also very successful. He was active in politics, and on two separate occasions was strongly pressed to accept the nomination for Governor, but refused. He had a country house in Sussex County, where he spent much of his time. He was an ardent fisherman and owned several fish preserves in the vicinity of his summer home. In 1868 he married the widow of Philemon B. Strong, of Dryden, New York, who survived him, with a daughter, Mrs. Joseph G. Spur, and a son, Andrew Albright, Jr. Mr. Albright was elected a Life Member of this Society, December 3, 1897.

WILLIAM R. ALLING, born in Madison, Ind., June 10, 1831, died in Newark, after a long illness, July 18, 1905. He was the son of John and Jane (Robinson) Alling. At the age of sixteen he came to Newark on a visit to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Alling, who at that time lived in East Park street. Two years later he became a traveling salesman for the jewelry firm of Alling Bros. & Co., of Newark and New York, and at the age of twenty-five became a part-

ner. In 1881 the firm became Alling and Co. The factory at 13 Orchard street is one of the three oldest mercantile buildings in Newark, having been built in 1832, and the house has been a leader in the jewelry trade for more than half a century. When he first came to Newark he became identified with the Park Presbyterian Church, which at that time stood in West Park street, on the site of the present Historical Society building. In 1871 the church removed to its present location, at Belleville avenue and Kearny street, but he retained his membership and served as a trustee until 1879, when owing to its remoteness from his home, he transferred to the South Park Church, with which he remained for the rest of his life. He was one of the earliest members of the Lawyers' Club of New York; he was a member of the Washington Association, and was a Life Member of this Society, which he joined January 15, 1885. In 1859 he married Emma Louise Downing, who survived him, together with two sons, J. Madison Alling and John D. Alling.

MONSIGNOR GEORGE HOBART DOANE, born in Boston, September 5, 1831, died in Newark, January 21, 1905. He was a son of the Rev. George Washington Doane, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, at the time of his son's birth, but afterwards Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Jersey. Young Doane studied medicine and was graduated from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1850. Having a strong inclination, however, toward the ministry, he obtained a theological education and was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church, and attached to Grace Church, Newark. In 1855 his father was thunderstruck to hear that he had joined the Roman Catholic Church, having secretly received instructions to that end. Bishop Doane was greatly grieved at this action and excommunicated his son. He afterwards became reconciled to him, and the young man was one of the attendants at his father's funeral. He studied at St. Sulpice, Paris, and the Collegio Pio, Rome, and was ordained in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, September 13, 1857, and was made Secretary to the Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, the first Bishop of Newark, who, by the way, had himself been a clergyman of the Episcopal Church

before he became a Roman Catholic. Later, Father Doane was placed in charge of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, and in 1873 Bishop Michael Corrigan made him Vicar-General of the Diocese. In March, 1880, he was made a Monsignor of the second order, and in 1890, while on a visit to Rome, Pope Leo XIII made him a prothonotary apostolic. At the beginning of the war he went to the front as chaplain, and was under fire at the first battle of Bull Run. When the American College at Rome encountered difficulties which threatened its existence, Monsignor Doane went about the country, and by his energetic appeals succeeded in raising \$160,000, thus firmly establishing the institution. During his ministry, he was largely instrumental in starting several churches in Newark and in Harrison. He also bought the land for the new Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, on Clifton avenue, and raised much of the funds for the improvement and enlargement of Seton Hall College, the foundation of the House of the Good Shepherd, the establishment of the local community of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and the extension of the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre. He was very scholarly in his tastes, a man of omnivorous reading, very fond of music and of the fine arts in general. He was active in every movement for the uplifting and beautifying of Newark, taking a great interest in its parks, in the public library and other objects for the maintenance of high standards of living, to the betterment of the conditions of his fellow men. He had a wide acquaintance with successful men in this country and in Europe, and received visits from many of them in his simple home in Newark. He was a delightful companion, being sprightly, cheerful and a most interesting talker. On January 9, 1907, there was unveiled a fine heroic statue in bronze of the Monsignor, located in Military Park, Newark, just north of Trinity Church. This splendid monument was raised through the contributions of the public in general. The veil was drawn aside by Gardner Doane, a grandson of the Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, who was unable, on account of illness, to be present himself, but sent his grandson instead. There was a great parade of the Catholic Societies of Newark, and a gathering of

several thousand of the principal citizens of the city and state. An address was delivered by Governor-elect John Franklin Fort, and an oration worthy of the occasion was delivered by the Hon. R. Wayne Parker, Member of Congress from that city. Archbishop Michael Corrigan also spoke. The demonstration betokened the warm personal regard in which the deceased prelate had always been held by the people of the city, which for more than half a century had been his residence. Monsignor Doane was elected a Life Member of this Society, October 27, 1897.

LUTHER SPENCER GOBLE, born in Newark, February 15, 1826, died at Newfoundland, Morris county, January 20, 1905. He was a direct descendant of Ensign Simeon Goble of the Continental Army, through Simeon's son, Luther. He was a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the New Jersey Bar at the April Term, 1847, and was licensed as a counsellor three years later. Soon after being admitted to the Bar, he engaged in the life insurance business, having been made co-representative in New Jersey, with his father, Dr. Jabez G. Goble, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. His father died in 1850, when the son became the State Manager for that company. In 1875 he was elected Vice President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark; in 1876 he resigned, to become the New York State agent for the company, with offices in New York City; in 1890 he served as president of the Life Insurance Association of New York. Thus his active participation in life insurance affairs continued for nearly sixty years. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Newark Board of Education, and in 1872 and 1873 was President of the Board. He was one of the early members of the Newark Library Association, and when it became practically defunct, he conceived the plan of merging its interests and its valuable property in the New Jersey Historical Society, a plan which was subsequently consummated, though by other hands and by other means than those which he had projected. He had been a member of this Society from May 21, 1870, and was always greatly interested in its affairs. At one time he secured by his personal efforts, the election of something

like one hundred members of this Society. He was a member of the Washington Association at Morristown, and of many clubs. He was survived by a wife, but left no children.

DR. EDWIN J. HOWE, born at Orange, July 2, 1849, died in Newark, March, 1905. He was a son of Dr. John M. Howe, a dentist, and Emeline B. Jenkins. He received his early education at Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and graduated from Wesleyan University. He took up the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, graduating from that institution, and later graduated from the Homeopathic College, in New York. In 1875 he took up his residence in Newark, where he practiced until his death. He was a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and served as its President. His grandfather, Major Bezeleel Howe, served in Washington's Army, and later in the regular army for twenty-one years. Dr. Howe was in every respect a gentleman of the highest character, and won the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of knowing him. He was survived for a few months only by a widow, who left no children. His mother outlived him by two years or more, dying at the age of eighty-six. Three brothers also survived him—Dr. J. Morgan Howe, of New York, George R. Howe, of East Orange, a member of the firm of Carter, Howe and Company of Newark, and one of the Trustees of the Historical Society; and Dr. Charles M. Howe, a dentist at Passaic, for several years Mayor of that city. One sister also outlived him, Mrs. Emeline J. Carlisle, widow of David Carlisle, of Passaic. Dr. Howe was elected a member of this Society, May 17, 1894.

JOHN P. JUBE, born in New York in 1812, died in Newark February 9, 1905. In 1838 he opened a small factory in Mechanic street, Newark, for the manufacture of carriage materials. The business grew to large proportions, and a few years ago was moved to New York, the active management being left to his sons. Mr. Jube was for some years president of the National State Bank, and for forty years he was a director of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark. He

left four sons and four daughters, two of the latter being Mrs. Edgar B. Ward and Mrs. Charles F. Mackin. Mr. Jube was elected a Life Member of this Society January 15, 1885.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, born September, 1819, in Jersey, Licking county, Ohio, died at his residence in Morristown, February 14, 1905. His parents had removed from New Jersey but a few years before his birth. His father died when he was only an infant, and the widow, therefore, came to Newark, where the child's uncle, Asa Whitehead, a leading member of the local Bar, took charge of the education and bringing up of the orphan. After a thorough academic education, the lad became a student in his uncle's office, being admitted to the Bar at the September term of the Supreme Court, in 1840. Three years later he opened an office of his own. He was licensed as counsellor at the January term, 1847. In 1856 he was appointed a United States Circuit Court Commissioner of New Jersey, and subsequently a Special Master in Chancery and a Supreme Court Commissioner. For many years before his death he was the senior United States Commissioner in active practice. He devoted a great deal of his time to this work, receiving complaints for violations of the criminal laws of the United States. His office was in Newark. In 1845 he was a member of the public school committee of Newark, its meetings being held in his private office for some time. In 1851 this committee grew into the Board of Education, and Mr. Whitehead became Secretary and Treasurer of the newly appointed body, holding office until 1855. For several years he was also school superintendent of Clinton Township, and secretary of the State Society of Teachers and Friends of Education. While holding the latter position, he spent much time traveling about the state, urging upon various bodies the importance of greater educational advantages for the children of the commonwealth. He was also prominent in the American Society for the Advancement of Education, and for some years held the office of School Commissioner for Essex County. He was an ardent Republican from the organization of the party, and during the exciting days preceding the war, he came out strongly in favor of the abolition of slavery. For forty years he was a teacher in the

African M. E. Church, in Spring street, Morristown, whither he had removed from Newark in 1861. In 1891 he was elected President of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and held the office until his death. He was also named vice president of the National Society in 1893, after having repeatedly declined the presidency. He was a director of the Washington Association, and a member of the State Charities Aid Association. He was the author of many articles on historical and educational subjects, and the editor and compiler of the Civil and Judicial History of New Jersey, published in 1897. In 1846, he married Katherine Mills, daughter of James Mills, Sheriff of Morris County, and sister of Henry J. Mills, formerly a well known lawyer of Morristown. She died about 1903. He had two children, a son Henry, who died in 1857, and a daughter Katherine, who survived her father, unmarried. The Essex County Bar Association, of which he had been a member from its inception, adopted most eulogistic resolutions in memory of Judge Whitehead, as he was called from his position as United States Commissioner. He was a man of the highest character, kindly in all his dealings with his fellows, filled with zeal for promoting the well-being of others, and was a good neighbor and sincere friend. He was one of the two surviving original members of this Society, having been elected in 1845. The other was Cortlandt Parker.

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### Notes, Queries and Replies.

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AMERICAN PRISONERS AT CHARLESTON, S. C. IN 1780.—Francis B. Hacker, 113 Ashley Avenue, Charleston, S. C., writes that Thomas Butler was his great-grandfather, and was an engineer on the lines at the siege of Charleston. He desires to know if the name of Thomas Butler appears in the return

made by Major General Lincoln to Sir Henry Clinton, of all persons surrendered to the British at the time of the capture of that city in 1780. A letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Major General Lincoln asking for a "return of all persons bearing arms," and also "in civil capacities," was published in the *New Jersey Journal*, June 21, 1780, but this Society lacks a copy of that issue.

**DEY FAMILY.**—Benjamin Dey, a member of the Dey family of Preakness, New Jersey, was among the earliest settlers of Old Romulus (now Varick), Seneca County, New York, between 1790 and 1793. Family tradition relates that Dr. Philip Dey, of Little Falls, was preparing to remove to Old Romulus, but while riding in the vicinity of his residence at Little Falls in 1810, he was thrown off his horse and killed. A few years ago a grandson of his was living at Waukesha, Wisconsin. Some account of the Dey Family of Preakness, and of Washington's Headquarters at that place in 1780, illustrated with a view of the Headquarters, was published in the *Magazine of American History*, August, 1879.

**MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.**—The *Magazine of History*, a successor to the *Magazine of American History*, which was discontinued in 1893, began publication in January, 1905. It is printed very closely in imitation of the former series, and is a welcome addition to American historical periodicals. William Abbatt, who has done much good work in the discovery and perpetuation of historical annals in this country, is the editor and publisher.

**ROSTERS OF HESSIAN SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.**—A collateral descendant of one of the Hessian soldiers, named Wagner, captured at Trenton, December 26, 1776, writes that he has corresponded with the German Government as well as the English Government, but neither government knew anything as to the names of the soldiers there captured. The names of the officers of Hessians captured at Trenton are printed in Stryker's "History of the Battle of Trenton and Princeton." There was no Wagner among them. But among those



who escaped capture were Ciriacus Wagner, of the Borck Company, Von Knyphausen Regiment, and Jacob Wagner, of the Beisenrodt Company, same Regiment. The records of the Hessian troops engaged in the War in America are kept at Marburg and at Cassel, in Germany, and it is possible that they would contain the names of the privates and non-commissioned officers.

**SUYDAM-VAN SICLEN.**—Information is desired concerning the marriage of John Suydam and Jannetje Van Siclen, probably between 1725 and 1740. Jannetje's father, Ferdinand Van Siclen, is said, in Bergen's "Kings County Dutch Settlers," to have lived in 1718 at "Arenten," Hunterdon County, and to have bought land from Lawrence Haff, of Holland Creek, which runs through Readington. Where was "Arenten?"

**LINDSLEY.**—Who was the first wife of John Lindsley (or Lindly), born 1666, of Newark, and moved to Morris County after his marriage? It is believed his second wife was Elizabeth Freeman, widow of John Ford. John Lindsley died October 27, 1749, aged 82 years.

**COWELL NOTES.**—W. A. Reeves, of Clinton, Hunterdon County, writes that "Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Cowell, married Thomas Bowlby, of Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, and died April 16, 1826, in her 83d year. Many of their descendants are buried in Mansfield cemetery, near Washington, N. J., where also by the side of Sarah is buried her sister Eunice, over whose grave is a large horizontal marble slab containing the following inscription: 'In Memory of Eunice, Daughter of Ebenezer & Sarah Cowell, who departed this life July 30, 1829, aged 80 years. Also of Lois, twin sister of Eunice Cowell, who departed this life Sept. 9, 1793, whose remains were deposited in the grounds of the 2nd Presbyterian Church in Arch Street, Philadelphia.'" He adds that in the "New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXIV, p. 528, Ebenezer Cowell, Sr., seems to have lived at that time at 'Samuel Johnston's Upper Mills,' which I understand to be Changelwater."

**HOLLAND TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY.**—A very valuable work on these subjects is "Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, voorgesteld in eene reeks van naar de natuur geteekende schilderachtige gezigten en beschreven door J. L. Terwen, Gouda." It was published probably about 1870. It contains 820 pages, profusely illustrated with fine steel plate views of towns, buildings and other objects of interest. It is a sort of history, gazetteer and guide-book combined, with a very full index. It gives brief notes on the history of the various towns, and statistics of their present condition as to population, manufactures, principal buildings, etc. It is useful for those interested in the history of the Holland settlers of New Jersey.

**JUDGE JOHN FELL**, who was an ardent patriot of Bergen County during the Revolution, incurring the bitter hostility of the Tories in consequence, married a widow, Susannah McIntosh; her maiden name was Moskolik, and she is said to have been of a Knickerbocker Dutch family. Wanted: the place and date of birth of Judge Fell, date of his marriage, and the parentage of his wife.

**WILLIAM NEILSON, OF NEW YORK.**—Various correspondents have inquired from time to time about this person, and the question has been raised: was he related to the Neilsons of New Brunswick? There appears to have been an early intimacy between the two families, but it has not been determined just what relationship, if any, existed between them. William Neilson was an importer of English dry goods, with a store in Great Dock street, New York. He came to the city about 1768; he was an alderman in New York in 1784. He died November 26, 1820, aged 83 years.—*Memorial History of New York*, II, p. 407, 467; III, p. 12; IV, p. 535. William Neilson, Jr., was a member of the Committee in New York City to celebrate the Peace of 1815.—*Ibid.*, III, p. 292. Was Captain John Neilson, who left a legacy to the First Presbyterian Church of New York, in 1762, any relation to William Neilson, of New York, or to James Neilson, of New Brunswick?

## BOOK NOTICES.

**New Jersey Archives.** Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey. Edited by William Nelson. Volume XXVI. Extracts from American Newspapers, relating to New Jersey. Vol. VII. 1768-1769. Paterson, N. J. : The Call Printing and Publishing Co. 1904. 8 vo. Pp. viii, 649.

This volume, issued in December, 1907, well sustains the interest of its predecessors. Who does not love to linger over old newspapers, to peruse the news items, the long-winded communications, and especially the advertisements, quaintly worded, all flavored with the mustiness of age? But old newspapers are getting scarcer daily. Moreover, they are bulky and badly printed. In this volume we have the gleanings of all the New York and Philadelphia papers, for 1768 and 1769; everything relating to New Jersey is here reproduced with scrupulous fidelity. Thus the reader has in a single volume, well printed, in large type, the contents of the three weeklies of Philadelphia and the three of New York. The premonitory rumblings of the Revolution can be plainly recognized. Symptoms of unrest are perceived on every side. The causes of this political uprising and unquiet are various. Some writers of the day attribute it to the "hard times" and the scarcity of money. Others lay it to the lawyers, who were "rioting in luxury," having "acquired estates from the toil and labor of the necessitous." Others again to the increased cost of living, greatly swollen during the preceding ten years, but chiefly to the "expensive diversions and sins of dissipation unknown among us until of late." This writer estimates that the people actually expended as much as £40,000, or say \$100,000, annually in tea, obviously a waste of good money for a needless luxury! The scarcity of money was sought to be remedied by the New Jersey Legislature in the enactment of bills for a large

emission of paper currency, which were disallowed by the King. This disposition of the King and Council to veto the acts passed by the local legislature was another cause of discontent. The feeling of resentment was greatly heightened by the measures taken by the ministry to punish the people of Boston, and the merchants and traders and citizens generally of New Jersey enthusiastically entered into the Non-Importation agreement with the other colonies to import no British goods until the embargo should be lifted from Boston port. Another burning question of the day was the proposition of the Bishop of Landaff to have Bishops appointed in England to superintend the affairs of the Church in America—a project regarded with intense disfavor by the Colonists, at least by those not connected with the Church of England, who regarded it as another scheme to place the American people under English control. Princeton College seems to have maintained a well-managed bureau of publicity, by which the affairs of the College were constantly kept before the community. Students matriculating were obliged to have a knowledge of “vulgar arithmetic.” The expenses of the students were preposterously low. The very prosperity of the College drew upon it the animadversions of the envious. We note the beginning of Queens, now the flourishing Rutgers, College at New Brunswick. Many other topics are treated of in these newspaper extracts, all of which throw a great deal of light upon the manners and customs of the day, and also upon the history of men and of families.

**Personal Names of Indians of New Jersey:** Being a list of Six Hundred and Fifty such names, Gleaned mostly from Indian Deeds of the Seventeenth Century. By William Nelson. Paterson, N. J. The Paterson History Club. 1904. 8 vo. Pp. 83.

Whatever pertains to the aboriginal inhabitants of our country seems to have a peculiar interest to many people. Here we are introduced, so to speak, to several hundred of the dusky natives of New Jersey, and we learn that these shadowy beings of a by-gone day had a habitation and a name, though the former was a trifle uncertain, and the latter in most instances was unintelligible to most readers. The arrangement is

alphabetical. It would have been more interesting and more useful, perhaps, if it had been geographical and chronological. However, as the preface intimates it was intended chiefly as a contribution to the Lenni-Lenape vocabulary, and as such is of value, extending the existing glossaries of perhaps 3,000 words by about 500.

**The Handbook of Princeton** by John Rogers Williams with an introduction by Woodrow Wilson, LL. D. President of Princeton University. The Grafton Press, New York City. (n. d.) 8 vo. Pp. xvii, 154.

Every lover of Princeton will be pleased to have in this compact and attractive form the latest record of the progress of Princeton University. Every citizen of New Jersey will be glad to have such a chronicle of the great advances made in late years by this splendid institution. In many ways the Princeton of even five years ago is scarcely recognizable in the Princeton of today, so many new dormitories, halls, museums, gymnasiums and other buildings have gone up in the meantime. And then, there is the Carnegie Lake! The illustrations are numerous and attractive, and set forth to the eye as could no pen description, the character of the splendid new buildings which have grown into being like magic. Not the least interesting portion of the book is the history of the town and the stirring events that there took place, particularly during the Revolutionary period. There is also appended an excellent account of the Lawrenceville School. While duly recording the material things which redound to Princeton's prestige, the writer has not attached undue weight thereto, but has dwelt more upon the intellectual side of the college. In the introduction this feature has been keenly analyzed by President Wilson. It is true that he disclaims any intention of interpreting the ideals of Princeton, but he has, nevertheless, very forcibly and with characteristic insight shown what they are and how they have contributed to the individuality of the university. Mr. Williams' work has been well done, and makes all the more to be regretted the untimely death of this very capable and brilliant young man.

In the Olden Days Papers Colonial and Revolutionary by Mary Sherrerd Clark. Privately printed. Greenwich, Connecticut. 1905. 8 vo. Pp. 120.

This is a dainty volume, beautifully printed on hand made paper. It is to be regretted that only one hundred copies were printed, for as the genial writer of the introduction remarks, "There are those who are confident that their sincerity of purpose and their grace of style will commend them to readers who love the study of the story of olden times." The monographs are entitled, "Benjamin Franklin, Gentleman;" "A Cabinet Dinner at the Republican Court;" "Men who helped or hindered the Progress of New Jersey;" "The New Jersey Signers;" "The Women of Today and of Yesterday;" "An Echo from Old Salem;" "Poor Huddy," and "The Surprise at Princeton." The letter of Governor Carteret to his fair "Penelope" is quaintly conceived and admirably written. Indeed, the whole book is full of interesting matter most gracefully expressed. It is to be wished that the modest author would publish more.

Almanac and Year Book First National Bank Woodstown, N. J. 1907.

The First National Bank of Woodstown has been publishing for several years this little Almanac, a pamphlet of about forty-eight pages. It gives the usual data of an almanac; also a great deal of local information concerning the Borough of Woodstown, its officers, etc., and of Pilesgrove Township, also, with list of officers, teachers, and accounts of church services in the different churches. In each of the Almanacs there is given a great deal of historical information of the churches, Friends' Meetings and other interesting events in local history. The number for 1907 is copiously illustrated. It is an excellent idea, and the First National Bank is to be commended for the enterprise that prompted this year-book.

## Proceedings of the Society, 1906.

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NEWARK, N. J., October 31st, 1906.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held today, in the Society's building.

The President, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, presided, and the opening prayer was offered by Rev. Allen H. Brown, D. D., Chairman of the Committee on Historical Materials of the Synod of New Jersey (Presbyterian).

The minutes of the previous annual meeting, held October 25, 1905, were read and approved.

The report of the board of trustees was presented by the recording secretary, Joseph F. Folsom, and was approved by the Society as appended.

Miss M. A. Quinby, President of the Woman's Branch, presented the annual report of that department. It was approved and a vote of thanks was tendered to the Woman's Branch. The report is appended.

Through George R. Howe, the committee on finance reported progress, and also that the committee were endeavoring to carry out the intention of a motion made at the last annual meeting by Mr. Samuel F. Bigelow, to the effect that steps should be taken to create renewed interest in the work of the society.

The committee on the library reported through Frederick A. Canfield, and the report as approved is appended.

The report of the membership committee, with accessions, deaths, and other information was presented by the chairman, Ernest E. Coe. See report as appended.

The editorial committee through Wallace M. Scudder, made a verbal report, outlining the committee's work, and future plans. Attention was drawn to the series of historical conferences being held under the auspices of this committee. The report was approved.

At this point, the president, Mr. Roberts, spoke with much feeling of the death of Francis M. Tichenor, for long so closely

identified with the work of the Society, as patron, trustee and librarian; and also of the death of Robert F. Ballantine, who occupied a similar position. On motion of George R. Howe, it was ordered that resolutions on the deaths of these members already under contemplation by Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, be spread upon the minutes of the society. The motion was seconded by William Nelson with appropriate words of appreciation for both of the deceased.

The following Trustees were elected: To serve for three years, Jonathan W. Roberts, Frederick A. Canfield, Wilberforce Freeman, William Elwood Speakman and William S. Disbrow. For one year, to fill vacancies, Wallace M. Scudder and George R. Howe.

The report of the corresponding secretary, William Nelson, was then heard and it was approved as appended to these minutes.

Previous to adjournment Dr. Allen H. Brown, with interesting remarks, presented to the Society, a copy in fac-simile of the charter granted "The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Monmouth County," by Governor Belcher, 1749.

A recess was then taken and luncheon served by the Woman's Branch, and a social hour enjoyed. Upon re-convening an address upon "The Upward Look of History," by Rev. William H. Morgan, D. D., of Central M. E. Church, Newark, was listened to. He was thanked formally and voted a life member.

The meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM, Secretary.

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#### **Report of the Board of Trustees.**

The trustees have been at their posts of service during the past year and have carried forward to the best of their ability all the business and purposes of the society. In the things that look backward they have been properly retrospective, and in the things that look forward they have been correspondingly progressive. There is no middle term, no standing still among the things that are present.

Dwelling a moment on the things that look backward, we can report that our store of historical materials has been greatly increased by the addition of many valuable treasures. These have come in the form of books, pamphlets and papers for the library; documents and manuscripts for the archives, and historical pictures and portraits and many miscellaneous gifts, for the museum. These treasures which are of great interest to-day, and which will be of even greater interest in the future, we have



caused to be properly disposed of in our building for the convenience of the student of history, and genealogy, and for the pleasure of the casual visitor. Our aim is the popularizing of the things which concern the history of our state, and the inculcation of a proper pride and patriotism in both the young and the old. Our materials are freely examined by authors who desire to make researches in history, by genealogists who delve into family records, and by pupils of colleges and the public schools who come to do personal investigating in the sources of history.

The labors of our own members in the things that look backward have been very marked during the past year. Our corresponding secretary, our editorial committee, our committee on genealogy and statistics, our committee on colonial documents and many other agencies of our society have been at work on historical matters, and the results of these labors have been rich and of great importance.

Two numbers of our society's Proceedings have appeared, of which the first has been mailed to all our members and the second will soon follow. It is hoped that this publication will serve to keep the membership in touch with the work of the society and to arouse a greater interest in the history of our state. The third number is at present in preparation.

We would call attention to the fact that our society is extremely rich in historical materials and that every year our wealth increases. What we need particularly just now is more wealth of the character called purely material, in order that we may publish in an available form the priceless historical material that is bursting our treasure vaults. The members of our society can help in creating this material wealth by obtaining new members, by naming life members or by making generous gifts to our publishing fund. The members of the society ought to be reminded of the fact that much of the money that sustains our work is inside money, generously subscribed by trustees and others who have at heart the interests of this great society. A more general interest would make the enterprises in which we are engaged correspondingly more fruitful.

The work of the Woman's Branch in the past year has been as enthusiastically carried forward, and this right arm of the society has become apparently indispensable. The work in collecting the somewhat somber inscriptions of the tombstones in old graveyards throughout the state has proceeded as merrily as the surrounding circumstances have permitted. This work is invaluable and will be in the future even more so. The attention of the New Jersey Synod of the Presbyterian Church was called to it at the last meeting of that body, and it was shown that the graves of Presbyterian ministers of the past could through these records of our society be conveniently found.

As to the things that look forward we might call attention to the new departure of our editorial committee in what might be termed extension work. Two meetings have been held under the auspices of this committee which have taken the form of historical conferences or symposiums in New Jersey or related history. They might be called seminars in historical study. At the last conference, held October the twenty-second, Mrs. J. Stuart Brown

read a paper on the history of Nutley, which was of great interest, and in the discussion which followed many interesting matters of history were brought out. These meetings are to continue, and it would seem that not only mature minds, but the minds of the pupils of our schools and academies might receive benefit by listening to or taking part in these discussions.

Enlargement and progress are the ideals of our society, and to this end the interest of every member is solicited. Such interest should be material as well as sentimental.

Many have been our gains in the year past, but we lower our voices now to chronicle one great and saddening loss. We mourn Francis M. Tichenor, faithful, loyal and tireless. Called from the very center of our activities and ideals we miss him who was a very standard of enthusiasm, and a model of service. Patron, life-member, trustee, librarian, and servant of this society, he did what he could, and the could has been volumes. Those who were permitted to know his tender heart, learned to know that the New Jersey Historical Society had a large share of his affectionate interest. But our loss does not blind us to his gain, for he suffered much.

All this we respectfully submit.

The Board of Trustees, New Jersey Historical Society.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM,

Recording Secretary.

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#### **Report of Woman's Branch.**

Honored President and Members of the New Jersey Historical Society:

The Woman's Branch during the year ending in 1906 has steadily progressed in its work of collecting and preserving the relics of the past, and in assisting the Historical Society in its Genealogical Statistics. We have lost two valued members from our list during the past year. In the death of our Corresponding Secretary, Miss Kate A. Mott, the Woman's Branch has lost one of its most efficient officers and an earnest and sincere friend; in that of Mrs. William McMurty, our Manager from Sussex County, we shall miss one, who, from the formation of the Society has been its most generous friend, aiding it most substantially in all the work that it has accomplished. The loss of these two officers will be greatly felt by us all.

We have gained 7 new members this year, our membership now being 350. New membership books have been printed and distributed.

The Treasurer reports a balance of \$295.79, the disbursements being \$421.98.

A map case (with boxes for the maps), modeled after the cases in the New York Geographical Society, was purchased this year for \$106, and the valuable maps are at last properly cared for, and arranged in chronological order.

The Standard frame, in the Museum Department, is nearly filled with photographs of historic houses. Many of the donors of these photographs have been most generous. Mr. B. H. Allbee presented forty-six photographs of historic buildings and sites

in Bergen County, Mrs. E. G. Putnam twenty-five photographs of historic houses in Elizabethtown, the Sunday Call gave sixteen photographs of historic buildings in Newark and Miss Ginevra Freeman gave twelve photographs of historic houses in the Oranges. Miss Jenkins, Miss Condit, Mrs. James J. Bergh, Dr. Chancellor and Mrs. Hobart have also given photographs of houses.

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart presented a letter from President McKinley and one from General Sherman, which we were glad to add to our autograph collection. Pewter from Miss Carrington, old letters and deeds from Miss Beekman of New York have also been received; and many other gifts, all of which have been acknowledged.

The Genealogical Committee reports twenty-three collections of monumental inscriptions. These include all of the old graveyards in Morris County, thus finishing the work in that county. Miss Freeman collected the inscriptions from Morristown, Mendham, Parsippany, German Valley, Lower Montville, Berkshire Valley, Mt. Freedom, Pompton Plains, New Vernon, Pleasant Grove, Dover, Berkshire, Hurdstown, Old Scott Cemetery, Powerville, Rockaway Valley, Boonton, Hackettstown and New Providence. The Madison inscriptions were collected by Mrs. Edward P. Holden and Miss Freeman. Those at Rahway and Scotch Plains were collected by Miss Freeman and Miss Quimby. Another book of monumental inscriptions has been completed, the second volume in Union County, containing the records from the three graveyards at Springfield, those from Rahway, from New Providence and from Scotch Plains. This committee has also purchased the following books:

Fiske's Beginnings of New England.

Manwaring's Digest of Early Connecticut Probate Records, 3 vols.

Beekman's Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Whittemore's History of Montclair Township, New Jersey.

Levy's History of the Newark Baptist City Mission.

Knox's Origin and Annals of "The Old Church on the Green," Bloomfield.

Nunez' Journal, 1528.

It was decided at the Annual Meeting held on Oct. 10th, to change the date of our Annual Meeting from October to May, the President and Board of Trustees of the parent society having approved of this change.

At the May meeting there was a large attendance of the members of both societies and an able and patriotic address was given by the Rev. Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson, on "Some Women of the Revolution," which was heartily enjoyed by all present.

At the Annual Meeting on October 10th the Officers and Board of Managers were unanimously re-elected, Mrs. James J. Bergen being made Corresponding Secretary and Mrs. Phillip F. H. Brakeley a Manager from Burlington County.

Respectfully presented,

M. ANTOINETTE QUINBY.

Oct. 31st, 1906.

**Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary.**

The Corresponding Secretary begs leave to report that the correspondence during the past year has been of an unusually varied character, and has extended over most of the country, as well as to Canada and to England. The correspondence has been summarized in monthly reports presented at each meeting of the Board of Trustees. At this Annual Meeting it is proposed to submit a still briefer summary, reviewing the work as thus presented month by month.

**October, 1905.**—The Secretary reported having recently found an official document dated in 1767, in which it was stated that Tuxedo Lake had been raised twelve feet, and its waters diverted into the Ringwood River, for the purpose of developing water power.

Further correspondence had been had with Professor V. Lansing Collins, of Princeton, in regard to a Life of Dr. John Witherspoon, sometime President of Princeton College, and his works. A Philadelphia newspaper in 1770, had advertised a volume of "Practical Discourses," by Dr. Witherspoon, as about to be published, and again in 1772, as "Just Published and For Sale." No copy of this work has been found anywhere.

Through the courtesy of the Salem County Historical Society, a copy had been secured of John Fenwick's Common Place Book in the possession of that Society. A copy of the book of earmarks in the County Clerk's Office had also been secured.

Some correspondence had been had with the Rev. J. B. Kugler, of Clinton, New Jersey, in relation to some historical work upon which he has been engaged in relation to the Presbyterian Churches of that region.

The Bergen County Historical Society had been furnished with a brief memorandum of British raids through Bergen County during the Revolution in September, 1777, September, 1778, and May, 1779.

Fifty-eight letters were written and received during the month.

**November, 1905.**—Lothrop Withington, of London, England, asked the co-operation of this Society in furthering the establishment of a United States Historical Commission.

Louis L. Drake, of New York, was furnished with information regarding John Van Houten who married Maria Berry, at Pompton Plains, in 1775.

Mr. D. McN. Stauffer, who has compiled a list of about 700 American engravers, was furnished with a notice from the Centinel of Freedom of Newark, in 1811, announcing the death of Peter R. Maverick, an early and very skillful Newark engraver. Mr. Stauffer was very glad to receive this information, as he had not been able before to give the date of death of Mr. Maverick.

The Rev. A. S. Cole, of Millville, New Jersey, wrote that some records he had seemed to indicate that William Scott removed from Long Island to Shrewsbury in 1682, his second son William dying there in December of that year. He thought also that Benjamin Scott, of Widdington, England, who came to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1677, was not the Benjamin Scott who came from Barbadoes.

Professor Clarence A. Torrey of the University of Chicago, wrote that he was anxious to ascertain the parentage of Moses and David Platt, of Cumberland County, the latter being mentioned as early as 1726.

A. N. Rhoads, of Philadelphia, desiring a list of books printed by Isaac Collins, at Burlington, was referred to the Secretary's "Check List of Issues of the New Jersey Press," published in 1899.

H. C. Phillips, Secretary of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, desired the Society's co-operation in providing lectures on or open discussions of international arbitration.

Some correspondence had been had with various persons concerning the parentage and history of Robert Morris, the first Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, 1779-1789, a son of Chief Justice Robert Hunter Morris, also of New Jersey.

Rev. A. S. Cole, of Millville, New Jersey, was asked by the Secretary to prepare a paper on the Scott family, of Shrewsbury, which he had agreed to do when he should have completed the investigations on the subject under way.

**December, 1905.**—From the Postmaster of Salem, Washington County, New York, the Secretary had received in response to a request for the same, a copy of the inscription on the tombstone of the Rev. John Warford, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in that town, 1789-1802. Mr. Warford was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Amwell, Hunterdon County, for several years before removing to Salem, New York.

In reply to questions on the subject a list of children mentioned in the will of Governor Morris and the will of his widow, Isabella Morris, had been compiled. The subject had come up through many persons of the name of Morris claiming descent from the Governor. He left only two sons, one of whom was not married.

A correspondent anxious to obtain a copy of a book plate of Edward Antill was informed that the Secretary had the only copy of said book plate known to him. One of Antill's descendants resides at Jarvisfield, Picton, New South Wales, Australia.

Some correspondence was had with the Burrows Brothers Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, who, at their request, were allowed to make photographs of some of the ancient documents in the Society's Library for reproduction in Avery's "History of the United States," now in process of publication.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Mills, Roya' Engineer's Office, Jamaica, West Indies, wrote for information as to who was the wife of Cortlandt Skinner. He was informed that she was Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Kearny; their marriage license was dated November 30, 1751. Lieutenant Colonel Mills wrote that he was planning to reprint an old Journal kept in Jamaica by Lady Nugent, daughter of Colonel Skinner, in 1801-1805.

William S. Yard, of Trenton, called attention to the fact that his successor, Benjamin Yard, had carried on steel works at Trenton as early as 1750, as appears by the New Jersey Archives, First Series, Volume VII, pp. 556-569.

Henry Utterwick, of New York, was furnished with a copy of

part of Van Santvoord's "Dialogue," a very rare Dutch book, relating to a religious controversy on the Raritan, in 1737, of which but two copies are known, the only perfect copy being that in the Secretary's possession.

**January, 1906.**—Some further correspondence had been had with Professor Charles H. Hull, of Cornell University, in regard to the republication of the West India Diary of Lady Nugent, wife of the Governor of Jamaica, a hundred years ago, she being the daughter of Colonel Cortlandt Skinner, the last Royal Attorney-General of New Jersey. Professor Hull desired information regarding the whereabouts and accessibility of the Whitehead manuscripts and the Skinner papers. He was informed that the Society had many of those papers, which would be accessible to him.

The Bulletin of the New York Public Library for December, 1905, having contained a very extensive bibliography of Woman, the Secretary had called attention to several omissions, among them a paper by the late William A. Whitehead on "Female Suffrage in New Jersey," published in an early number of the Proceedings of the Society; also to the two volumes on "Woman Authors of New Jersey," edited by Mrs. Margaret Yardley, of Orange, and published by the Board of Women Managers of the New Jersey Exhibit at the World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893; also to several magazine articles relating to the subject.

Mr. Austin W. Scott, of Rutgers College Preparatory School, called attention to the African Association of New Brunswick, founded in 1817, for the purpose of promoting the African School at Parsippany, in this State; he had been preparing a paper on the subject for the New Brunswick Historical Club.

Brigadier-General William S. McCastey, U. S. A., wrote from Denver, Colorado, wishing to establish as far as possible the antecedents of Ephriam Garrison, who, it was said, had bought a farm between Newark and Jersey City, after the French War, in which he had served as a soldier. The Secretary replied that it seemed to him that this Garrison family was not at all related to the New Jersey Garrisons, who settled in Hudson County in 1660, but was probably of the Staten Island family of that name.

A. V. D. Honeyman, of Plainfield, was informed that Scottish wills are to be found in the Public Record Office of Edinburgh; also that the largest collections of English county histories and genealogies known to the Secretary are to be found in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New York Historical Society, the Astor Library and the Lenox Library.

Dr. E. S. Sharpe, President of the Salem Historical Society, sent a copy of "The Salem Sunbeam," containing an admirable paper on "John Fenwick and his Executors," by Dr. Sharpe, which has been placed in the Library.

The "Oregon Society United Descendants Baron Theobald Metzgar von Weibnon" wrote for information regarding emigrants coming to New Jersey between 1747 and 1800, and especially in relation to the Metzgers.

Mrs. Franklin Koehler, of Brooklyn, having recently erected a summer residence at North Caldwell, wrote desiring a fitting Indian name therefor. Several such names were suggested to

her, and she had selected the name "Kichabanonk," meaning "a very sunny place."

James Willson, Jr., of Paterson, was informed that the first recognized Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America was the Rev. Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, who was consecrated by the non-juring Bishops of Scotland, and entered upon his Episcopal duties in Connecticut some months before the convention held in September, 1785. On February 4, 1787, the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the Rev. Samuel Provoost, who was rector of Trinity Church in New York, and the Rev. William White, who was rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's in Philadelphia. The first general convention held in the United States on July 28, 1789, recognized the Episcopacy of Bishops White and Provoost. Since 1792 the American Bishops have been regularly consecrated by their brethren in this country. It thus appears that the succession of the American bishops is derived directly from the Anglican Church, and not from the non-juring Scottish Church. The first American Bishop was the Rev. John Talbot, rector of St. Mary's Church at Burlington, 1903-1708, who was a non-juring bishop. His prelatical authority was never recognized in this country, however, by his Church of England brethren.

William S. Yard, of Trenton, wrote asking if the Fort Allen mentioned in Smith's "History of New Jersey," page 447, was not located in Trenton. He also asked what iron works besides Benjamin Yard's were in New Jersey in 1750? He was referred to Swank's "Iron in All Ages." Mr. Yard was also referred to the proceedings of the Society for January, 1873, describing an old fort discovered at Trenton, in August, 1872, which had evidently been a block house, probably in the very earliest days of Trenton.

Other correspondence for the month related to the ancestry of Gen. J. Watts DePeyster, of New York; to the relations of the State of New Jersey and The New Jersey Historical Society in the matter of the publication of the New Jersey Archives; concerning the transfer during the previous summer of the old records in the office of the Secretary of State to vaults in the cellar of the State House, which had been specially fitted up for the purpose; as to the place of publication of an old book entitled, "Magick in XX Bookes by John Baptista Porta a Neopolitane 1658."

**February, 1906.**—Extensive correspondence was had with various persons during this and subsequent months in the endeavor to glean some information concerning General Franklin Davenport, United States Senator from New Jersey, December-January, 1798-1799; member of Congress 1799-1803; an officer in the Revolution, and during the Whisky Insurrection in 1794; the first Surrogate of Gloucester County, from 1785, for many years, and who was later a General of the Militia. He died in 1832, at Woodbury, New Jersey. His father, Josiah Franklin Davenport, was a nephew of Benjamin Franklin. All efforts to trace the descendants of General Davenport had utterly failed.

Timothy Hopkins, of San Francisco, California, wrote inquir-

ing about Samuel Hopkins, who removed from Milford, Connecticut, to Elizabeth, New Jersey, about 1670.

The Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson, of Trenton, was much interested in the family of William Post, of Somerset County, and his possible relationship with Captain Adrian Post, of Staten Island, who came to America in 1650. The Secretary wrote that he had never been able to discover any evidences of relationship between Willem Post and Adrian Post.

The Rev. Adaloo Allen, of Cranbury, suggested the propriety of marking with a stone and bronze plate, the spot where David Brainerd preached to the Indians, at Cranbury. He stated that the body of water at Cranbury had been named Brainerd Lake, and that the cemetery there was called Brainerd Cemetery. In the same village stands the house in which Aaron Burr passed the night after he slew Alexander Hamilton.

The attention of the Adjutant-General's office had been called to the publication of some payrolls of New Jersey Troops of Cavalry in the United States Army in 1794, which appeared in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1893, pages 27-31.

John Neafie, of New York, had, at the request of the Secretary, furnished a considerable amount of data regarding the Rezeau family of New York, Staten Island and Elizabeth.

D. Mc N. Stauffer, of New York, was furnished with an item concerning James Conn, who was a writing master at Elizabeth in 1771, and who in that year advertised also that he did engraving. Mr. Stauffer wrote that this name was entirely new to him.

James Steen, of Eatontown, suggested that perhaps the New Jersey Historical Society might sometime be induced to undertake the supervision of a general history of New Jersey, to be treated by counties by competent persons, and that perhaps the State might be willing to co-operate in such a work.

Other letters written and received referred to the African School at Parsippany about 1817; to the exchange of publications with the Princeton Historical Association, which had issued Volumes I and II of a new edition of Freneau's Works, and the Journal of Philip Vickers Fithian; concerning Simeon Van Winkle, who was said to have settled at Elizabethtown about 1720; concerning the Revolutionary service of John Speer, who, from the tower of the Reformed Dutch Church at Belleville, shot a British officer in a raid by the British about 1778; as to Colonel Abraham Van Buskirk, of Bergen County, who commanded a regiment of New Jersey Loyalists during the Revolution; concerning Dr. James Van Beuren, of Bergen County, who was a Loyalist during the Revolution, settling at Nova Scotia, but who appeared to have returned subsequently and settled near Paterson, where he died in 1802; concerning the Rev. James Hanna, of Pittstown.

**March, 1906.**—The Secretary reported that considerable correspondence had been had with Mahlon Van Booskirk, of Philadelphia, in relation to the Van Boskerck-Van Buskirk genealogy.

James Steen, of Eatontown, wrote urging the importance of transferring the records of the East Jersey and West Jersey



proprietors to Trenton, and having them placed in the special care of some competent custodian.

Edson Salisbury Jones, of Port Chester, New York, was informed that the act establishing Trenton as the seat of government of New Jersey, was passed November 25, 1790, and that the act establishing the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, and requiring him to reside there, was passed in 1794, or early in 1795, and the Secretary had always understood that the records of deeds and wills had been thereupon removed from Perth Amboy and Burlington respectively, to Trenton, in or about 1795.

Some very interesting and breezy letters had been received from the Rev. John H. Frasee, of Knoxville, Tenn., publisher of the *Somerville Whig*, in 1852, and who was afterwards Chaplain of the Third New Jersey Cavalry during the Rebellion. He desired information respecting his maternal grandaïre, Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset County. He wrote that the old *Blue Back Speller*, printed by John Terhune, at New Brunswick, sixty or seventy years ago, was still in use among the mountain people of Tennessee. He was informed that an admirable memoir of Hendrick Fisher, read before the Society in January, 1899, was published in the *Proceedings*, Third Series, Vol. IV, pp. 129 et seqq.

Professor J. Ramsay Muir, Dean of the University of Liverpool, England, wrote expressing his admiration of the New Jersey Archives, and his desire to secure a set for his University. He suggested a basis of exchange therefor.

W. A. Reeves, of Clinton, wrote communicating some information regarding the descendants of Ebenezer Cowell, of Trenton, gleaned from the records of certain deeds in Hunterdon County executed by the Cowell heirs.

William W. Gordon, of Savannah, Ga., having written some time ago about the marriage of Peter Gordon, about the middle of the eighteenth century, was furnished with some additional notes on various Peter Gordons. In reply he wrote that the Peter Gordon in question he thought was of Crosswicks, who made his will in 1723, and died in 1725.

John P. Hutchinson, of Bordentown, sent a newspaper sketch prepared by him on the Life of General John Burrows, who was closely connected with some New Jersey families.

Professor V. Lansing Collins, of Princeton, wrote to inquire as to the reference contained in Elias Boudinot's *Journal* (Philadelphia, 1894), page 4, to a notice published in "*The News Paper of New Jersey*," in April, 1776, calling for delegates from New Jersey, to meet at New Brunswick. The Secretary suggested that inasmuch as there was no newspaper printed in New Jersey at that time, the reference might have been to some manuscript newspaper, such as the "*Plain Dealer*," published at Bridgeton, in 1775-1776, a manuscript copy of which was hung up in Matthew Potter's tavern, where it was read by those interested.

**April, 1906.**—Miss Mary Lovering Holman, of Philadelphia, wrote that a client of hers had in her possession a book of Town Minutes of Elizabethtown, 1790-1827, containing proceedings of the town meetings, and in the reverse, records of earmarks, estrayed

cattle, etc.; she was willing to sell it for an adequate consideration.

Inquiry had been made of the Secretary in relation to the landing of Governor Philip Carteret in 1665, and also concerning the manner of holding Provincial Courts, these being the subjects selected for two paintings which are to adorn the new court house at Newark.

A very extensive correspondence was had during this and the previous months, and subsequently as well, with a view to getting precise information regarding the honorary and corresponding members of the Society, who had been elected since 1845, the lists heretofore published having been quite inaccurate.

Other correspondence related to the record of the marriage of Wallace Estill (born in New Jersey, in 1707), who married Marcy Bowdy (or Bowde), in 1740 or 1747, and settled in Augusta County, Virginia; in relation to the maps of New Jersey, showing division lines between East Jersey and West Jersey in 1674, 1687 and 1743, which are to appear in Avery's "History of the United States;" as to old church records in Salem County or Cumberland County, prior to the Revolution, especially of Presbyterian and Baptist churches; inquiring for marriage records of persons named Hewes, Hughes and Hughs in Judge Clement's "First Settlers of Newton Township;" inquiring as to the whereabouts of the papers of the late Ernest L. Meyer, City Surveyor of Elizabeth; asking the date of birth and death of Asa Kitchell, the name of his wife, and the date of her birth and death. The desired data were furnished the several correspondents.

**May, 1906.**—Some correspondence was had with Charles D. Deshler, of New Brunswick, as to the authority for the statement in New Jersey Archives, Second Series, Vol. I, page 41, that Governor William Paterson had been born at sea in 1745; the late Judge William Paterson, his grandson, in an address delivered in 1892, stated that he had come to the conclusion that the Governor was born between 1745 and October, 1747, (when his father located in New Jersey), and that he was probably born in Ireland.

Professor V. Lansing Collins, of Princeton University, inquired if there was a published list of the 72 members of the New Jersey Convention of July, 1774, who sent delegates to the first Continental Congress. The Secretary replied that he did not know of any such published list, but suggested that a list of approximately fifty or sixty of the members might be made up from the Proceedings of the several County Conventions, published in the "Minutes of the Provincial Congress, 1775-6," at Trenton, about thirty years ago. These Proceedings of the County Conventions and of the Convention of July, 1774, were copied from Force's American Archives, 4th Series, Volume IV, and he thought it not unlikely that they were gleaned from the newspapers of the day.

W. E. Donaldson, of Jasper, Tenn., wrote that his father's mother was Margaret Barclay, and was descended from Robert Barclay, Governor of East Jersey, 1682-83. He gave quite a sketch of her and her descendants, and desired information in relation to them from New Jersey records.

Charles W. Burrows, President of the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was informed that the original lease of New Jersey, by James, Duke of York, to Berkeley and Carteret, was in the possession of this Society, and was framed and hung in the Library of the Society. The release, a very much larger document, on two sheets of parchment, was preserved in the safe in the Society's Library. (Fac similes of these documents, or of portions of them, were subsequently published in Avery's History of the United States, Volume III, issued in 1907.)

At an auction sale of books, etc., by Libbie and Co., of Boston, during the month, there was sold an original manuscript map by Robert Erskine, Geographer to the American Armies, prepared by him at the request and under the direction of General Washington, and covering the territory of Orange, Rockland, Ulster and adjacent counties of New York, and the whole of New Jersey; it brought \$500.

Mrs. Joseph P. Osborne, of Newark, had called attention to a resolution pending in Congress, providing for the printing of the First Census of the United States, taken in 1790, containing lists of heads of families of most of the state, over 400,000 in all. The Secretary had written letters to all the members of the Congressional delegation from New Jersey, calling attention to this resolution, and requesting their favorable consideration of the same, and had received prompt and affirmative response from all but one or two of them. The measure subsequently became a law, and the Census Department is now engaged in preparing these lists for publication. Unfortunately the lists for New Jersey for 1790, 1800 and 1810 were destroyed at the burning of the capitol in 1814. The Census Department is now endeavoring to secure census lists for those years from other sources, as far as practicable.

Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., wrote inquiring as to the existence of a portrait of Colonel George Morgan, formerly of Prospect, near Princeton, and who subsequently was distinguished in the West during the Revolutionary War, and after the close of the war was the founder of New Madrid, Mo. He was informed through Professor Collins, of Princeton, that there was a silhouette of Colonel George Morgan in Lamb's Biographical Encyclopedia.

Edson Sallsbury Jones, of Port Chester, was informed that lists of passengers in various ships arriving at New Jersey and vicinity from 1675 to 1685, which are referred to in Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania; in Smith's History of New Jersey, and in Shourds's Fenwick's Colony, are not known to exist.

**June, 1906.**—During the month of June, something like one hundred letters were received and written.

Miss Lucy D. Ackerly, of New York, was furnished with information concerning maps of the Pacquanac region, showing the location of the settlement of the patentees of 1695; also with information regarding the earliest Reformed Dutch Churches in that part of the State.

Professor J. Dyneley Prince, of Ringwood, N. J., was furnished with information regarding the history of Sterling Furnace, in connection with the proposed placing of a tablet on the old

furnace by the Colonial Dames of New York. The Secretary had stated that he had a letter in his possession showing that Sterling Furnace was in operation as early as 1748, when Lord Sterling, after whom it was supposed to have been named, was only twenty-five years old. He considered that all the evidence pointed to the fact that the Furnace was not named after Lord Sterling.

The Hackensack Republican having published some stories to the effect that it had been alleged that General Enoch Poor, of the New Hampshire Brigade, who died near Hackensack in 1780, and is buried in the Hackensack Reformed Church Burying Ground, had been killed in a duel with a French officer, the Secretary wrote to the editor of said paper calling his attention to the fact that this rumor had been explicitly denied under oath by General Poor's Adjutant, his certificate to that effect being published in the New Hampshire newspapers of 1781. The Adjutant stated that he believed that General Poor died of a bilious fever; he had himself laid out the General and prepared his body for burial, and discovered no signs of any wound, recent or otherwise.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. William F. Collins, of the New-ark Evening News, the Secretary had stated, that Captain John Cleves Symmes, oldest son of Timothy Symmes, and nephew of Judge John Cleves Symmes, of Sussex County, with whom he had been sometimes confounded because of the identity of names, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, November 5, 1779, and died in Ohio, May 29, 1829. He published a small broadside circular April 10, 1813, in which he proclaimed his theory that the earth was hollow, and composed of a series of concentric spheres, and pledged his life in the effort to explore the hollow of the earth if the world would support him in his undertaking. He said that the entrance to this hollow was at the North Pole, which led the humorists of the day to speak of "Symmes's Hole." He also published, or there was published for him, a small 16mo volume, explaining at considerable length his "History of concentric spheres, polar voids and open poles." A portrait of Captain Symmes, drawn by the ornithologist Audubon, is in the New York Historical Society. Symmes was a Captain in the Ohio Infantry.

**July, 1906.**—The Secretary reported that being in Ottawa, the capitol of the Dominion of Canada, on July 26th, he had called on the Hon. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, and secured from him a set of the Dominion Archives from 1886 to date, for the Society, which were subsequently received and placed in the Library; in exchange, a set of the Proceedings and of the New Jersey Archives had been sent to the Library of the Dominion Archivist.

**August, 1906.**—W. Harrison Bayles, of New York, has compiled a large folio volume of manuscript notes giving a most interesting narrative of the development of the post roads and of the postal system between Boston and Philadelphia, partly from original memoranda, and largely from the newspaper extracts in the New Jersey Archives.

At the request of the Secretary, the Hon. Alexander Fraser, Provincial Archivist of the Province of Ontario, Canada, has kind-

ly promised to send to the Society, copies of his First and Second Reports for 1904, in two volumes, about 1400 pages, consisting mostly of claims of the American Loyalists against the British Government, to be reimbursed for losses sustained by them on being driven from their homes during the Revolution. Many of these claimants were from New Jersey, and their petitions give many interesting facts concerning themselves, their families and their property.

John Neafie, of New York, wrote that the early records of the Presbyterian Church at Caldwell, are in the custody of the Church, carefully kept in a safe in one of the rooms of the Church; the record of membership dates from December 3, 1784; baptisms, December 19, 1784; marriages, July 26, 1788. The pastor, the Rev. N. B. Chester, would be glad to have the records printed by some reliable authority, such as the New Jersey Historical Society, or the Public Records Commission of the State.

**September, 1906.**—John Wilson Townsend, of Lexington, Ky., wrote for information as to the date and place of birth of Gilbert Imlay, author of a "Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America" (Kentucky), published in London in 1792, and again in 1793 and 1797. He is understood to have been born in New Jersey about 1750, and after a somewhat adventurous career in England and elsewhere, died in Europe, but just when and where Mr. Townsend had been unable to ascertain. Besides the historical work mentioned, which is exceedingly important and valuable, Mr. Imlay was the author of a very early American novel, "The Emigrant," three volumes, London, 1792, and so he is regarded as having been the first Kentucky novelist. He is very unfavorably known in literature from his exceedingly cruel treatment of Mary Wollstonecraft, whom he finally deserted in London, in the latter part of 1795. He promised to settle a sum for the support of their child Fanny, but it does not appear that he ever carried out his promise. Mary Wollstonecraft married William Godwin in 1797; she died in the same year. Their daughter, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, eloped with the poet Shelley and married him in 1816, and survived him many years. From the will of Robert Imlay, of Upper Freehold Township, Monmouth County, dated June 12, 1754, proved December 10, 1754, and the will of his widow Allis, dated June 7, 1761, proved August 17, 1761, it appears to be probable that Gilbert Imlay was their grandson, a son of Peter Imlay, their oldest child. No record of his birth or baptism has been found so far.

Mrs. J. A. Petrie, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, wrote for information concerning the Bryan family, formerly of Kingwood, Hunterdon County.

Thomas D. Wesley, of Pluckemin, wrote that he was preparing historic maps on the marches of General Washington, between Morristown and Pompton, and desired information concerning certain localities on the route, which was furnished him.

George B. Macalitioner, of Philadelphia, wrote that he was very much interested in Fenwick's Colony and along with it had taken up the Indian phase of it as well. He desired to know something about the Indian place names in West Jersey, and was furnished with suggestions on the subject. He stated that

the Pilesgrove-Woodstown Historical Society proposed erecting a monument to Fenwick's memory soon.

Edwin N. Skinner, of New York, is seeking information concerning Richard Skinner and his descendants, Richard having been one of the early settlers who came over with Governor Philip Carteret, in August, 1665, settling first at Elizabethtown, and afterwards at Rahway. He was living as late as 1711. This family is entirely distinct from the Skinner family of Perth Amboy.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
Dated, October 31, 1906.

WILLIAM NELSON,  
Corresponding Secretary.

#### Annual Report of the Treasurer.

##### Capital Fund.

Bal. to credit account Oct. 1st, 1905. \$ 68.75

##### Received.

Amt. subscribed by Board of Trustees. . . . . \$ 600.00  
\$ 668.75

##### Disbursed

Purchased Newark Library Association shares. . . . . \$ 140.00  
Transferred to Gen. Fund by vote of Board of Trustees on account loan, March, 1904. . . . . 500.00      640.00      \$ 28.75

##### Book and Publishing Account.

Balance to credit of account Oct. 1st, 1905 . . . . . \$ 581.80

##### Received.

Books sold during the year. . . . . 145.20  
Donated by Wallace M. Scudder on account printing proceedings . . . 108.10      253.30  
\$ 835.10

##### Disbursed.

Printing Proceedings . . . . . 108.10      727.00

Amount over. . . . . \$ 755.75

##### General Fund Account.

Balance to credit of Acc., Oct. 1, '05 248.20

##### Received.

Transferred from Capital Ac. by vote of Board of Trustees on account loan March, 1904. . . . . 500.00  
Dues . . . . . 1,135.00  
Rent . . . . . 2,000.04  
Interest on bank balances. . . . . 27.30  
Insurance Rebates . . . . . 9.35      3,671.69  
\$3,919.89

<b>Disbursed.</b>			
Petty cash. ....	72.00		
Stationery . . . . .	26.54		
Coal . . . . .	208.65		
Commission collecting rent West Park Street . . . . .	99.99		
Insurance . . . . .	305.36		
Tax on 22 W. Park Street.....	359.79		
Annual Lunch . . . . .	57.95		
Repairing old clock. . . . .	5.20		
Hanging pictures . . . . .	4.40		
Water . . . . .	19.76		
Repairs, Building, Painting.....	86.75		
Printing . . . . .	14.00		
Electric Lighting . . . . .	9.82		
Maud E. Johnson.....	720.00		
Fred'k Rohr . . . . .	600.00	2,590.21	1,329.68
			<hr/>
Balance cash on hand.....			\$2,085.43
Which agrees with bank.			

WM. C. MORTON, Treas.

This certifies that we have audited the foregoing accounts from Oct. 1st, 1905, to Oct. 1st, 1906, and the entries and proofs of Balances in Bank to the credit of the New Jersey Historical Society and find the same correct and the balance to the credit of the Society of Two Thousand and Eighty-five and 43-100 (\$2,035.43) Dollars.

Capital Account . . . . .	28.75
Book and Publishing Account.....	727.00
General Fund . . . . .	1,329.68
	<hr/>
	\$2,085.43

GEORGE R. HOWE,  
WALLACE M. SCUDDER,  
WM. E. SPEAKMAN.

#### **Report of the Library Committee.**

Since the last annual meeting of the Society, 1247 volumes, 1572 pamphlets and 175 miscellaneous gifts have been received. Of the volumes received, 232 were U. S. Government publications, 31 were state and city publications, 21 were obtained by exchange and the remaining 963 volumes were gifts from individuals. Of the pamphlets, 302 were received from the U. S. Government, 304 were exchanges and other serial publications and the remaining 966 were donated by friends of the Society.

In December, 1905, the Society received through the Hon. Francis J. Swayze, 577 books and 300 pamphlets from the estate of the late Samuel H. Hunt, of Newton. These were chiefly of an historical character.

In May of the present year 264 books and 187 pamphlets were received, as a bequest from the late Rev. Aaron Lloyd. Some

manuscripts relating to the history of Belleville were also received from the same source.

The number of readers and visitors during the past year was 2,900, which shows a considerable increase over the number for the preceding year. As the proportion of readers was greater than in preceding years, it seems probable that the Library was used more during the past year than ever before.

## List of Donors.

	Vols.	Pams.	Misc.
Arthur Adams . . . . .		1	
Burton H. Allbee . . . . .			46
C. H. Ayres . . . . .	1		
Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle . . . . .	10		
Mrs. James J. Bergen . . . . .			1
Rev. F. R. Brace, D. D. . . . .	2		
Charles Bradley . . . . .	3	7	
Mrs. Philip F. H. Blakeley . . . . .			1
E. J. Brockett . . . . .	7	4	1
Miss Edith Brockett . . . . .		1	
C. W. Burrows . . . . .	1		1
Frederick A. Canfield . . . . .	1		
Dr. Henry J. Cannon . . . . .	15		
Mrs. Edward H. Carrington . . . . .			3
Dr. W. E. Chancellor . . . . .			1
Miss Mary S. Clark . . . . .	1		
Ernest E. Coe . . . . .		10	5
Theodore Coe . . . . .	1		1
J. Ackerman Coles . . . . .	1		23
Mrs. W. C. Coles . . . . .			2
Joseph Colyer . . . . .	2	1	
Miss Condict . . . . .			1
J. Percy Crayon . . . . .		3	
Mrs. M. Cumming . . . . .			2
Junius Davis . . . . .		1	
Arthur R. Denman . . . . .			1
Dr. William S. Disbrow . . . . .	53	73	9
Mrs. L. Dovell . . . . .		1	8
Rev. Franklin B. Dwight . . . . .	1		
William Edgar . . . . .		1	
Eureka Lodge, No. 39, F. & A. M. . . . .			1
J. D. Evans . . . . .	1		
Frances Ferrier . . . . .		1	
Arthur A. Flisk . . . . .		1	
Miss Emma G. Fithian . . . . .		1	
Rev. David R. Frazer . . . . .			3
Miss Geneva Freeman . . . . .			12
Gen. Frelinghuysen Chap. D. A. R. . . . .		1	
Charles C. Gardner . . . . .		4	
T. N. Glover . . . . .		4	
Dr. Gabriel Grant . . . . .	1		
James M. Green . . . . .		1	
Dr. Samuel A. Green . . . . .	2	6	
A. B. Hagner . . . . .		1	
D. M. Harris . . . . .		3	1



	Vol.	Pam.	Misc.
Charles H. Hart . . . . .		1	
L. M. A. Haugwout . . . . .	1		
Col. Sidney M. Hedges . . . . .	1		
Mrs. Garret A. Hobart . . . . .	1		5
Phillip H. Hoffman . . . . .		1	
Samuel H. Hunt Estate . . . . .	577	300	
Schuyler B. Jackson . . . . .	14	4	
Miss Mary B. Jenkins . . . . .			3
Miss M. E. Johnson . . . . .		3	
R. Winder Johnson . . . . .	1		
Edward Q. Keasbey . . . . .		5	
W. O. Labagh . . . . .	1		
Rev. George W. Labaw . . . . .			1
John Bergen Lane . . . . .			1
Mrs. John Bergen Lane . . . . .			1
Francis B. Lee . . . . .		2	1
Selgfried Leschziner . . . . .			1
Rev. Aaron Lloyd Estate . . . . .	264	187	
John Lloyd . . . . .		2	
Rev. Davis W. Lusk, D. D. . . . .		1	
Miss R. K. McDowell . . . . .		1	
George H. Miller . . . . .		1	4
Mrs. Henry H. Miller . . . . .			4
Ira K. Morris . . . . .		2	
Maj. W. W. Morris . . . . .	2		
Mrs. W. W. Morris . . . . .	4	30	32
Mrs. John Moses . . . . .			1
Miss Kate A. Mott . . . . .			24
Miss Rosa Murray . . . . .			5
William Nelson . . . . .	14	211	2
Newark Evening News . . . . .			5
Newark Sunday Call . . . . .			16
H. T. Newcomb . . . . .		1	
Victor H. Paltsits . . . . .	1	1	
Cyrus Peck . . . . .		21	
William Pennington . . . . .	1		
Miss Mary A. Pierson . . . . .		14	
Mrs. Erastus G. Putnam . . . . .	1		25
Miss M. A. Quinby . . . . .			16
John L. Rankin . . . . .		3	2
Charles H. Roberts . . . . .		1	
Jonathan W. Roberts . . . . .	1	5	1
Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D. . . . .	1		
James A. Robertson . . . . .			2
Charles M. Rodwell . . . . .			1
Charles A. Schureman . . . . .	14	32	2
Col. E. E. Sill . . . . .	3	2	
Samuel Small . . . . .	1		
Miss Frances L. Smith . . . . .			1
W. H. Snowden . . . . .		2	
William E. Speakman . . . . .			14
Dr. A. M. Stackhouse . . . . .		2	
James Steen . . . . .		2	
Mrs. Bayard Stockton . . . . .			1

	Vols.	Pams.	Misc.
Francis M. Tichenor . . . . .	1	22	1
Mrs. Nelson Todd . . . . .			1
Towle Manufacturing Co. . . . .		2	
William Tuttle . . . . .			2
Dr. William H. Vail . . . . .			1
Joseph B. Walker . . . . .	1		
Miss Sarah Wallace . . . . .	10		6
Allen C. Walling . . . . .	1		
Miss Sarah A. Ward . . . . .			1
Mrs. Lothrop Withington . . . . .			1
Woman's Branch of the N. J. His- torical Society . . . . .	9		
William S. Yard . . . . .			

We have also received contributions from most of the one hundred and thirty-five societies and institutions on our exchange list, as well as from other societies and institutions.

#### Members Deceased, 1905-6

##### Patrons.

Robert F. Ballantine,	Newark,	Dec. 10, 1905.
Francis M. Tichenor,	Newark,	Oct. 22, 1906.

##### Life Members.

Robert D. Ballantine,	Newark,	Dec. 9, 1905.
James A. Banister,	Newark,	Feb. 4, 1906.
Miss Anna B. Carter,	Newark,	June 5, 1906
Edward H. Duryee,	Newark,	Dec. 8, 1905.
Edward W. Francis,	East Orange,	Feb. 27, 1906.
Henry Graves,	Orange,	Aug. 30, 1906.
Solomon Griffith,	Newark,	1906.
Henry H. Hall,	East Orange,	April 6, 1906.
John C. Howell,	Newton,	June 1, 1906.
George B. Jenkinson,	South Orange,	1906
Dr. George Peck,	Elizabeth,	July 26, 1906.
Stephen H. Plum,	Newark,	May 31, 1906
William C. Squier,	Rahway,	Aug. 31, 1906.
William Stainsby,	Newark,	June 20, 1906.
Edward A. Van Wagenen,	Newark,	Sept. 28, 1906.

##### Contributing Members.

Dr. James Elliott,	Newark,	Dec. 15, 1905
Rev. Aaron Lloyd,	Belleville,	Dec. 17, 1905.
Miss Kate A. Mott,	Bordentown,	April 10, 1906.
Archibald Parkhurst,	Newark,	June 11, 1906.
Charles H. Pell,	Newark,	Jan. 16, 1906.
Robert S. Woodruff,	Trenton,	March 2, 1906.

#### Members Elected 1905-06.

##### Life Members.

Rev. William Y. Chapman, D. D.,	Newark,	Oct. 25, 1905.
*Mrs. Julia Keese Colles,	Morristown,	May 2, 1906.

\*Previously a contributing member.

*Charles T. Glen,	Newark,	Feb. 5, 1906.
*Jacob L. Halsey,	East Orange,	March 5, 1906.
John C. Howell,	Newton,	Jan. 2, 1906.
Rev. William M. Lawrence, D. D.,	East Orange,	Feb. 5, 1906.
*Benjamin F. Lee,	Trenton,	July 2, 1906.
Rt. Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D. D.,	Newark,	Jan. 2, 1906.
Rev. John McDowell,	Newark,	Feb. 5, 1906.
Ephraim Morrison,	Newton,	Jan. 2, 1906.
Miss Eleanor B. Speakman,	Woodbury,	Jan. 2, 1906.
*William Elwood Speakman,	Woodbury,	Jan. 2, 1906.
*Rev. Israel L. White,	Newark,	Dec. 5, 1905.
Nicholas Williamson,	New Brunswick,	June 4, 1906.

#### Contributing Members.

Frank Bergen,	Elizabeth,	Nov. 6, 1905.
Edward H. Booth,	Bayonne,	Dec. 4, 1905.
Mrs. J. Stuart Brown,	Nutley,	June 4, 1906.
Dr. Theodore W. Corwin,	Newark,	April 2, 1906.
Louis L. Drake,	Newark,	Nov. 6, 1905.
William A. Duren,	Newark,	Feb. 5, 1906.
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen,	Somerville,	Feb. 5, 1906.
Miss Maud E. Johnson,	Newark,	Aug. 6, 1906.
Seigfried Leschzner,	Newark,	March 5, 1906.
Thomas E. Newbold,	Bordentown,	Dec. 4, 1905.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols,	Newark,	Nov. 6, 1905.
Mrs. Sydney N. Ogden,	Newark,	Feb. 5, 1906.
G. Wilfred Pearce,	Newark,	Aug. 26, 1906.
George M. Shipman,	Belvidere,	Dec. 4, 1905.
Frank B. Simpson,	Westfield,	Oct. 1, 1906.
Miss Emma G. Steelman,	Ocean City,	Sept. 10, 1906.
Byron G. Van Horne, M. D.,	Englewood,	April 2, 1906.

We have now enrolled fourteen Patrons, four hundred and eighty Life Members, and two hundred and forty-one Contributing Members, making a total membership of seven hundred and thirty-five.

\*Previously contributing members.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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VOL. V

THIRD SERIES.  
1907-1908.

NO. 2

---

JOHN ROBERTSON BURNET.

---

THE STORY OF A DEAF AND DUMB POET AND SCHOLAR.

---

BY CAROLINE L. BURNET.

---

John Robertson Burnet, A. M., who fifty-three years ago commenced collecting data for a Genealogy of the Ball family of America, was born December 26th, 1806, in Livingston, Essex County, New Jersey. His father, Samuel Burnet, was a lineal descendant of Thomas Burnet, who settled in Southampton, Long Island, in October, 1643. His mother, Betsey Clark Ball, only child of Abner and Rachel Robertson Ball, was fifth in line—Edward<sup>1</sup> Thomas<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>3</sup> Abner<sup>4</sup>.

A severe attack of brain fever, when he was eight years old, left him totally deaf, but he was a bright boy and had acquired more knowledge than was usual for children of his age. With that fortunate beginning, and the devoted assistance of an elder sister, he advanced rapidly in gaining much knowledge, notwithstanding his great deprivation. His friend, Abram Coles, M. D., of Newark, said of him: "He was one of the best informed men in the State." He was a great reader. Tales and poetry he relished keenly. When quite young,

rhyming seemed to be his bent, and to use his own words, he "acquired some facility in versification." Historical and scientific works he delighted to study.

Dr. I. L. Peet, in his memoir, said of him :

His knowledge of English Literature became remarkable. By the time he was twenty-two years old, he was a good arithmetician. He also understood the principles and practice of surveying. He had obtained a clear comprehension of the elements of the several sciences, and had acquired the ability to read, with ease, Latin and French, to which were afterward added German, Italian, Greek and Hebrew. The studies he had commenced at this period were supplemented through life, so that it came to be truthfully said of him, in his later years, that he was a man of ripe scholarship, varied learning and rare attainments.

He lived with his grandfather, Abner Ball, in Livingston, on the Northfield road, near Northfield Baptist church, and assisted in farm labor, but on visiting the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in 1830, he was so much interested that he desired to become a teacher of that unfortunate class with whom his sympathies were so deeply enlisted. He made application, and was accepted, but not being familiar enough with the sign language at that time, he found it very difficult, and so came to the conclusion that he could benefit them in other ways better than by teaching. At the end of six months he resigned his position, returned to his home and devoted his time to both farming and a literary life. From time to time, he made occasional visits of a day or two to the Institution, and his visits there in the winter season kept him familiar with the progress of deaf-mute education, which he endeavored constantly to promote by his writings. The extraordinary publicity given to this Institution, with the great influx of pupils consequent thereon, was due, in a great measure, to Mr. Burnet's zeal in that direction. He would go miles to see uneducated deaf-mutes, and was instrumental in securing admission for several of them into the institution. His contributions to the Biblical Repository and to the North American Review, previous to 1847, were received with great favor.

Dr. Harvey P. Peet, Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, secured his services as assistant

in the clerical work of the institution. He made out the yearly reports, and reports of the Commencements for the Press. He translated a work in French and one in German for Dr. Peet, treating of their modes of educating the Deaf and Dumb. He wrote petitions to Legislatures for appropriations, &c. He says, "My writings have been quite voluminous, but most have been published without my name." In 1867 he was appointed Secretary to the Principal, Isaac Lewis Peet, and later to the position of Teacher, with the title of Professor. He removed to New York after that appointment, and lived near the institution until his death, June 18th, 1874. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the National Deaf-Mute College.

His love and loyalty to his parents, and his ability to perform difficult tasks, led him to genealogical researches, which became a passion with him, and all his spare time was given to collecting data for Balls, Burnets and all families connected with them. He was engaged with Bethuel L. Dodd, M. D., of Newark, in compiling a genealogy of the Dodd family, which was published in 1863.

His affectionate nature may be portrayed by the following lines, selected from a poem written by him when he first left his home to go to the institution, entitled, "My Home, Farewell":

#### My Home, Farewell.

I paused upon the mountain's brow  
And turned me to survey  
My native hills, all smiling now  
Beneath the sun of May.  
The bustling world before me lay,  
Where I must win a name;  
Hope beckon'd, to the onward way,—  
And whisper'd thoughts of fame.

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But memory fondly lingered back,  
And dwelt, midst gathering tears,  
Upon my life's eventful track  
Through few,—but changing years.  
My early loves and hopes and fears,  
Though disappointment's shroud,

Shone forth as when the sun appears  
One moment through a cloud.

Farewell the soil my steps that stayed,  
In tottering infancy:—  
Where free my bounding footsteps strayed  
In boyhood's thoughtless glee!  
Her treasured stores has memory  
Linked with each field and spring;  
She clings to every rock and tree  
As a familiar thing.

And here, in childhood's day I heard,  
Who ne'er again shall hear,—  
Or human voice,—or song of bird,—  
Or water murmuring near.  
The echo that, with wondering ear,  
I traced from hill to hill,—  
Ling'ring through many a noiseless year,—  
Lingers in my fancy still.

When Mr. Burnet commenced genealogical researches in 1848, the task was more difficult than now. Few seemed to care or take any interest, and but for his importunity many would not have responded at all. Some were rather suspicious, and questioned if he were searching for an estate, or claim that might involve them; some were indifferent because the family were not of the aristocracy. I find this rebuke in a copy of a letter to one of his correspondents:

There is a great propensity (itching) among us Republicans to trace our descent to some noble or illustrious house. But in my view a descent from one of the early New Englanders,—choice men in moral, mental and bodily qualities, is more honorable than a descent from a long line of profligate, titled drones. Cromwell's Plebeians were too hard for the Cavaliers. Franklin, Webster and others like them, in short, nearly all the really great, spring from the middle class.

In another letter he writes: "Some, who have taken a warm interest in aiding my researches, have thought that I would prepare for the press the result of my labors, but I anticipate not an iota of profit from such a publication. All I look for is a sufficiently large subscription among the Ball family of New Jersey, to pay the printer's bill. I would therefore

cheerfully give the benefit of my researches, if by so doing I could secure their being put in a form for preservation among the different members of the family. All I have, with some considerable expenditure of time, labor, money and patience, collected, while only in MS. form, is liable to be lost by some unforeseen accident, and is of little use to any one but myself."

To another he added, "There is, however, another reward to which I am not indifferent; I hope to have a place in the thoughts and good wishes and kind remembrances, and I may add, the prayers of my kindred."

Of those who responded readily and were of great assistance, one name claims especial honor and gratitude, which Mr. Burnet would have given if he had lived to finish the work: This sympathizing helper was Miss Lydia Ball, granddaughter of Timothy and Esther Bruen Ball. With faithful heart she went untiringly among her kindred, collecting data and adding short biographies to many names.

Mr. Samuel H. Congar, of Newark, a co-worker with Mr. Burnet in antiquarian lore, also gave valuable help to him; they exchanged courtesies and mutually helped each other.

Mr. Burnet could only give the time unoccupied by important and necessary business claims to this *labor of love*, and every leisure moment was employed in writing to persons by the name of Ball, or descendants of Balls, of whom he learned in any way, from newspapers and other publications, or, if he met a stranger whose name was familiar to him, *there* was a chance. Instantly, slate and pencil were taken from his pocket, and the questions, "Who was the father, the mother, where lived?" &c., were asked, sometimes to the amusement, sometimes to the displeasure of the victim. He searched records in many places, Newark, Elizabeth, Trenton, New York, and Washington, D. C. He found much help in old deeds and wills. He had access to the Libraries of New York and Newark, and to the Historical Archives, and copied names and dates from monuments in many cemeteries. His opportunities for such research were very limited after he moved to New-York, in 1867, being occupied during the day with his professional duties, but letters are found of correspondence on the



subject during that interval, written at that time. The last article written by him on that subject was a communication to the South Orange Bulletin, sent May 31st, 1874, only eighteen days before his death.

He resigned his position in June, 1874, to return to his home in the country and spend the remainder of his life in his birthplace, which he so dearly loved, and rejoiced in the anticipation of having full control of his time to finish the Ball genealogy, which he felt sure he could do in a few months. His health had not been good for some time, and when the time came for examination of classes in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, it was noticed that he was not so well as usual, and the principal kindly advised that Mr. Burnet's class be examined first, that he might have a few days' rest before the Commencement exercises. After the examination of his class, he left for his home, expecting to return for the closing exercises of the Institution, in two weeks. Feeling the need of rest by the way, he spent one night with his sister, in East Orange; he looked feeble, but seemed not to realize that he was ill, and talked hopefully of very soon completing his genealogical work. In the morning he resumed his journey, and on arriving home expressed great pleasure, hoping to gain strength in his native air. The next morning he arose early and sat upon the porch reading, enjoying the delightful June morning. Suddenly he said to his niece, "I am faint," walked to his room, removed his coat, reclined upon the bed, and, in an instant, his breathing ceased.—The noble spirit had fled.—His family and friends had the consolation of knowing that he literally obeyed the injunction of our Saviour:—"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

I conclude with a quotation from the obituary notice published in a journal devoted to the interest of the Deaf-Mutes of New York:

He lived a life of peace and friendship with all men, and his character was above reproach:—not to say he was perfect;—who of us is? but

Safely his dearest friends may own  
The slight defects he never hid,  
The surface blemish in the stone  
Of the tall, stately pyramid.

As a friend, he was loving and kind; as a scholar, profound; as an instructor, experienced, energetic, successful; and as a writer, logical, forcible, intelligent. He is missed from the paths he was wont to pursue, and his loss is keenly felt. It will be long before we find his equal in another.

Mr. Burnet married, July 31st, 1839, at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Miss Phebe Osborn, of Castile, New York. She was an amiable, intelligent and much loved pupil of the Institution. This union was a very happy one; they had no children, but an adopted child, Katy, daughter of Mr. Burnet's sister, received parental care and affection, and was a great solace to them.

#### REMINISCENCES OF MR. BURNET,

BY BETHUEL L. DODD, M. D.

My intimacy with John Robertson Burnet commenced in 1861, when I first conceived the idea of publishing the Genealogy of Daniel Dodd, 1st, from 1646. In his modest little volume, "Tales of the Deaf and Dumb," on page 182, he gives this pathetic sketch of his experiences :

It was my lot to be bereft of my hearing at an early age. For years I have found myself cut off from nearly all communication with the busy world around me. Left solitary even in the social circle, a sad spectator of mirth I cannot comprehend, and pleasure I cannot share; deaf, and except to a few familiar ears, dumb, yet denied that sad privilege of the deaf and dumb, who, blessed in ignorance, know not what they lose in losing the sense of hearing. Those who have never experienced the delights of that sense, through which, the earth is made one vast harp of a million strings, by the least touch, by the slightest breath, wakened into thrilling music; of that sense which lets in the mingled current of thought and feeling that flows from mind to mind, and gathers strength and depth, as it flows, till it bears on its ample tide the whole wealth of the intellectual world, or the bolder torrent of eloquence or poetry; that wraps the heart in wild delirium and sweeps each passion in its course; of that sense which, more than all, thrills the heart to its inmost core, with "The sober certainty of waking bliss." When the voice of love whispers in the ear the mutual feelings of kindred hearts, those who have never experienced any part of this, are insensible, happily insensible, to the withering power of that spell, which the

doom of perpetual silence throws round the deaf who once heard.

Still the deep night of my mind was not altogether starless, a bright and constant ray still continued to shine on me through the darkness of my fate, and that star was my sister's love. How few are there who can appreciate the full value of a sister's love. But also, how few have been placed, as I have been, in circumstances to call for the utmost manifestation of that disinterested, and heavenly feeling (if any thing earthly can be so called), in all its purity and strength. No love save a mother's can compare with a sister's. While the ordinary charities of our nature lie on the surface, and are soon exhausted by frequent demands, the love of a mother or sister gushes forth from the very depths of the heart, and never ceases to flow till the heart itself runs dry.

Mine was such a sister as few are blessed with. Nature had made her with a delicate frame, but on the other hand, had gifted her with uncommon strength of mind. To a heart overflowing with all a sister's sympathies for the misfortunes of a brother, she joined a degree of intelligence much greater than is usually met with, even among those who have enjoyed much higher advantages of education, than fell to her lot, and strength of judgment not often found in her sex. For years she willingly devoted herself to become "ears to the deaf and tongue to the dumb," with unwearied patience she would reply to all the teasing questions of a curiosity the more anxious to know what was passing around because it was hidden.

With unwearied pains did she again and again endeavor to preserve to me the faculty of speech; to correct a pronunciation when no longer corrected by the ear, became like the efforts of a blind man to walk straight on a rugged path. To her I owe a large part of the little I know. To her I owe it that my mind, instead of being left grovelling in the narrow dominions of sense, can soar into the boundless universe of intellect; can glow with the high conceptions of poetry, and revel in the countless stores of thought. It is only when the stern hand of misfortune has crushed down the immortal mind, and chained the aspiring spirit to the earth, that we can feel the full value of a sister's love, and, not till we have felt its appreciable worth, can we feel what it is to lose such a sister. My sister's hand soothed my pillow, supported my tottering steps, and she was the only mode of communication with the mental world around me.

This account of his sister's devotion, somewhat lessens the

mystery of his attainments. In a measure cut off from social converse by the loss of hearing, he became a voracious and indiscriminate reader. Tales and poetry he enjoyed with the keenest relish, and historical and scientific works he also studied. The difficulty he experienced in getting the works he wished, in those days, was doubtless an advantage to him, as he was more apt to study thoroughly the few books he had. He was void of ingratitude, as he declared in his modest way that he owed a large part of the little he knew to his beloved sister, and would not relinquish his knowledge of the written language for the wealth of the Indies, or even to recover the faculty of hearing. For many years he was practically a recluse, not *in* the world, but *of* it, having read the literature of the ancient and modern, sacred and profane. He ushered forth at about the age of twenty, to bid adieu to the scenes of his childhood. Arriving at the summit of the Second Mountain, we can imagine that with a saddened heart he turned, when the muse visited him, although deaf, made him hear in a supernatural voice, and he replied in plaintive tones, in the poem, "My Home, Farewell," quoted above by his sister. When I first read these lines of his, I imagined the same muse visited him that did poor Oliver Goldsmith when he indited the sweet lines on "The Deserted Village":

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,  
Where health and plenty cheer'd the laboring swain,  
Where smiling Spring its earliest visit paid,  
And parting Summer's lingering blooms delayed:  
Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,  
Seats of my youth, when every sport could please!  
How often have I loiter'd o'er thy green  
Where humble happiness endear'd each scene!  
How often have I paus'd on every charm,  
The shelter'd cot, the cultivated farm,  
The never-failing brook, the busy mill,  
The decent church that topt the neighboring hill;  
The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,  
For tottering age and whispering lovers made!

And his feelings must have been the same as those expressed by Samuel Woodworth:

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,  
When fond recollection presents them to view!  
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood,  
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;  
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it.  
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;  
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,  
And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well.  
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,  
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

And now, far removed from the loved habitation,  
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,  
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,  
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well;  
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,  
The moss-covered bucket which hangs in the well.

As before stated, I knew little personally of his early life, and it must be remembered that all that could be learned from him, after he became intimately connected with me, was what he wrote upon a little slate which he carried with him, which was erased, and the letters he penned, which I regret have been mislaid or lost. Our association commenced about 1856, when he became associated with me in compiling the *Dodd Genealogy*. He must have written much in the way of contributions to magazines, pamphlets and newspapers. I have often seen his spicy articles in the *Daily Advertiser*, then the leading paper of Newark, over his initials, J. R. B. I knew but one volume he ever published, "*Tales of the Deaf and Dumb*," in 1835, of 230 pages, containing many of his miscellaneous poems. It is a work well written, and would be creditable to a more pretentious person, and some of his poetical effusions are equal if not superior to many highly distinguished as poets. Read the one upon the "*Mountain Brook*," his youthful piscatory excursion, with torchlight of dried white birch bark, and with spear. The description carries me back nearly seventy years. So natural is it, that I can imagine he was my companion or eye-witness of my doings when I waded the brooks. He describes personal actions as strongly as Shakespeare did the passions.

His style was clear, evidently influenced by his classical reading. Through all his productions, veins of poetry and piety can be found. His relations were connected with the Northfield Baptist Church, one of the first of that denomination in New Jersey, and probably had it not been for his affliction, he would have been an honored member. His grandfather Ball was an active member and often assisted in the services.

A recluse, environed by the forest, seldom disturbed by any human voice, the hunters about his dwelling, the earthly sounds or heaven's artillery, the pulpit oratory, the creeds and dogmas of different denominations, disturbed not his thoughts, nor biased his judgment. Neither was he delighted with the sweet song of birds.

Circumstanced as he was, a lover of nature, one would suppose that he would have become an Emersonian, and adopted his creed, "Let every man be his own church." But it was far different with him. He had a definite belief in the invisible God and the Church. Like Archbishop Fenelon, of Cambray, he admitted that there were errors in the latter, but like a sleeping dog or a quiet hornets' nest, harmless if not disturbed. Gaining his confidence and esteem, and admiring his analytical mind, my curiosity led me to gain his opinion upon some scientific, metaphysical and pessimistic writers, such as Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Schopenhauer, Huxley and Metchnikoff. He said pleasantly that he would willingly give his weak opinion regarding them. He wrote me a lengthy letter on the subject, and I regret that I have lost or mislaid it, as it would be more authoritative, than what I can recall. As to Darwin's Evolution Theory, he held that there was nothing inconsistent with the Bible teachings. That man was evolved from a nucleated cell or even beyond, was an idea that may be repugnant to some, and by others viewed as proving the records of Genesis a fable. In his mind it is quite the reverse. Providence revealed only what was necessary at that epoch. It would be quite as absurd to believe after the advancement of surgery in the last fifty years by means of the microscope, chemistry and anesthetics, its handmaid, to say what was known before was fabricated prior this period. Har-

vey had discovered the circulation of the blood in vessels which had been supposed to convey air. Darwin merely developed unknown scientific principles, which existed at the time. In Genesis was written only what was revealed.

As to Herbert Spencer, it would be impertinent in him to criticize or question his ability as a writer or metaphysician, but he said, "I have the liberty to dissent from some of his opinions, as a free agent. He may be right, but as I have been brought up, and made to believe that as we should care for the body and mind, more care should be had for our spiritual welfare, and we are free in both respects. Although I will admit that the doctrine of free agency appears paradoxical to predestination, and the apparent inconsistency has been discussed from the time of Jonathan Edwards without a solution.

"As to Schopenhauer, Huxley and Metchnikoff, it is vain to argue with those who pretend to believe in the non-existence of the soul; that at death the finale is reached when the dissolution of the body takes place; but would simply say that Schopenhauer admits after his lengthy argument that it is unsatisfactory, amounting to nothing, and negative, and would not advise anyone to commit suicide to end a miserable existence. It appears to me like begging the question, as if life were prolonged for a short time his views might undergo a reformation." His communication was lengthy and showed much sound reasoning. I only note some salient points, showing the trend of his religious feeling.

He was fond of botany, and delighted to pluck the wild flowers of the mountain, classify and trace their connection with the cultivated ones of the conservatory.

He was an utilitarian, and like Mr. Congar, disliked to see the sacred graves of our ancestors desecrated. He did not accord with those who said, there was no utility in having a fence around a graveyard, "as those that were in, could not get out, and few that were out, wished to get in," and the inutility of a steeple upon a church rather than upon a barn.

He was fond of dumb animals, and as he was accustomed to make weekly visits to my office, on one occasion he brought me, as a present, a fine little black dog. He informed me his

name was Pip, one of Dickens' characters, and that he had instructed him somewhat in the manual language. In subsequent weekly visits, after the usual salutations, he would devote a few minutes to the little dog, in order to learn whether he had forgotten his lessons. He would put in motion his fingers, and the dog would respond, with much delight to both. On one occasion at his departure, I attended him to the curb stone, untied his horse, which he called "Daniel Webster," saw him seated in his rustic wagon, when he commenced to make a loop in Market street, which was none too wide. When he had advanced a few yards, down came a truck, with great speed. The driver shouted, "Step lively there, old hay-seed." But less heed was paid than I pay when alighting from a trolley car. A blockade ensued and great confusion arose, but Mr. Burnet was undisturbed; his deafness was a "blessing in disguise." After "Daniel's" head was turned toward home he stepped more lively.

If he had a fad or hobby it was genealogy, not from pure love only, but for utility likewise. He showed that malignant diseases, such as cancer and tuberculosis, were transmitted through families for several generations, and life insurance companies consider hereditary traits as an increase of risk. He showed that too close intermarriage of family relationship, was inadvisable and detrimental to the issue, both physically and mentally, and in corroboration of this, cites the agriculturist, that they change the seed and the breeding of the brute creation. His notes were often referred to, to determine the legal heirs of estates. The word "issue" often seen in genealogies is used equivocally and erroneously often in the highest courts. His opinion was, that children were the "issue" of their parents, not of their grand-parents, but descendants of both. "Issue" had limitations, confined to their parents, but applied as "descendants" could be carried back to Adam and Eve.

Very soon after becoming associated with him in compiling the Dodd Genealogy, I learned to appreciate his intellectual worth and valuable acquaintance. He appeared to have the descendants of all the first settlers of the colony on the Passaic, tabulated in his mind or on manuscript, and his niece Miss



Rachel Burnet, in arranging them, found amusing items on the back of an important genealogical paper; as "so many ponneds of chickens'" with the "price per pound." Probably he was engaged at the time in writing on the genealogy; and I will here state, if there is any merit in that work it is principally due to him, and many families are under great obligations for the numerous notes relating to their ancestry.

He was an exceptional anomaly in two respects; one the retention of the normal sound of words or rhythm and rhyme which is shown in his verse, after many years of deafness; the other being a poor deaf mute of the mountain, without great family influence, but with an inordinate thirst for literature, he overcame all obstacles. We have frequent examples of youths born in poverty, who acquired greatness and honor, such as Lincoln and McKinley, but few bereft of the important sense of hearing. He must be commended for overcoming these apparently insuperable obstacles, converting them to advantages in after life, and fitting them to meet greater questions and responsibilities. Poverty and adversity are made sweet by conquest. I was once told by a prominent Judge of New Jersey, now deceased, how he struggled to get through college and gain a livelihood in the early practice of the law, and he closed by saying that he "received all the advantages of poverty." Many youths are made by it, while many are ruined by riches. Mr. Burnet surmounted both poverty and deafness.

We can conceive that the deaf and dumb have an ideal magnitude of sound, as it is well known that to the individual deprived of one of the five senses, compensation is given by the greater power of those remaining. I know three children born blind. One was well versed in mathematics. His sense of locality was amazing: a narrow path through the forest once travelled was never forgotten; if sent to the cellar for a kind of apple mixed with fifty other kinds, in a bin of different kinds, he would make a perfect selection by means of shape or smell. Seeing him coming in a narrow path in a lane, we used to station ourselves some twenty or thirty yards apart. He would approach to within a yard, and suddenly stop, extend his cane, and would repeat the same gesture throughout. Was

it the olfactory nerve or compression of air which instructed him? It is not known whether Mr. Burnet's ideal and conception of sound existed with him. But be it so or not, we well know that from the age of eight he heard no mortal voice. He died June 18, 1874, and passed, according to his belief and ours, to the celestial abode, where he is hearing and singing with the immortal saints to the Highest, with whom I pray we will all meet.

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**ADDENDUM.**—Mr. Burnet was peculiarly rustic in his appearance, and his niece told me that he cared little about appearances. I told her that he admired internal rather than external adornment. He was about five feet seven or eight inches in height, and weighed about one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy pounds, being somewhat stocky in appearance. His hair was gray, almost white. He had a large head, high and wide forehead. I think he was an Old-Line Whig, but latterly was a Republican.

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## SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY.

By A. Q. KEASBEY.

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[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. V., p. 20.]

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In 1797 it was held by the Supreme Court that Indians might be slaves in New Jersey. It was the case of Rose, an Indian woman, claimed as a slave. It was urged by Elisha Boudinot that the fact that she was an Indian was *prima facie* evidence that she was free. He said: "The slavery of the unfortunate wretches who have been transported from Africa, however discordant it may be with the fundamental principles of our religion and our politics, has been so long recognized

that greater evils would ensue from giving them liberty than from retaining them in their state of servitude ;" but he claimed that an Indian must be presumed to be free. Mr. McWhorter and Richard Stockton claimed that our laws had placed Indians on the same footing as Africans, citing many of the foregoing laws. Chief Justice Kinsey sustained this view and said that Indians "had been so long recognized as slaves in our law that it would be as great a violation of the rights of property to establish a contrary doctrine as it would in the case of Africans, and as useless to investigate the manner in which they originally lost their freedom." It was proved that Rose's mother had been purchased as a slave and that both had been held as slaves for fifty years, and no claim for freedom thought of until 1796, and therefore Rose was remanded to the custody of her master. *State v. Van Waggoner*, 1 *Halst.*, 394.

In 1807, *State vs. Quick*, *Pennington*, 302, it was held that a negro, Dick, formerly a slave in New York, and then brought to New Jersey, kept here two years and then sold, was not entitled to his freedom ; that buying such a slave in New York and selling him here was not such a buying, with intent to sell again, as entitled him to freedom under the New York statute.

In 1808, *the heirs of Potter vs. Potter's Widow*, the widow claimed \$100 from the heirs of her husband for keeping Jin, an old and infirm black woman, and finding her food and clothing for six years, claiming that the heirs, under the laws and customs of New Jersey, were bound to support her. The court gave no opinion as to the liability of the heirs, but held that the widow could not take upon herself to maintain the slave and bring an action against the heirs for the costs.

In 1821 a case arose under the laws imposing penalties for carrying slaves out of the state. It was a case brought to recover the value of a slave taken in a ferry boat from Elizabethtown to New York, who afterwards ran away and was lost. *Gibbons v. Morse*, 2 *Halstead*, 253. In this case it was urged that the defendant did not know the man to be a slave, but Chief Justice Ewing, in his charge, said : "The answer to this is, that—in New Jersey, except in one or two

cases, of which this is not one, all black men, in contemplation of the law, are *prima facie* slaves, and are to be dealt with as such. The colour of the man was sufficient evidence that he was a slave until the contrary appeared. All our laws upon this subject are founded upon this principle, and all men of this colour are to be dealt with on this principle." On appeal to the Court of Errors it was earnestly contended by Mr. Halstead that although such had been the interpretation of the law, it should be varied to suit the circumstances of the age and the exigencies of national progress, and that a principle so repugnant to humanity ought not to be extended. But the Court of Errors affirmed the judgment.

Four years afterwards a similar case arose, *Cutter vs. Moore*, 3 *Halstead*, 219, in which Chief Justice Ewing held that the law was settled by the Court of Last Resort in the case of *Gibbons vs. Morse*, that a Captain who carried away a negro without other knowledge that he was a slave than the evidence of his colour, was liable to pay the owner his value.

In a case arising during the next year, 1826, the question was upon the competency of a colored man as a witness. A slave was incompetent at that time. It was held that his color was presumptive proof of slavery which must be overcome before the evidence of a colored man could be received. The Court held that sufficient proof that he was not a slave had been presented and his testimony had been allowed. Hannah Keasbey testified that her husband, Edward Keasbey, had bought the black man, Abel, from an estate for a term of years, and not for life, and upon her evidence he was declared a competent witness. But Chief Justice Ewing again affirmed the law that the black color was proof of slavery, but the man in question had been reputed free from his childhood, and therefore since slaves were property, and this man had been acting as a freeman, the rule that possession is evidence of title must be applied to him, and since he was in possession of himself he must be presumed to be free. The Chief Justice remarked "how long the possession of freedom must be shown has not been settled, nor is it now, perhaps, necessary, for time and our act of 1804 will speedily wipe out the stain of slavery and

leave us only the reproach that it once polluted the statute book and the soil of New Jersey."

Ten years afterwards, 1836, in *Stoutenborough vs. Haviland*, 3 *Green*, 266, it was held that "a person in possession of a colored boy under fifteen years of age, and selling him as his own, is held to implied warranty of title, and is subject to the same rule as the seller of any other chattel." But time and the growth of anti-slavery feeling now constrained the Court to repudiate the doctrine that every colored person was presumed a slave until the contrary was shown; and Mr. Justice Ryerson declared that "in the Oyer and Terminer he had more than once expressed an opinion, that this presumption ought no longer to be admitted, both from the notorious fact, that the generality of persons of this description in the state, are not in truth held as slaves now, as well as from the natural consequence which must be supposed to follow the statute for the gradual abolition of slavery."

#### NUMBER OF SLAVES.

It is not known how many slaves were imported into New Jersey out of the 400,000 who were introduced into all the Colonies before the Revolution. Mr. Bancroft estimates that the English importations into the Colonies and the West Indies were nearly 3,000,000, without counting 250,000 thrown into the sea; and that the profits of English merchants in this traffic previous to 1776 were not far from \$400,000,000.

In New Jersey slavery especially flourished because of its large Dutch and German population. In 1726 the inhabitants numbered 32,442, of which negroes were 2,581. In 1738 out of a total population of 47,369 the Province had 3,981 slaves. The census for 1790 gives the entire population at 169,954, of whom 11,423 were slaves. In 1800 the population was 211,149, the slaves numbering 12,422. This was a greater number than existed in any other state north of Maryland, except New York, which had 20,614; Delaware had only 6,153; Pennsylvania, 1,706; Connecticut, 951; New Hampshire, 8; and Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont, none.

In 1810, New Jersey had 10,851, while New York had 15,017; Delaware, 4,177; Pennsylvania, 795; Connecticut,

300; Rhode Island, 108; and Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, none.

It is interesting to observe the distribution of this slave population, amounting to about 11,000, in the different parts of the state. The distribution was as follows, as stated in the Appendix of Bloomfield's Revision, printed in 1811. I will state the counties in the order of their slave population :

Bergen,	-	-	-	-	2,180
Somerset,	-	-	-	-	1,968
Monmouth,	-	-	-	-	1,504
Middlesex,	-	-	-	-	1,298
Essex,	-	-	-	-	1,129
Hunterdon,	-	-	-	-	1,119
Morris,	-	-	-	-	856
Sussex,	-	-	-	-	478
Burlington,	-	-	-	-	93
Cape May,	-	-	-	-	81
Gloucester,	-	-	-	-	74
Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	42
Salem,	-	-	-	-	29
Total,	-	-	-	-	10,851

At that time the total population was 245,562.

It will be observed that in the whole southern part of the state (Burlington then reaching to the ocean), there were only 319, being only about one-seventh of the number in the county of Bergen alone, and about one-thirty-fourth part of the whole slave population.

In 1820 the slave population was 7,557; in 1830, 2,254; in 1840, 674; in 1850, 236.

The New Jersey census of 1860 shows only two male and one female slave in Hunterdon county, one female in Middlesex, one female in Chatham, two males in Passaic, one male in Somerset, and none in any of the other counties; being a total of eight slaves. Then they disappear from the enumeration. If any one of those eight slaves lived until December 18, 1865, without manumission, they became free by the operation of the 13th Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

If we inquire how the slaves were treated in New Jersey, we can only find scattered instances by minute examinations

of the early records. It may be said generally that they were not treated with any such inhumanity as displayed in the pages of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and in the ghastly records of the South. But we would find in the early days records painful enough. They were often whipped under the provisions of the Acts above cited, and into the thongs of the whip fine wires were plaited so that the severity of the punishment might be increased. Much cruelty was inflicted through fears of risings and rebellions on the part of the enslaved race. Their punishments were swift and signal.

On the tenth of January, 1729, a slave named Prince was tried at Perth Amboy for murder, and was burned alive within two days.

In 1738, a negro was burned at the stake, at Rocky Hill, for having killed a child of his Overseer.

On the fifth day of July, 1750, in a ravine north of Perth Amboy, two negroes were burned at the stake; and in 1750, a negro was hanged at the junction of Woodbridge and New Brunswick Roads, for theft.

In Millstone, in 1752, another was burned by Sheriff Van Doren, who rode on his horse, with a drawn sword, between the spectators and the fire.

Burning seems to have been abandoned as a punishment before 1791, for in that year one was hanged for murder in front of the old Court House at Newark. The body of the condemned man was taken to the First Presbyterian church where his funeral was preached by Dr. Uzal Ogden who finished his discourse, as Mr. Whitehead narrates, by impressively expressing to the crowded congregation a hope that the latter end of his numerous hearers might be like the criminal's.

Most of these facts are taken from a chapter of the interesting book of Mr. Mellick entitled "The Story of an Old Farm." He gives the following sentence uttered by a Monmouth Justice in September, 1694, upon a negro convicted of murder:

"Cæsar, thou art found guilty by thy country of those horrid crimes that are laid to thy charge; therefore, the Court doth judge that thou, the said Cæsar, shall return to the place

from whence thou camest, and from thence to the place of execution, when thy right hand shall be cut off and burned before thine eyes; then thou shalt be hung up by the neck till thou art dead! dead! dead! Then thy body shall be cut down and burned to ashes in a fire, and so the Lord have mercy on thy soul, Cæsar!"

I remember, when a child of about ten years of age, witnessing with terrible interest and pity the whipping of a negro servant formerly a slave belonging to my family. He was stripped to the waist and tied to a brick pillar of the market house adjoining the court house, and the Sheriff, whom I knew, laid twenty-nine lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails on his bare back. I heard his screams, and tried afterwards to comfort him as he sat by our kitchen fire groaning with his wounds. His offence was larceny. He was free, but he had been a slave, and his color doomed him to this form of punishment for that crime.

I intended to have spoken of New Jersey as a refuge for fugitive slaves, but this paper is already too much extended.

The County of Salem, where I spent my early life, had fewer slaves and a much greater negro population in proportion to its total number of inhabitants, than any other. It was easily accessible by water from the South, and therefore a favorite harbour for runaways. It was a terminus—or rather a way-station—of the Underground Railroad. And it was the scene of frequent attempts to recapture them. One of my earliest memories is a scene on the main public corner, in which a slave-holder's agent, with his clothes partly torn from his body, was hustled by the constable into the jail to save him from the fury of a mob. He was after a well-known negro who had a family—but his purpose was thwarted and he was glad to get away with whole bones.

But I cannot dwell upon this phase of the subject. My purpose has been to show the legislative, public and judicial action of this state concerning slavery while the institution had a lawful existence—a period of about two centuries.

Looking back upon it more than twenty-seven years after the abolition of the institution by organic law, the picture is painful enough.



But we must remember that public sentiment against any long established evil "moves slowly, slowly, creeping on from point to point," and we must cherish the faith expressed by Tennyson in his early days, and

"Doubt not thro' the ages one increasing  
purpose runs,  
And the thoughts of men are widened with  
the process of the suns."

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## PROFESSOR JAMES HAMILTON.

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There appear to have been three separate and distinct Hamilton families in Princeton in the eighteenth century. The head of one of these families was David Hamilton, of whom nothing further is known.

The head of another was John Hamilton, Sr., who married Sarah Manning, daughter of Ephraim Manning and Elizabeth Fitz Randolph, the latter being a daughter of Benjamin Fitz Randolph, the youngest son of Edward. John Hamilton had issue:

i. John Hamilton, Jr.,<sup>2</sup> born May 19, 1764; died June 24, 1824. He died intestate, and his widow and Peter Bogart were appointed administrators, who swore to the inventory of his estate, July 29, 1824, it being appraised by Joseph Bullock and John Joline at \$5,068.75. He married Phœbe Ross, born September 3, 1765, died February 22, 1851. She was a daughter of John Ross and Rhoda his wife. Rhoda Ross was born October 7, 1738, and died March 21, 1821, "late of the Borough of Elizabethtown, New Jersey."

ii. Mary Hamilton, born 1760; married Major Stephen Morford, who, says his tombstone at Princeton, "in his youth took an active part in the struggle for American Independence." He died April 22, 1833, aged 77 years; she died

September 28, 1831, in her 72d year. Their son, William Perry Morford, died December 23, 1824, aged 34 years.

John Hamilton, Jr., had issue:

i. William K. Hamilton,<sup>3</sup> born December 18, 1792; died September 23, 1826. He died intestate, and his brother, Samuel R. Hamilton, was appointed administrator; Joseph Bullock and Peter Bogart took a partial appraisement of the estate Oct. 4, 1826, but the inventory was not sworn to until December 13, 1826. Among the assets was a judgment against his brother, John Ross Hamilton, which, however, was regarded as "desparat," although a *fi. fa.* was then in the hands of John Wikoff, late Sheriff of Somerset county.

ii. John Ross Hamilton.

iii. Samuel Fitz Randolph Hamilton, afterwards known as Samuel R. Hamilton, who graduated at Princeton in 1808, and was a prominent lawyer in Trenton. He was the father of the late Col. Morris Robeson Hamilton, for many years State Librarian. He died in 1856.

The third Hamilton family was descended from James Hamilton. Mr. Hageman, in his "History of Princeton and its Institutions," says:

James Hamilton was long a useful and respectable citizen of Princeton. His residence was a brick house which stood where Dr. Wikoff's and Dr. Schenck's houses now stand, with the ground extending from Philip Hendrickson's new store to the Press building. It was built in 1804, probably by Mr. Hamilton himself, and was taken down by Dr. Wikoff when he built his present residence on the same ground. Mr. Hamilton was a painter and chair-maker by trade. Some of his surviving acquaintances say that he was a Scotchman, and came here just before the Revolution, and that he acted as an assistant commissary in Princeton during the war. He was certainly here at the beginning of the war, for his name is among those who presented claims for damages to property in December, 1776, by the enemy. He was a liberal subscriber for repairing the church in 1784, and he served as a ruling elder in the church from 1786 to the time of his death in 1815, and also as trustee from 1793. He was elected trustee of the Academy in 1795. His wife survived him twenty-five years and upwards, and continued to occupy the brick house till her death. They had five daughters and two sons:<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "History of Princeton and its Institutions," by John F. Hageman, I., 192-3.

- i. Henry Hamilton, died early, of consumption.
- ii. Mary A., married the Rev. Jared D. Fyler. He graduated at Princeton in 1810, and shortly after kept a classical school known as the Princeton Academy. Subsequently he removed to Trenton, where he conducted a school a short distance below the State House. There his wife died. Her tombstone at Princeton informs us that: "In humble hope and in pious resignation at her family seat on the banks of the Delaware, Trenton, N. J., she took her leave of this world on the 17th of April, 1825, aged 27 years," leaving three children, one of whom, her only daughter, Maria Louise Fyler, is buried beside her mother, having "meekly confiding in the perfect righteousness of Christ, died in Princeton on the 18th of November, 1841, aged 22 years."
- iii. A daughter, married the Rev. Mr. Burt.
- iv. A daughter, married the Rev. Mr. Huntington.
- v. A daughter, married the Rev. Mr. Fitch.
- vi. A daughter, who never married, but remained at home in Princeton, teaching school, until after her mother's death, when she went to live with her brother James, in Nashville, Tenn., and died there.

## SKETCH OF JAMES HAMILTON.

vii. James. He was born at Princeton, probably about 1796. Having graduated at Princeton College in 1814, he immediately became an assistant to his brother-in-law, Mr. Fyler, in the Princeton Academy. When the latter removed to Trenton he was succeeded in the management of the Princeton Academy by the Rev. James Carnahan, and he in turn by David Comfort, after whom came James Hamilton as Principal. He was distinguished as a classical and mathematical teacher at Princeton, Trenton and Burlington. He conducted the Princeton school with eminent success for several years. He then joined Mr. Fyler in the management of his school in Trenton, and succeeded to the control when Mr. Fyler removed to Mississippi. Among his pupils at Princeton were the three eldest sons of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, and the Rev. Edward N. Kirk. The Rev. Dr. George Burrows, some time professor at Lehigh University, Easton, Pa., said

he often heard Hamilton speak with pride of his connection with the Rev. Joseph Addison Alexander, as his Latin teacher. The latter's biographer says: "Hamilton was a man of no ordinary ability, a ripe scholar, and a teacher of great merit."<sup>1</sup> His relations with his pupils were evidently of the kindest character, and they always affectionately called him "Jemmy Hamilton."

On the appointment of the Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D., of Princeton, to the Presidency of the University of Nashville, in 1831, he took Mr. Hamilton with him as the Professor of Mathematics. After remaining at Nashville four years, he resigned his chair and returned to New Jersey, where he reopened his school in Trenton, which he conducted from 1835 to 1838. In the latter year he was re-engaged by the Nashville University, and returned thither, spending the rest of his life in the service of that institution. He and two of his sisters fell victims of the cholera in June, 1849.

Professor James D. Porter, the eminent Chancellor and President of the University of Nashville, says in a letter to the writer of this memoir:

There is a handsome monument erected to Prof. James Hamilton, in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, near this city. It recites the fact that he was Professor of Mathematics in the University of Nashville, and that he died June 21, 1849. The date of his birth and the place where born are not given. I was very fond of him, and my recollection of him is distinct, and I think he was about fifty years of age. His service in this University dated from 1831 to his death, excepting an interval from 1835 to 1838, which was spent at Trenton, N. J.; during the last year he was re-elected and then resumed his professorship. Subjected to an epidemic of cholera in 1849, Prof. Hamilton and two maiden sisters were victims of it.

I repeat what I have said many times, that Prof. Hamilton was by far the ablest mathematician we have ever had in Tennessee; he would, in my judgment, have been eminent in any school or university on this continent. He made no publications except occasional communications to the press of this city. I have before me as I write, a work of his in MS., relating to meteorology, dating from April, 1834. In the interval between his resignation and re-election, this record of the

<sup>1</sup> Life of Joseph Addison Alexander. D. D., by Henry Carrington Alexander, New York, 1870; Vol. I., pp. 36-37.

weather was made at Trenton, New Jersey, and you may be able to find some data relating to his history at that place. He was, I doubt not, teaching mathematics at Trenton, but I have no information concerning him. If you would like to see the MS. Volume, I will send it to you by express, to be returned. I want the chief of the Weather bureau at Washington to see it. A brother-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Huntington, a Jerseyman, inherited through his wife the estate of Prof. Hamilton; he survived him for twenty years, but I can find nothing left by him.

In a discourse delivered a few days after his death Dr. Philip Lindsley, the distinguished President of the University of Nashville, said of him :

A more exemplary, conscientious, modest, consistent, unobtrusive Christian gentleman has rarely been met with anywhere, than Prof. Hamilton; and a more faithful, patient, judicious, persevering and successful teacher could not be desired in any school or college. A thorough enthusiast in his professional studies and pursuits, it was his chief delight to acquire knowledge and to impart it to his pupils. Amiable, gentle, respectful—never abrupt, harsh or repulsive—always accessible and cheerfully communicative—meek, humble, sincere—abounding in works of charity and goodness—he calmly fell asleep, in the full assurance of a happy resurrection and a glorious immortality, through faith in the merits and atoning sacrifice of the Son of God, in whose name he had been baptized in infancy, and to whose service his life had been devoutly consecrated.

The Nashville "Gazette," of Saturday, June 23, 1849, contained the following editorial relating to Professor Hamilton :

With sorrowful pain and regret we announce to our readers the demise of our much esteemed and talented fellow citizen, James Hamilton, late Professor of Mathematics in the University of Nashville, which post he has filled with distinguished honor and credit for a quarter of a century.

The Professor died on Thursday evening at 10 o'clock, from a severe attack of cholera, after suffering for several days the most excruciating agony.

It is a most solemn task to chronicle the decease of one who is so identified with the intellectual rise and progress of our city as was Professor Hamilton. But yet it is still more unpleasant when in connection with this we are compelled to add that the death of this gentleman is the fourth one in the same

family, and that too caused by the same disease. During the rage of cholera in our city, three of Prof. Hamilton's sisters have been taken from our midst to a home we trust where life is eternal happiness, a home too that both brother and sisters had for years so well prepared themselves.

Death has made them his victims—but there ends his victory.

God has given unto them the Christian hope and reward—eternal bliss in Heaven—and in receiving this how cheerfully can we resign earth with its embittered pleasures and heavy responsibilities.

First our pleasures die, and then  
Our hopes and then our fears, and when  
These are dead the debt is due,  
Dust claims dust—and we die too.

All things that we have and cherish  
Like ourselves must fade and perish !  
Such is our rude mortal lot  
Love itself would, did they not.

The students of the University met the day after his death, and adopted the following tribute of respect :

We are met together under circumstances peculiarly and truly melancholy, to mourn the death of our respected and beloved Professor. In thus paying our last tribute of respect to the memory of him whom we so highly esteemed, it would be unnecessary or even vain to attempt to give a just delineation of the high and ennobling qualities that ever characterized him. But it may not be deemed inappropriate in us to allude to his literary attainments, and particularly to his superiority in the knowledge of that intricate, yet grand, beautiful, sublime science, to the conception of which his strong, energetic and discriminating mind seemed peculiarly adapted. To a full understanding and advancement of that science, which has deservedly been termed that of truth, he devoted a life of unremitting zeal and ardor, and we now proudly and unhesitatingly assert that he was not unrewarded. Not content to confine his researches to the tangible and visible things of this earth, he soared aloft into a grander and wider sphere of thought, and there, by the innate strength of his own mind, traced the beauty and sublimity of his loved science—and made himself familiar with the divine laws which govern and regulate the universe. Though he may not have embodied in the form of a book, that profound knowledge he sought and received, those philosophical theories of his own, to be transmitted thus to

posterity, yet, we feel the proud consciousness that in the minds, at least, of all whose good fortune it has been to receive his instructions, there upon their minds has been reflected that light which bore him onward through the dark, the intricate, the untried paths of scientific researches—that knowledge which was ever the pride and happiness of his earthly career.

But his moral and social character cannot pass unremembered and unnoticed. We may bow in submissive praise to the infinite strength of intellect, feel our own spirit of ambition awoken in contemplation of true genius, but it is an admiration of a different kind that swells our hearts in the remembrance of moral virtues—those virtues which ever threw over him an air of calmness and happiness, imparting their soft and goodly influence—those virtues which served as an amulet to his thoughts when wandering through the mystic shades of the future, so natural to everyone, to learn something of the destiny that awaited him. It was this soothing spirit of morality which tinged his every thought and action, and a full conviction and appreciation of which lessens our sorrow and deep regret at his departure, and leads us to hope and believe that when he breathed his last, it was only that he should then be transported to the bosom of his God, there through all eternity to rest with his three sisters, who a few days before, had alike been gently wafted to immortal life.<sup>1</sup>

The writer of the biography of Dr. Joseph Addison Alexander, already quoted, gives this estimate of Professor Hamilton: "Mr. Hamilton was, according to the standard of that day, a scholar of rare and varied attainments, and while thoroughly grounded in languages was eminently distinguished as a mathematician. He was by nature exceedingly diffident and retiring, and this prevented his filling that space in the public eye which was occupied by men of humbler talents and more slender acquirements."

Professor Hamilton was elected a corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1846.

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CORRECTION.—In the New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXIII, pp. xviii and xix, there is a reference to "New Amsterdam Records." The citation should be credited to the "Minutes of the Orphan Masters of New Amsterdam."

<sup>1</sup> "Daily Union," Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, June 26, 1849.

## Neurology.

ROBERT F. BALLANTINE, born in Albany, New York, January 3, 1836, died at his country home, Linden Neuk, near Madison, Morris county, December 9, 1905. He was the son of Peter Ballantine, who had a small brewing plant at Albany. In 1844 the family removed to Newark, where the father laid the foundation of the present immense business on the Passaic river at the foot of Front street, of which his son later became the head. Robert F. Ballantine left school at the age of seventeen years, and entered into business with his father. When he was twenty-one years old he and his two brothers John H. and Peter H. Ballantine, were admitted as partners, the firm name becoming P. Ballantine and Sons. At his father's death in 1883, Mr. Ballantine became President of the firm. As a philanthropist, Mr. Ballantine used his wealth for the benefit of the city, county and state in divers ways. He was a trustee of Rutgers College, and presented it with the Ballantine Gymnasium, a building costing, with its equipment, something like \$200,000, one of the finest of the kind in the country at the time of its erection. He was always a generous and cordial supporter of the college. When the Essex County Park system was being started, he gave thirty-nine acres of land to the Commission in the upper section of Branch Brook Park. In 1900 he built and presented to the Park Board the imposing gateway at the foot of the parkway which now bears his name, the gateway costing \$27,000. He built and presented to the North Reformed Church, of which he was a prominent member, a handsome parsonage. A short time before his death he gave a new building to the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary on Central avenue, the hospital being founded and endowed by him. He and Mrs. Ballantine were interested in many charitable institutions in and about Madison, where they had long made their summer home. He was singularly modest, and made it a rule to keep silent about his numerous benefactions, and no one but himself knew of the long list of pensioners on his roll. He had been a member of the Essex County Park



Commission since 1901 ; he was president of the Newark Sinking fund Commission. In the financial world he was prominent in Newark and New York, being Vice President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and of the Howard Savings Institution, both of Newark ; a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. He was a member of the Union League Club of New York, and of many clubs in Newark and Morristown. On the occasion of his funeral in the North Reformed Church, that edifice was packed with his numerous friends and employees, and sympathizers with his family in their bereavement. In 1857 he married Miss Anne E. Brown, of Charleston, S. C. His widow and two daughters, Mrs. Charles Bradley and Mrs. John O. H. Pitney, survived him. At a meeting of the board of trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society, held on January 2, 1906, the following minute on the decease of Mr. Ballantine was adopted :

Mr. Robert F. Ballantine was elected a Life Member of the Society, May 18, 1871. Two years later he was appointed a member of the Committee on the Library, of which he continued to be a member until the reorganization of the Society in 1897, acting as chairman for many years. In 1888, he was elected a member of the Executive Committee, of which he was the chairman for a time. After the formation of the new constitution, he was elected Second Vice-President and was annually re-elected to that office. He was also appointed to be a member of the Finance Committee, in 1897. His gifts to the Society have been frequent and generous. In the early years he was often a contributor to the Library Fund. In 1898 he became a Patron of the Society, and in 1901 he contributed twenty-five hundred dollars for the purchase of Newark Library Association stock. Ever since he became a member of this Society, Mr. Ballantine has been one of the most generous of contributors to its advancement and to its financial necessities.

FREDERICK HARVEY LUM, born at Chatham, in 1849, died at Atlantic City, September 7, 1905. He was educated in the Pingry School, Elizabeth, and entering the law office of the late John Whitehead in Newark, he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and became a counsellor three years later. In 1872 he joined with William B. Guild in the law-firm of Guild and

Lum. He was a director of the Federal Trust Company. He was President of Chatham Village during its corporate existence, and on its becoming a borough served as its Mayor for six years. In 1903 his health became so impaired that he was obliged to give up active work and spent the time in travel in the west and the Adirondacks, in the hope of securing relief from bronchial trouble, which had begun to affect his heart. He went to Atlantic City in hopes of getting relief, but died there the same night. In 1870 he married Miss Alice Harris, of Chatham, who survived him with four sons and two daughters--Charles H., of San Antonio, Texas, Dr. F. H. Lum, Ralph E. Lum, Ernest C. Lum, Miss Sue M. Lum, and Mrs. W. S. Hunt. He had been a member of this Society since January 25, 1887.

BLOOMFIELD J. MILLER, born in Newark, December 31, 1849, died April 10, 1905. He was a son of Elias N. Miller, Sheriff of Essex County in 1863. Mr. Miller was educated in the Newark schools, and upon graduating entered Rutgers College, but when only seventeen years old he gave up his college studies to enter the business of his father. In 1870 he secured a position with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and a year later he was made actuary and supervised these duties to the last. In 1894 he was elected a director and Second Vice President. In 1902 he was elected First Vice President of the Company, still continuing as mathematician. He was regarded as an authority on actuarial work, being a charter member and sometime President of the Actuarial Society of America. He was of an extremely cheerful disposition, his whole nature glowing with the bright light of charity. He possessed a powerful individuality, and though peaceful and modest, he always impressed himself strongly upon his fellow men. Mr. Miller was elected a member of this Society May 15, 1890.

JAMES MADISON SEYMOUR, born in New York City, January 30, 1837, died in Newark, April 1, 1905. When only two years of age he was bereft of his father, who died during a yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans. His mother married

again, Jose Vantana, with whom she went to Spain, taking her boy with her. There he entered St. Austin's College in Cadiz. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of his uncle, John B. Murray, a shipchandler in New York, but at the end of a week he quit that employment and entered the Novelty Iron Works of New York, then the largest manufacturing concern of the kind in the country. During his apprenticeship he took a course at the American Institute, attending the evening classes. Subsequently he was employed by the Erie Railroad for a while, and when barely twenty-one years of age was appointed master mechanic of a new railroad from Matanzas to Puerto Principe, Cuba, and after a few years' experience in this position, he spent two years as chief engineer of a large sugar plantation on the Island. In 1865 Mr. Seymour, with Daniel Whitlock, formed the firm of Seymour and Whitlock, Newark, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He was always exceedingly popular with his workmen. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Newark Aqueduct Board, and re-elected in 1887. In 1894 he was a candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by nearly five thousand votes. In 1896 he was again a candidate, and this time won by a plurality of 3,396, and was re-elected in 1898 and 1900. In 1901 he was nominated for Governor of the State, but was defeated by his fellow-townsmen, Franklin Murphy. In 1888 he was appointed United States Commissioner to Spain by President Cleveland. In 1891 Governor Abbettt appointed him State Supervisor of Prisoners. He was subsequently appointed a member of the State Board of Education, which under reappointments he held up to the time of his death. In 1859 he married Miss Amanda Elizabeth Crowell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Crowell, of Springfield, Mass. One son, James Murray Seymour, was born of this union. Mrs. Seymour died about four years after her marriage, and two years later Mr. Seymour married her sister, Miss Anna J. Crowell, who survived him with her son, David C. Seymour. Mr. Seymour was elected a member of this Society in 1901.

FRANCIS M. TICHENOR, who died at his home in Lombardy street, Newark, on October 22, 1907, was an honored

citizen of Newark. Born in Newark, December 20, 1840, and bred in his native city, he had become prominently identified with its varied interests, and with none was he more closely associated than with the New Jersey Historical Society. To the welfare of this Society Mr. Tichenor had devoted many years of the most earnest and efficient service. He was elected a member, January 21, 1869, and became a Patron March 7, 1904, at which time he contributed \$1,000 to the Society. On January 23, 1894, he was appointed a member of the Finance committee, and at the May meeting of the same year he was appointed a member of the Committee "to ascertain on what terms the building of the Newark Library Association on West Park street could be purchased." On the same day Mr. Tichenor offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a life membership in the New Jersey Historical Association be given to all persons who should donate one share of the Newark Library Association to the New Jersey Historical Society. As a result of this resolution a large number of shares were given to this Society. At the same meeting, on motion of Mr. Ernest E. Coe, Mr. Tichenor was added to the special committee which had been appointed to obtain the stock of the Library Association. At the May meeting of the Society, in 1895, a vote of thanks was tendered to this committee for "the great work which they have accomplished in procuring the Newark Library Stock," and in that work Mr. Tichenor bore the chief share. During his six years of labor in procuring the stock of the Newark Library Association, he very frequently advanced money to purchase the same. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining the address of many of the stockholders, and a long and varied correspondence was entailed upon Mr. Tichenor. But he performed all this with rare perseverance and with great success. He was compelled to communicate with persons residing in all parts of this country, in South America, in England, Russia, India, and the Islands of the Sea. At the May meeting in 1897, his exceptional services were duly recognized by the Society, and a vote of thanks was given to Francis M. Tichenor, Cyrus Peck, Ernest E. Coe and Charles Bradley, who had "so earnestly and successfully pros-

ecuted the work of securing the stock of the Newark Library Association." In the same year Mr. Tichenor was elected Treasurer of the Society, and served in that office for three years. On December 7, 1900, he was appointed a member of the Building Committee, and May 1, 1902, he was appointed Librarian of the Society. In this capacity he served with great care and efficiency until his death, greatly increasing the number of volumes in the Library, and using every means in his power to make it an educational center for all who are engaged in historical study. On November 6, 1905, he was elected Vice-President of the Society, and in this and all the offices which he filled, his thorough knowledge of its affairs, and his wise counsel, were of the utmost value to the Society.

Mr. Tichenor was licensed as an Attorney-at-Law in June, 1866, and became a Counsellor-at-Law three years later. In 1869 he was a member of the Board of Education of the City of Newark, and for several years before his death he was the President of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Washington Association at Morristown, a trustee of the Newark Technical School, and had previously been a member of the Board of Works of the City of Newark. Mr. Tichenor's practice at law was confined largely to the Orphans' Court, and the Court of Chancery. He was not an orator, but was blessed with a large share of strong common sense. He was well posted on the value of real estate, and had a clear and correct view as to its future rise in value. He was a wise counsellor and a true friend. To many a client he gave a helping hand in time of need, extending financial aid and giving wise and kindly counsel. There are many widows and orphans who will always recall his memory as that of a truly "noble and generous man." His word was as good as his bond. He was beloved and respected by many, and the tributes offered to his memory by those who spoke on the occasion of his funeral, bore testimony to the character of the true Christian gentleman who in his relations, public and private, in business, as a philanthropist, a friend, a neighbor, had borne "the white flower of a blameless life."

## Notes, Queries and Replies.

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**MORRIS GENEALOGY.**—The question has been raised whether Governor Lewis Morris had a daughter Sarah, and whether Sarah Kearny was the daughter in question. The following data have been compiled by the Corresponding Secretary, and seem to determine this question decisively:

*Deed*, Aug. 29, 1714.—Lewis Morris, of Tinton Mannor, Esq. to his Daughter Sarah Kearny, wife of Michael Kearny, of the town of Middletown, gent.—for love and affection. Conveys tract of land in Shrewsbury, on south side of Swimming River, where Slope Bridge brook comes into it.—*W. F. Deeds*, H 2, p. 193.

*Deed*, Sept. 27, 1716.—Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, West Chester, New York, late of Tinton, Monmouth county, N. J., to Michael Carney, of Monmouth county, N. J., merchant, and son-in-law to said Lewis Morris. Considered, love and affection. Conveys bank lot in Perth Amboy.

*Will* of Michael Kearny, of Perth Amboy, N. J., dated March 12, 1740-41; proved March 9, 1742. Names (among other children) Michael, "for whom Lewis Morris Esq. has provided;" and Graham Kearny; devises right of property "which Lewis Morris gave to his dau. Sarah Kearny by deed," &c.

*Deed*, Sept. 14, 1764.—Isabella Kearny, John Martin and Mary his wife, Euphemia Arabella [wife of Henry] Leonard, Rev. Mr. Samuel Cooke and Graham his wife, daughters and devisees of Michael Kearny, Esq. dec'd, to Stephen Skinner, of Perth Amboy—conveys lot in Perth Amboy.

*Will* of Lewis Morris [died May 21, 1746], not dated, proved Jan. 12, 1746-7. Mentions wife Isabella, Margaret Graham (his wife's sister), dau. Margaret Morris, dau. Mary Pearse, sons Lewis and Robert Hunter Morris.

*Will* of Isabella Morris, widow of Lewis Morris, dated Aug. 9, 1746; proved April 20, 1752, mentions (among oth-

ers) dau. *Kearny*, and her children: Isabella, Mary Van Horne (she seems to have married 2d, John Martin), Euphemia Arabella, and *Graham*.

There can be no question that this Lewis Morris was the Governor of New Jersey.

A FIREPROOF REPOSITORY FOR THE STATE RECORDS.—Mr. F. C. Cochran, of Ithaca, New York, writes: "I think with horror of the state records in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, where a perfect mine of priceless manuscripts is exposed to the danger of fire. I have done a good deal of work there, and it seems terrible that, while so much is expended by the Legislature for other purposes, the small sum that would insure these records a fireproof repository is withheld. I fear the New Jersey lawmakers may some day learn of their mistake when it is too late." In reply to Mr. Cochran's letter, it was remarked: "the State House is already overcrowded, and it is evident that additional provision must be made at an early day for the State Library. When that time comes, we hope the Legislature will make an appropriation for the erection of a separate building for the Library, and the preservation of such records as are not in daily use for the transaction of the current business of the State."

ELLIS COOK, OF MORRIS COUNTY.—The late George H. Cook, State Geologist, and Professor of Geology in Rutgers College for many years, was a descendant of Ellis Cook, of Southampton, Long Island (about A. D. 1644), but was never able to ascertain when and whence he came to this country. As to Ellis Cook, of the Revolutionary epoch, the following data have been compiled:

Jan. 9, 1775.—Elected member of the Committee of Observation, of Morris County.

May 1.—Elected one of the delegates for said county, they being vested with power of legislation, and to raise men, money and arms for the Common Defense.

Member of the Provincial Congress in May, June, August and October, from Morris County.

1776.—Member of the Committee of Safety, which sat at New Brunswick, January 31—March 2.

Jan. 13.—At a meeting of the Committee of Safety. The Committee of Morris applied to have Ellis Cook commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eastern Regiment of Militia, in the County of Morris, and a commission was ordered to be issued to him accordingly.

Feb. and March.—The Provincial Congress which sat at New Brunswick, ordered £1. 6s. 8d. to be paid to Ellis Cook, Esquire, in full of his account for removing the records in the Surveyor General's Office at Perth Amboy to New Brunswick.

1776.—Member of the Convention of New Jersey, which met at Burlington, June 10, 1776, and which adopted the Constitution of New Jersey, July 2, 1776.

July 18.—Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel for the battalion to be raised in Morris county.

Member of the Assembly from Morris county, 1776, 1777, 1779, 1781-1792.

Appointed Judge of the Morris County Courts, 1793-1795.

"Ellis Cook was the original blacksmith of Whippanong Township, whose shop occupied the site of the old Academy."

**JOUET FAMILY OF ELIZABETH.**—The will of Daniel Jouet, dated June 7, 1711, proved October 10, 1721, names children Daniel, Peter, Mary and Elizabeth, and refers to wife.—*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. XXIII, p. 269. Cavalier Jouet was a man of much prominence before and after the Revolution. He was attainted of treason, and his estates were declared forfeited. He returned to Elizabeth after the War and remained there, and married in that town. Some references to him are found in Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth." No record of his death or place of burial has been found.

**NEW MEMBERS, 1907.**—In addition to the list of new members elected in 1907, as given on p. 128, these names should appear:

Halsey M. Larter,	Newark,	July 1, 1907.
Joseph C. Young,	Newark,	July 1, 1907.

This increases the number of Contributing Members enrolled during the year to 119, and the total number of such members to 338.



## BOOK NOTICES

**New Jersey Archives.** Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey. Edited by William Nelson. Volume XXVII. Extracts from American Newspapers, relating to New Jersey. Vol. VIII. 1770-1771. Paterson, N. J.: Press Printing and Publishing Company. 1905. 8 vo. Pp. viii, 713.

Since the appearance of the January number of the Proceedings, in which was chronicled the issue of the twenty-sixth volume of the New Jersey Archives, another in the series has been published, in March, 1908.

Like its immediate predecessor, it consists of extracts from American newspapers, relating to New Jersey, and covering the years 1770 and 1771. We are thus closely approaching the era of the Revolution, and, as is to be expected, the newspapers of the day teem with news paragraphs and long discussions concerning the political issues of this important formative period. As in a mirror we can see the reflection of the public sentiment of the time. The agitation over the non-importation agreement, which for a time united the colonies in a common course of action, and also served to point out to observing men the weakness of the union.

There is again the usual lamentation over the degeneracy of the times, the difficulties of insolvent debtors, the lack of an adequate quantity of currency, the excessive exactions of the lawyers.

On the other hand, optimistic young people were falling in love and getting married in the good old way. The citizens of Perth Amboy and New Brunswick were exchanging pleasant courtesies with the British troops quartered among them. There was an improvement in the facilities for trade across the Province. The rioting in Essex and Monmouth counties over local conditions, intensified, doubtless, by the political tension of the day, came to a happy end. George Whitfield created a

religious furore by his wonderful preaching. American manufactures were giving signs of a healthy growth, and were heartily encouraged.

These are but a few of the vast variety of topics touched upon in these pages, which everywhere teem with human interest.

The New Jersey Archives are published by the State, under the supervision of a committee appointed by this Society, which has furnished from its priceless collections a great deal of the material which has been incorporated in these volumes.

**The King's Highway, and the Pensauken Graveyard.** A Chapter in Colonial History of West Jersey. By Dr. A. M. Stackhouse. 8 vo. Pp. 31.

Out of the Pensauken graveyard the author has evoked the spirits of his ancestors and of other dwellers therein, and has journeyed with them along the "King's Highway" from Moorestown to Haddonfield, with occasional sallies into by-paths, dipping into personal and local history in a very pleasing style.

**Historical and Genealogical Miscellany.** Data relating to the settlement and settlers of New York and New Jersey. John Stilwell, M. D. Vol. II. New York. 1906. Quarto. Pp. v, 503.

Again has Dr. Stilwell placed students of New Jersey history and genealogy under very deep obligations by the publication of this very voluminous work. It contains court records of Burlington, New Jersey; parish register St. Mary's (St. Ann's) Church, Burlington, New Jersey; inscriptions St. Mary's Churchyard, Burlington; first Town Book; record of earmarks and records of the Baptist Church, Middletown; James Mott's Journal; inscriptions burying grounds, Monmouth County; Bible records, Monmouth County; patents, surveys and warrants for survey on lands on quit rents, Monmouth County; quit rents of Shrewsbury and of Middletown; Gawen Lawrie's accounts East Jersey quit rents; account of

Shrewsbury patents; Middletown quit rents; abstracts from Friends' Monthly Meetings, Shrewsbury. It can be readily seen what an invaluable contribution this is to history, and how indescribably important such a work is in preserving against all danger of loss the invaluable records here given. This work has been a labor of love on the part of the compiler, whose only recompense can be the consciousness of a good work well done. It were greatly to be desired that others would imitate the splendid example he has set.

**The Poems of Philip Freneau.** Poet of the American Revolution. Edited for the Princeton Historical Association by Fred Lewis Pattee. Three volumes. Princeton, N. J. The University Library. Volume I., 1902, pp. cxii, 294. Volume II., 1903, pp. x, 407. Volume III., 1907, pp. xiv, 430.

This definitive edition of Freneau has long been a desideratum, for the fame of this Jersey poet has been steadily rising of late years, as the first editions of his poems, even of the collections of 1795, 1809, and 1815, have become so scarce as to be practically unattainable. The memoir prefixed to this first volume is the first adequate account of the author, and shows that the Freneau family were identified with New Jersey for more than a century, and had resided in Monmouth county for nearly that length of time. We may add that Andrew Fresneau, the father of the poet, also owned extensive tracts of land in Northern New Jersey, on the Hackensack meadows and elsewhere. It will be remembered that Philip was not only a resident of New Jersey most of his life, but was a graduate of Princeton College, in that brilliant class which also counted among its members James Madison, afterwards President of the United States, and Hugh Brackenridge, the distinguished poet, soldier, historian, novelist and jurist. Freneau seems to have had an instinctive love for liberty, which found expression at a very early day, and although his poetic genius apparently flickered out with the publication of the 1815 edition of his poems, we cannot doubt that the patriotic ardor warmed his heart to his latest years. His French blood

doubtless caused him to sympathize with the Revolution, and led him to adopt the Deism of the day, which was so fashionable, not only in France, but in England and America as well. As Prof. Pattee points out, he soon forsook the classic models of his youthful days, and struck out boldly in a new and entirely original style. The man who advocated the broadest liberty for a people was no more to be shackled with the conventionalisms of his predecessors, than were the Americans to submit to the political fetters which a stupid ministry were forging for them.

The work is handsomely printed, on heavy paper, large octavo in size, with gilt tops and deckel edges. Prof. Pattee has been at infinite pains to trace the poems to their original form and time and place of publication as far as possible, and the transformations they underwent in their evolution, his researches going to show that Freneau was exceedingly careful about his revisions. The use of the word "tastily," on p. lxii, may be criticised. That a newspaper was projected by Freneau in 1795, as mentioned on p. lxiii, is proved by a printed prospectus of the proposed paper, the only copy of which, so far as known, is in the possession of the editor of these Proceedings. The Princeton Historical Association has laid scholars under great obligations by assuming the publication of this altogether admirable work.

Colonial and Old Houses of Greenwich, New Jersey, by Besie Ayars Andrews. Illustrated. Vineland, New Jersey, 1907. 12 mo. Pp. 87.

This well-printed little volume is full of local history, describing the Gibbon house, 1730; the Bond house, probably about 1700; the Sheppard house, part of it prior to 1700; Bacon's "Adventure"; the old Stone House, dating well back into the eighteenth century; the Fithian house; the Maskell and Ewing houses, "part of which are known to have been in use for nearly two hundred years," and other dwellings are herein described, with pleasant reminiscences of the families to which they formerly belonged, and various items of local history incidental to the narrative. There are full-page pic-

tures of the old houses and of other ancient buildings. The whole story is pleasantly told, and forms a contribution of distinct value to the history of the state. A few copies may be obtained by addressing the author at Vineland.

**Fitz Randolph Traditions.** A story of a Thousand years.  
By L. V. F. Randolph, life member of the New Jersey Historical Society. Published under the auspices of the New Jersey Historical Society. 1907. 12 mo. Pp. 134.

One does not need to be a genealogical enthusiast to read this book with great pleasure as well as profit. Here we have the story of England, her great men, her wars, her domestic strifes, the conquest by the Norman William, the parcelling out of the lands among his retainers, the besieging of strongholds, castles and abbeys, and all the strife and romance that go to make up history. The book is full of incident and stirring narrative, all told in a pleasing style, free from the usual assumptions and declaratory assertions of the average genealogist. Interwoven with the history, and, indeed, the main theme about which the narrative arranges itself, is the numerous progeny of Fitz Randolphs, who, the writer thinks, may "safely and reasonably link" their line to Rolf, the Norseman Conqueror, 860-932; John of Gaunt; Robert Bruce, and other kingly personages. The book is copiously illustrated with views of old castles and ruins formerly possessed by the Randolphs and their kin. It is an altogether fascinating little work, which once taken up cannot be easily laid down without reading through. It is a charming illustration of what can be done in the way of genealogical research, and how possible it is to make such study anything but the usual "dry-as-dust" compilation of mere statistics of births, marriages and deaths. The Randolphs or Fitz Randolphs have been a distinguished family in New Jersey history for the last two hundred years, and all the Jersey members of the family should feel deeply indebted to Mr. Randolph for this admirable account of their illustrious ancestors. Copies can be obtained from the Historical Society at one dollar.

## Proceedings of the Society, 1907.

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NEWARK, N. J., October 31, 1907.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held at 12 o'clock, in the assembly room. The president, Mr. Jonathan W. Roberts, presided, and the invocation was pronounced by Rev. James DeHart Bruen, of Belvidere.

The report of the board of trustees was read by the recording secretary, Joseph F. Folsom.

The financial report was presented by the treasurer, William C. Morton, and was approved as appended.

The report of the committee on genealogy and statistics was presented by Miss M. A. Quinby, President of the Woman's Branch, and was approved. Three volumes of tombstone inscriptions were presented, for which a vote of thanks was given by the society.

The finance committee, through George R. Howe, reported that the campaign for new members had resulted in an accession of 125 new enrollments. Mr. Howe outlined the plans of the committee for a continuation of the work.

The report of the library committee was presented by Frederick A. Canfield, and was approved as appended.

The membership committee, through Ernest E. Coe, reported a present enrollment of 18 patrons, 475 life, and 336 contributing members, a total of 824. The report was approved.

Trustees were elected as follows: Charles Bradley, Ernest E. Coe, Franklin B. Dwight, Edward Kanouse, Francis J. Swayze, for three years; William M. Lawrence, for two years; Charles M. Lum, for one year.

The committee on Colonial Documents reported through the chairman, William Nelson.

Adjournment was then taken, and a luncheon was served by the Woman's Branch, and a social recess enjoyed.

Upon reconvening at two o'clock, the report of the corresponding secretary, William Nelson, was presented. It was approved as appended.

An address was then delivered by Rev. William W. Lawrence, D. D., Pastor of the North Baptist Church of Orange. The subject was "The Value of Historical Inquiry." A vote of thanks was given Dr. Lawrence for his interesting discourse.

A vote of thanks was given Miss Douglas, of Morristown, for a gift of three newspapers of very old dates.

Adjourned.

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#### Report of the Board of Trustees.

The record of the work of the board of trustees during the past year will be shown in the various reports immediately to be presented. The officers and committees will show the results of their labors in their respective departments, and leave the making of the verdict to the Society. Any detailed foreword at this point might seem like an attempt to bias the judgment, or at least to postulate approval. Another reason for omitting details of labors accomplished is the reluctance of the board to steal away the pleasure of the committees, for their reports are expected to show solid grounds for general satisfaction.

"Great things thro' greatest hazards are achiev'd  
And then they shine."

said Beaumont and Fletcher. Not only by their fruits, but by their luster shall the faithful workers in all departments of our society be known. Of those who give much of heart and mind to the well-being and development of the New Jersey Historical Society the trustees are only a part. They have their specific sphere and can do no less than their whole duty in that sphere. They are the servants of the society, and though it is their business to lead, they ought not to be held altogether responsible for the spirit and interest of the body of members of the society. In a year of success such a reflection is made with better grace, than would be possible in a year of reverses, but it ought to be generally recognized that much of the energy, the initiative, and the historical interest of our strong organization, should come from the rank and file, for these, and not the official bodies, constitute the New Jersey Historical Society.

The trustees desire to thank the many members and friends of the society for the aid they have given during the year. Donations of many things of historical interest have been received, and in many ways the society and the trustees have been helped and encouraged by friends who have a deep interest in the purposes of this organization. The trustees invite the members of the society to an active participation in its work, and reserve only the right to guard the high standing of the society by passing upon the worthiness or adaptability of any service offered.

Particularly the trustees would urge the importance of the annual and semi-annual meetings. At such meetings the so-

cety assembles to hear the results of the work done, and to decide upon future plans and activities. The esprit du corps of an organization is best gauged at the muster. The spirit of an annual meeting can be transmitted through the routine of work in the many months that follow.

Looking back upon the past year we feel no hesitancy in reporting actual progress and considerable financial improvement, but we must also report great losses, and these from our strongest assets, good men. It will be narrated that two of our trustees, one charter member, one patron, and many of our members, have left us, and gone the way of all the earth. Their memories, their good names and the problem of filling their places, remain with us. Let us look forward with renewed interest in the noble work of preserving the history of our State and country for the sake of generations unborn, and for the pure enjoyment of ourselves and the present age. What in history has been righteous will ever stimulate to righteous deeds, what has been evil will serve as a warning.

Requesting your earnest attention to the detailed reports of our officers and committees, and to that of the Woman's Branch, we close our address with a hearty welcome to the whole membership, and particularly to our many new members.

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#### Report of the Woman's Branch.

Honored President, and Members of the New Jersey Historical Society:

The Woman's Branch presents its sixth annual report with feelings of gratitude and encouragement. The date of the annual meeting was changed from October to May, and in the Spring on May 7, the yearly meeting of the Woman's Branch with reports, etc., was held, with an address by the President of Columbia College, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, later in the afternoon. The Board of Managers held seven meetings, with good attendance from all parts of the State, much interest being shown. There were two resignations from the board, but new managers were elected to fill the vacancies.

The treasurer reported \$498.76, balance on hand, the expenses being \$161.78. These expenses were: A new standard frame for photographs, four new books for monumental inscriptions, magazines bound to fill out different sets on the shelves, new genealogies bought, expenses for the October meeting of 1906, and printing, paper, etc., amounting to \$161.78.

The Entertainment Committee having charge of the luncheon at the last October meeting of the society did good work, and were equally successful at the luncheon of the May meeting. There were many gifts through the Woman's Branch of old deeds, books, china, and valuable autographs. We have received many photographs of historic houses, yet we are very desirous of more, to fill the new standard frame. We have just mounted an interesting set of historic Morristown pictures, presented by Mr. J. C. Vail, and we now have the historic houses of Elizabeth, Burlington, Bordentown, Bergen County, Morristown, the Oranges, and Newark represented in our frames.

The Genealogical Committee reports having collected inscriptions from the old Presbyterian graveyards at Bound Brook, South



Amboy, on a farm, and from the old Dutch Reformed graveyard at Passaic; since then, the Ewing and Princeton inscriptions have been collected. The Woman's Branch presents two volumes of monumental inscriptions to the society. One volume contains Mercer County Inscriptions from Trenton, Ewing, Princeton, and Lawrenceville. The other volume contains Morris County inscriptions from Morristown, Madison, Roseland, Mendham, Pompton Plains, Boonton, Montville and several small family plots.

Respectfully submitted,

M. ANTOINETTE QUINBY,  
President Woman's Branch.

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#### Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary for 1906-7.

The Corresponding Secretary takes pleasure in reporting that the correspondence of the Society during the past year has, as in former years, covered a very wide range of topics, indicating not only the interest felt in historic and genealogical subjects throughout the country, but also the esteem in which our own Society is held as a source of information on all topics bearing upon the history of our country.

Many correspondents wrote that they had visited our Library in Newark, and had been greatly pleased and impressed with the extent of our collections, and with the courtesies extended to visitors.

Some of the topics touched upon in the course of the correspondence may be briefly summed up as follows:

The Proceedings of the Surveyors' Association of West Jersey was published in an octavo volume, 350 pages, at Camden, in 1880. It includes a number of papers relating to local history in West Jersey, but the bulk of the book is made up of a history of Little Egg Harbor Township, by Lucy Blackwell.

The printed Proceedings of the New Jersey Legislature, as well as the manuscript Proceedings, 1776-1800, and later, are to be found in the State Library. Also the printed Proceedings and manuscript Proceedings of the Assembly from 1703 to date.

In our Library is an Indian deed dated March 2, 1676, from Tospaminke and Uenaminke, claiming to be "the true and undoubted owners as by natural right and interest," of a tract of land on Fenwick's Creek and Delaware River; the consideration was "two Ankers of rum, eight knives three payer of cissers and divers other English commodities."

The African School at Parsippany was commended by the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1819.

Adjutant General Breintnall has obtained complete muster rolls of Skinner's Brigade and the West Jersey Loyal Volunteers (Loyalists), who participated in the Revolutionary War, and expects to publish them in connection with the rosters of the patriotic troops for that period. He estimates that there were about 28,000 Jersey men who fought for independence, and about

The fullest sketch of Captain John Berry, sometime Deputy Governor of New Jersey under Philip Carteret, was published by the late Thomas H. Edsall, in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, April, 1884.

As the result of a very extensive investigation and an examination of periodicals in England and in America, from 1796 to 1830, the Secretary had arrived at the conclusion that Captain Gilbert Imlay, who served in the New Jersey troops during the Revolutionary War, and who was the author of "A Topographical Description of the Western Country," particularly Kentucky, and who basely deserted Mary Wollstonecraft in April, 1796, probably died in England soon after that date.

George B. Macaltioner, of 1526 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, wrote that he had found a most beautiful Indian site on the tract between Oldman's Creek and Salem Creek, and intended some day to see what some of the mounds contained. Some pieces of pottery along with flints and stones had been picked up there; a small turtle totem is also in the possession of a friend, who found it there. The tract was known as the Hoppe mensi tract.

A. V. D. Honeyman, of Plainfield, furnished a transcript of the baptisms of Conewago, Pa., embracing many Dutch families from Bergen and Somerset Counties.

By request, Adjutant General Breintnall had been furnished with a biographical sketch of Colonel Robert Rutherford, who was appointed Aide-de-Camp from Sussex County, February 20, 1814. He was born at Tranquillity, Warren County, in May, 1788; was a member of the Legislature for a number of years, and died at Tranquillity, April 24, 1852. Among his children was John Rutherford, born 1810, for many years President of the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey, and director in several New Jersey railroads, and at the time of his death in 1871, President of the New Jersey Historical Society.

The Adjutant General was also informed that in a letter from General William Livingston, in January, 1776, to the Provincial Congress, he asked that Mr. Bott, of Springfield, might be appointed his Aide. The Secretary believed that this Mr. Bott was the William Bott, who subsequently was Adjutant General of New Jersey, 1776-1783, but concerning whom it had been impossible to get any information as to his place of birth or death, or his family. The Secretary had subsequently informed the Adjutant General that in a newspaper for 1771, there was an advertisement of races to be run at Newark, the horses to be entered with William Bott, apparently indicating that he was an innkeeper in or near Newark at the time.

On October 11, 1906, the Presbyterian Church at West Milford, Passaic County, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its organization. On October 18, 1906, the Reformed Dutch Church at Montville, celebrated its 150th Anniversary.

There were 74 letters written and received during the month of October, 1906.

The Adjutant General's Office was furnished with a sketch of Silas Dickerson, commissioned Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Governor Bloomfield, November 3, 1802. Also with copies of letters of David Brearley and James Neilson, written in 1776, and relating to military matters in New Jersey.

The Secretary attended the sessions of the American Historical Association, the American Archives Commission and the Bibliographical Society of America, at Brown University, December 26-27-28, 1906, when matters of much interest to historical societies were discussed. These meetings were largely attended

by many of the most prominent historians of the day, many historical societies and libraries being represented at the various sessions. It was particularly agreeable to hear the many kind things said about the work of the New Jersey Historical Society, especially as represented in the New Jersey Archives.

At the meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., suggested that all historical societies and considerable libraries in the country might co-operate in pledging a guarantee fund of say \$1,000 per annum, for the preparation and publication of a bibliography of Writings on American History. He was confident that he could obtain an annual grant of \$200, for five years, from the American Historical Association, and asked that sixteen other historical societies guarantee \$50 a year for the same period. He was very sure that in five years the work would be self-sustaining.

Gustave A. Kramer was informed that the best source of information regarding the colonial trade of New Jersey and New York, and its quantity, might be found in the New Jersey and New York Colonial Documents.

The attention of the Essex Park Commission was called to articles by Mr. Edward Q. Keasbey, on "Weequahick Lake," and "Dividend Hill." The Commission had also been informed that Dividend or Dividing was a translation of the Indian work "Weequahick," which means "between."

Dr. C. E. Godfrey, of the Adjutant General's Office, Trenton, called attention to an article of his, published in the Philadelphia North American of December 19th, in which he reproduced the lease made by a commission appointed by the New Jersey Legislature to the Continental Congress, of the building then standing on the southwest corner of the present State and Warren Streets, in Trenton, for the sittings of the Continental Congress. This lease had been discovered by Dr. Godfrey as the result of persistent investigation on his part, and conclusively settled a question upon which the local historians of Trenton have always differed.

Charles Felton Pidgeon, of Boston, Mass., wrote for information regarding the marriage of Colonel Aaron Burr to Mrs. Prevost, of Paramus. He was informed that the Secretary was inclined to believe that the marriage took place in the old Paramus Church, which was replaced by the present edifice about the year 1800; that the pastor of that church probably performed the ceremony. The Secretary added that he had a letter in his collection, written by Mrs. Burr to Colonel Burr's sister, in which she described some of the incidents attendant on the wedding.

During December, genealogical inquiries had been received concerning the Leonard and DuBois families of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties; also concerning Colonel John Cox, of Revolutionary fame, whose wife was Esther Bowes, daughter of Francis and Rachel Bowes. Colonel Cox's mother was a Longfield (Langevelt), and he, himself, was descended from the Cox family of Monmouth County.

William Z. Flitcraft, of Woodstown, contributed to the Library a copy of an Almanac and Year Book of the First National Bank of Woodstown, containing a sketch of John Fenwick, and

particularly referring to the time of his death. This book, which has now been published for several years, always contains some exceedingly interesting and valuable contributions to the local history of New Jersey.

From Frank Cundall, F. S. A., of the Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica, was received a copy of "Lady Nugent's Journal," a revised edition of a work published about a century ago by Lady Nugent, who was a daughter of Attorney General Cortlandt Skinner, of New Jersey, the last royal attorney general of this province. Her family history had been the subject of correspondence last year between the Corresponding Secretary and Mr. Cundall, and others interested in the subject. The Secretary had written expressing the thanks of the Society to Mr. Cundall, and also extending sympathy over the dreadful disaster which had recently occurred to Kingston, the news of which arrived the same day as the book referred to.

Edson Salisbury Jones, of Port Chester, New York, wrote transmitting a copy of the Salem Standard containing a paper read by him before that Society in June last, for which he was returned the thanks of the Society. He also sent a number of corrections for the New Jersey Archives, and on January 30th, sent another extract from the Salem paper, containing another of his extremely interesting addresses, relating mainly to John Fenwick.

Some correspondence had been had in relation to the probable date of death of Philip French, of New Brunswick. The Secretary was able to state that in 1778, Philip French was living, while in 1783, he was deceased. The Presbyterian Churchyard in which he was probably buried was sold a great many years ago for building lots, the grave stones removed and the graves obliterated.

During February, 1907, some correspondence was had with H. C. Pitney, Jr., of Morristown, in relation to a copy of the pamphlet report of the trial and execution of Antoine Leblanc, in September, 1833, at Morristown, a very rare publication.

G. A. Kramer, of Urbana, Ill., was informed that the customs records of the New Jersey ports before the Revolution are not known to exist.

Edson Salisbury Jones, of Port Chester, New York, wrote inquiring concerning the correctness of the signatures of the West Jersey Proprietors to the Concessions as published in Smith's History and in the New Jersey Archives, Vol. I, pages 268-270. The Secretary thereupon wrote to Henry S. Haines, Surveyor General of West Jersey, who made a new transcript of the signatures in question, showing that many of them are very incorrectly printed in Leaming and Spicer, and some of them are incorrectly given also in the New Jersey Archives. A number of copies of these facsimiles had been printed and sent to persons familiar with the local history of West Jersey, and with the names and signatures of the Concessioners, with a view to correctly interpreting the signatures. As a result, all but three or four have been so interpreted beyond question.

James A. Parks, of 488 Bloomfield Avenue, Passaic, wrote that one William Johnston, an ancestor of his, was said to have participated in the battle of Crooked Billet, but he could not find where and when that battle was fought. He was informed that

the skirmish at Crooked Billet took place May 1st, 1778. Crooked Billet, or Neshaminy Bridge, was now called Hatboro, and was near Philadelphia. He was informed where the official American and British accounts could be found, together with other accounts as well.

William H. Benedict, of New Brunswick, wrote furnishing a compilation of notes relating to Philip French, Sr., whose son, Philip French, was one of the prominent land owners of New Brunswick from about 1739.

Mrs. F. N. Waterman, of Summit, wrote that a department of the Woman's Club of that place was studying New Jersey history this winter.

Robert Ludlow Fowler, of 26 West 10th Street, New York, wrote asking for information as to any portrait or likeness of Dr. William Burnet, a delegate to Congress from New Jersey in 1780, a portrait being asked for by Princeton University. The Secretary wrote that he was confident no such portrait was in existence. He had often talked with the late Justice Bradley about Dr. Burnet, Sr., and had corresponded with him on the subject. Justice Bradley has written a biographical sketch of Dr. Burnet, a copy of which, with his own corrections, had been presented by him to the Corresponding Secretary, but Justice Bradley never appeared to have any knowledge of any such portrait, and he would almost certainly have known of it had there been any in existence.

Miss Anna M. North, of 227 East State Street, Trenton, N. J., wrote that she was at work upon a genealogy of the Gibbons family, particularly Thomas Gibbons, of Elizabethtown, and his descendants. She wished to know the date of the marriage of Thomas Gibbons to his wife Ann, and the date of her death; also date of his marriage to his second wife Elizabeth.

Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson, of 20 Wall Street, Trenton, wrote asking for information concerning the custom of carrying or forwarding mails in the Colonial times; also concerning Jan Janssen, of Harlem, in the seventeenth century, who carried the mail between Harlem and Manhattan, and came to be known as "Post-mael," some of his descendants afterwards taking the name of Post. Dr. Thompson was furnished with the Secretary's information on the subject. Dr. Thompson died at Trenton, September 5, 1907, from a stroke of apoplexy, in the 77th year of his age. He was a very diligent and thorough student of history, in which he was enthusiastically interested, and his death is greatly deplored by all historical students.

Harold J. Smith, of Midvale, New Jersey, wrote inquiring about the path of the American Army on the march from Morristown to West Point, and was given the information desired.

Theodore A. Van Dyke, Jr., of 1235 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, wished information concerning John Benham, of Monmouth County, who died 1785-86, and incidentally gave considerable information about the family. He was furnished with advice concerning probable sources of further information on the subject.

Charles Fowler Glaeser, of 99 Peabody Place, Newark, wished to ascertain the whereabouts of any portrait of Governor

Richard Howell, of New Jersey. He was informed that by the best authorities no such portrait was known to exist.

Miss Anne M. Fleming, of 5122 Newhall Street, Germantown Philadelphia, wrote that she was anxious to learn something of the descendants of William Sandford, who settled at New Barbadoes Neck, New Jersey, in 1668, particularly that of Mary Sandford, mother of William Sandford Pennington, of Newark, Governor of New Jersey, 1813-14. She was informed that Captain William Sandford, the first settler, had a son William, who married Mary Smith in 1689; the latter had a son William Sandford 3d, baptised in New York, 1696; he was the father of William Sandford 4th, who died in 1750, leaving among other children, a daughter Mary, who married Samuel Pennington; their sixth child was called William Sandford Pennington, born 1757. These data are given with other details of the Sandford descendants in the Secretary's "History of Paterson," page 114.

The Rev. Mr. Shott, of Lyons Farms Baptist Church, wrote that he knew of an old house where there are barrels and boxes of old New Jersey newspapers, some of them thirty or forty years old at least, and that he could get them if he wanted them. He was advised that we would gladly accept such contributions to the Library.

Other genealogical inquiries during March related to the Hopkins family of Roxbury and Morristown; Cantrill-Cantwell family; and the family of Cyrenius Morris, who is buried at Metuchen, New Jersey.

Mrs. Harlan P. Christie, of 231 Madison Street, Brooklyn, wrote further in relation to the Cantrell family, Irish Quakers, who fled to America, being persecuted in Queens County, Ireland, where they had settled in 1655, from England, having been in England since about 1200, coming thither from France, where the name was spelled Chauntrell. One of them, named Godfrey Cantrell, who resided at Rosenallis, in Queens County, became interested in lands in the vicinity of Burlington, as appears by N. J. Archives, Volume XXI, pages 413, 650. She wished to connect these Cantrells with William Cantwell, who was one of the signers of the West Jersey Concessions in 1676-7.

Elmer J. Snow, of Mahwah, New Jersey, wrote to inquire how he could obtain the most complete history from the earliest possible period of the Ramapo Valley District of New York and New Jersey, embracing a radius of 15 miles from Suffern, N. Y., as a center. This information was desired by a Club recently formed for the purpose of studying the history of that district. The Secretary suggested: 1. An examination of the records of conveyances in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, those down to 1700 being calendared in the New Jersey Archives, Volume XXI. Also deeds and mortgages in the County Clerk's Office at Hackensack. 2. Similar examination of the records of conveyances at Albany, and at New City, Orange County, a help to which would be the Calendar of Land Papers, published by the State of New York; New York Colonial Documents, Volumes I-X; Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Volumes I. and II.; Collections of the New York Historical Society, Publication Fund, particularly wills. 3. Ecclesiastical Records of New York as contained in the Report of the New York State Historian, as published in the last four or five years. 4. "Early

Days and Early Surveys in East Jersey," by William Roome, which gives the best published account of the Ramapo Patent granted in 1709, and extending from the Big Rock, Bergen County, near the Glen Rock Station, on the Bergen County Short-cut of the Erie Railroad, to the New York State line. 4. "History of Passaic and Bergen Counties," published in 1882; Barber & Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey; "Eager's "History of Orange County;" "History of Rockland County;" "The Indians of New Jersey," published in 1894. It was also suggested to the Club that as a beginning, they should make a map on a large scale, of the territory to be studied, laying out upon it the existing rivers, streams, mountains and other natural landmarks, such as conspicuous rocks, trees and springs, and then indicate the original names of these rivers and mountains; then locate the oldest buildings, residences, churches and schoolhouses; then trace the history of these churches, schoolhouses and residences, and mark opposite to each the date when first located, under that the date of rebuilding, etc. Then get some lawyer or law student to help trace the title to some of the oldest farms back to the more extensive tracts, and so on back to the Ramapo Patent, and possibly earlier, marking on the map the bounds of these original grants. Then fill in the oldest roads, and so bring the history of the tract down to say 1800, 1850, or as much later as might be thought advisable.

Edson Salisbury Jones, of Port Chester, New York, wrote calling attention to some Salem records in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, and to a volume of Salem County Deeds, 1715-1797, in the office of the Clerk of Salem County.

Calvin Dill Wilson, of Glendale, Ohio, wrote that he was investigating the subject of ownership of slaves by negroes, and desired suggestions as to sources of information. He was informed that the Secretary had always had an impression that there were a few instances of this kind in the days of slavery; that as a rule negro slave owners were very hard on their slaves. Also that the Cornell University Library was believed to have the largest collection extant of books and pamphlets relating to slavery. Also that some of the publications of the Johns Hopkins University, in their Studies in Political and Economical History, might throw some light on the subject. He was under the impression also, that a paper by Dr. S. B. Weeks, on "Slavery in North Carolina," mentions some instances where negroes were owned by negroes.

F. S. King, of Yuma, Arizona, wrote that he had in his possession two documents, or deeds, or parchment, one of 1745, and another, being a deed for lands in or about Morris County, New Jersey, in 1767. He wished to know their value. He had been offered a large sum of money for these documents on the Pacific coast, but thought they would be appreciated more in the East. He was informed that such deeds are usually offered by dealers at \$2 to \$3 each; that the Society did not usually buy such documents, and that it would be wise for the owner to sell them on the Pacific coast, where such documents are rarer than in New Jersey.

Among the genealogical inquiries in April, 1907, were some concerning the Schuylers of Burlington County in the eighteenth century, and the Coxe family of Trenton. A correspondent in-

quired about the first charter for Queens, now Rutgers, College, given in 1766, whether it was ever recorded. She was informed that the authorities of Rutgers have been making a search for this charter for a great many years, but so far without success. However, they had also been making a search for many years for a printed copy of the charter of 1770, and their search had been rewarded only a few months ago, by a copy coming to light. This gives some ground for hoping that ultimately a copy of the charter of 1776 may be discovered.

Among the letters received in May, was one from Miss Lucy M. Chase, of Rutherford, New Jersey, asking about the old Rutherford House on the River Road below Rutherford—the location of the house, the time it was built, and any other interesting facts concerning it. She was informed that John Rutherford, born 1760, died 1840, sometime United States Senator prior to 1798, built the house in question, calling his place "Edgerston." This was a short distance above the present New Jersey Soldiers' Home at Kearny. After the death of Senator Rutherford, his two daughters built another residence, which is now the site of the Soldiers' Home. "Edgerston" was built by Senator Rutherford quite early in the nineteenth century.

T. N. Glover, of Rutherford, New Jersey, historiographer of the Bergen County Historical Society, wrote asking how the present system of the Board of Freeholders for each county was established. He was informed that the Board had its origin in an act passed in 1713, providing for the raising of money for building and repairing of goals and courthouses within each county, which provided for the election by the inhabitants of each town and precinct in each county, on the second Tuesday in March annually, of two freeholders for every town and precinct, for the ensuing year, which freeholders so chosen, or the major part of them, together with all the justices of the peace of each respective county, or any three of them (one whereof being of the quorum), should meet together and appoint assessors and collectors to assess and collect taxes. The justices and freeholders appointed and elected as aforesaid were authorized to expend moneys for repairing jails and court houses. This was the origin of the Board of Justices and Freeholders for each county. In 1798, the justices were omitted, and the Board was thereafter known as the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county. In 1852 the requirement that office holders be freeholders was repealed, but the name of the Board remained unchanged.

A. V. D. Honeyman, of Plainfield, asked how letters concerning Revolutionary soldiers should be addressed to the Washington authorities. He was informed that such records were contained in the War Department, and in the Pension Office of the Interior Department.

George Watson Cole, with Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, wrote inquiring about "A Further Account of New Jersey," printed in 1676, and which was reprinted by Brinton Coxé, of Philadelphia, in facsimile, many years ago. He was informed that the reprint appeared by the imprint on the verso of the title of a copy in the Secretary's possession, to have been made by A. A. Burt, of London, the copy in question containing a presentation card from Brinton Coxé, indicating that it was of the edition reprinted for Mr. Coxé.



In reply to questions, Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, was informed that Fort Polifly, mentioned in some Revolutionary Records, was on the edge of the Hackensack Meadows, two or three miles below Hackensack, near the present Woodbridge, Bergen County. In reply to another question, he was informed that Pleasant Valley, Monmouth County, was not known to the Secretary; that there is, or was, a Pleasant Valley, in Warren County, and another in Hunterdon. He suggested that Mount Pleasant was meant, now Freneau, a few miles from Freehold.

E. van B. Park, of Paterson, New Jersey, but now a student in Harvard University, wrote that he would like to secure as far as possible a list of any Anti-Slavery or Abolition Societies in New Jersey, and the dates of their founding from 1800 to 1850. He was advised that no such list was known to the Secretary. There was such a Society in New Jersey, formed at an early date, of which Chief Justice Hornblower was a prominent officer. He suggested that the information desired might be obtained by consulting the Annual Reports of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which undoubtedly could be found in the Harvard College Library. There was a New Jersey Abolition Society, or New Jersey Anti-Slavery Society, formed at Burlington about 1794, which published a Constitution and By-Laws, and this was doubtless the earliest Society of the kind known in New Jersey. An extremely interesting contribution to the history of the subject will be found in a speech by Alvah Stewart, made before the Supreme Court of New Jersey, about 1845, when he set up the claim that the new Constitution of New Jersey, adopted in 1844, by the terms of its first article, comprising a Bill of Rights, freed the four thousand slaves then in New Jersey. Chief Justice Hornblower, who sat in the Constitutional Convention, which adopted this Constitution, and who believed at the time that it would put an end to slavery in New Jersey, was obliged, when sitting in the Court to pass upon the subject, to rule against Mr. Stewart's ingenious and plausible contention.

Among the correspondence for June were some letters relative to an Amsterdam, 1808, edition in Dutch, of the "Death and Resurrection of William Tennent," translated from the German.

Also in relation to the Borden family of Bordentown, and the Morris families of Monmouth County.

Also in reference to the Rev. Burgess Allison, of Bordentown, and his participation in the building of a steamboat on the Delaware River about 1787.

At the request of the Rector of Grace Church, Newark, information had been obtained and furnished him concerning the Rev. George T. Chapman, Rector of that church about seventy years ago, and an oil portrait of him had been located at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1804.

Mrs. Francis B. Gummere, of Haverford, Pa., offered her assistance in deciphering the signatures to the West Jersey Concessions of 1676-7, printed in the N. J. Archives, Vol. I., 268-270, many of which have been incorrectly printed. She was furnished with photo-engraved facsimiles for the purpose.

E. N. Sheppard, of New York, sought information concerning the injection of the name Josiah Gilbert into the Pierson family of Morris county, and afterwards of Rockland county, N. Y..

those Christian names apparently coming from the Halsey family. He was advised to consult the Halsey Genealogy.

Most of the correspondence in July, 1907, had been occasioned by efforts to secure definite data as to many of our Corresponding Members, the whereabouts of the living members, and dates of death of the deceased members, and other biographical details. Many of the letters received in reply to such inquiries had been extremely interesting, showing that our Corresponding Members had been usually men of wide influence in the communities in which they had settled, reflecting credit upon their native New Jersey (formerly only natives of New Jersey residing in other states were eligible to election as Corresponding Members), and adding lustre to the fame of this Society.

Miss Anna M. North, of Trenton, wrote that she had recently found in the county clerk's office in the Court House at Trenton, a book lately brought there, having been brought from Lawrenceville, entitled "Records of Lawrence Township from 1716." This contained records of births in the Phillips, Harding, Hunt, Cook and other families from 1702 to 1753, and other data concerning the Price and Smith families from 1742 to 1812. Miss North also referred to an ancient book of deeds which she had discovered in the office of the register of deeds of Essex County at Newark, marked Book B., the title being "Records of Deeds begun the 1st day of April, 1728, by Michael Kearny, Clerk." This book is very little known to searchers or antiquarians. It was kept for two or three years under an act passed by the Assembly in 1728, but which was repealed in 1731. The object was to have deeds recorded in the several counties where lay the land conveyed, but as it lessened the fees of the registers of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Colony, it was soon repealed.

William Z. Flitcraft, Treasurer of the Pilesgrove-Woodstown Historical Society, sent newspaper slips of articles contributed by him to the Salem Monitor Register, one giving a letter of John Fenwick pertaining to the planting of West Jersey, written 1st month 8, 1675, a printed broadside issued in England. This was printed in full in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography in 1882. Another of Mr. Flitcraft's publications was in relation to the proposed John Fenwick monument and its location.

E. A. Suverkrop, one of the editors of the American Machinist, of New York, wrote that he was interested in the history of the Solitude Forge at High Bridge, N. J., and the Union Furnace, at Clinton, N. J., as well as the Amesbury Furnace in the same district, and found it rather difficult to locate any material bearing on any of these relics. He was advised that "Solitude" was the name of the country residence of U. S. Senator John Rutherford, in Hunterdon County, in the latter part of the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth century. There are many references to this Furnace in the New Jersey Archives. The works were frequently advertised for sale with quite full descriptions of the property to be sold.

Mrs. Francis B. Gummere, of Haverford, Pa., wrote deploring the unsafe condition of the invaluable records in the office of the Surveyor General of West Jersey at Burlington, where they are in continual danger of loss by fire. It will be remembered that

a Legislative Commission appointed last winter tried to negotiate with the West Jersey Proprietors for the transfer of these records to the custody of the State, but without success.

Miss Ophelia Meier, of Philadelphia, wrote for information concerning John Nelson, born in New York in 1761, and died 1845. According to tradition he was born in Virginia, and he died in Louisville, Ky. It was said that he went to Louisville from Philadelphia. He married in Louisville, Martha Patton, daughter of Captain James Patton, who went from Virginia to Louisville in company with George Rogers Clarke. John Nelson was called captain because he owned one of the earliest steamboats. He left two sons, James and David, and two daughters, if not more, Mary Tracy, of St. Louis, and Sarah Van Buskirk, of Louisville.

R. M. Smythe, of New York, wrote that while visiting Burlington during the first week of August, he found there the old house of Benjamin Franklin, where he made the first paper money issued in the United States. "This is a very small and curious brick house, the materials of which were imported from England. It is owned by Mr. C. E. Allinson, 217 High Street, Burlington, N. J. Mr. Allinson shortly proposes to tear down this house and erect a large building in its place. The whole house could be loaded almost on a flat car and transported as it stands." Mr. Smythe desired the names of any Societies interested in Franklin relics, as they might like to get photographs and a description of the house before it was taken down.

E. W. Hart, of New York, wrote that having been at Ramapo, New York, for several weeks, and having seen some of the people in that vicinity called "Jackson Whites," he desired to know how and where he might find information as to them. The Secretary wrote that his understanding had been that they were a people of mixed Indian and negro blood, the Indian strain showing in their reticence, and the negro strain in their indolence and improvidence. They are supposed to be the offspring of former negro slaves, runaways, and free negroes, who sought refuge in the mountains where they could eke out a living by cutting hoop-poles and wood for charcoal, in the days of charcoal iron furnaces. They have been regarded as outcasts, and hence have been allowed to sink into a degraded state, without anything being attempted for their welfare, physical, moral or religious, and yet his understanding was that they have contributed but little to the criminal business of our courts, their offenses being moral rather than criminal. They are squatters on the bits of ground where their rude cabins are located, but the land is so worthless that nobody has ever cared to disturb their occupation. Their language is English, modified by the negro dialect, and very slightly by Indian and German words and idioms, the latter derived from the old workers brought from Germany in the eighteenth century to work in the iron mines. Professor J. Dyneley Prince, of Columbia University, has made some slight investigations about their language. Mr. Hart was referred for further information to Charles S. Stiles, the general manager of the Hewitt Estate, at Hewitt, N. J., who has a more extensive knowledge of these "Jackson Whites" than anyone else.

Miss Grace M. Cox, of Hyde Park, Cincinnati, wrote for information concerning the family of David and William Brand, brothers of Rosan Brand, who married Jacob Cox. William was born in 1763, and married Deborah Lawrence; Rebecca Brand married James Davis, all being of Monmouth County. These marriages are given in the New Jersey Archives, Volume XXII. She was referred to The Rev. William White Hance, of Palenville, New York, who subsequently wrote her that he had no knowledge of these families.

Erskine Ramsay, of Birmingham, Ala., wished to get all the information he could concerning Robert Erskine, who was manager of the New Jersey furnace and was an intimate friend of George Washington, becoming his Surveyor General and Geographer in Chief, and whose remains lie buried at Ringwood, New Jersey. He was informed that the best account of Robert Erskine is to be found in a paper on the "Early Iron Industry in Morris County," by the Rev. J. F. Tuttle, read before the N. J. Historical Society in 1869, and which was published in the Proceedings of the Society, Second Series, Volume II. The paper, so far as it related to Robert Erskine, was made up principally from his letter books, which are in the possession of this Society. In 1876 this and other papers were gathered together, and published in a small volume, entitled "Annals of Morris County," or "Centennial Collection of Morris County."

Mrs. Florence E. Young, of New York, wrote inquiring as to the whereabouts of the Crosswicks Baptist Church records, and for information concerning the family of Cornelius Van Horne, who with his wife, Geesle, was sponsor to Geesle Van Horne, born November 11, 1796, daughter of David Van Horne and Sarah Van Blaricum. She was referred for the whereabouts of the Crosswicks Baptist Church records to Dr. John E. Stilwell, of New York. For the Van Horne information desired, she was referred to a paper on the Van Hornes published in "Our Ancestors," in 1882.

Edson Salisbury Jones, of Port Chester, New York, wrote asking the meaning of the place names "Sepahacking" or Cohanzy Creek, and Asamohacking," "Oijtsessing," and "Wootsessungsing." He was informed that "Sepahacking" probably meant land on a river; that "Asamohacking" was probably an error for Akamohacking," meaning land on a bay, inlet or enclosed water; that "Oijtsessing" and "Wootsessungsing" were doubtless the same, and probably refer to a hill or other elevated place abounding in rocks or stones. On Lindstrom's map of West Jersey, the name "Alsamo Hacklingh" is given. This was doubtless the same as "Asamohacking," or "Akamohacking." The Salem records give "Weehatquack" as an Indian name for Back Creek, now in Cumberland County, and Mr. Jones asked the meaning of that word. He was informed that it was probably "Weehakwack" or Weehaqui," meaning a dividing place or boundary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM NELSON,

Corresponding Secretary.

Dated Oct. 30, 1907.

## Annual Report of the Treasurer.

## Capital Account.

Bal. to credit of account Oct. 1st, 1906.	\$	28.75
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## Received.

Life Memberships .....	\$	500.00
Wm. Ford Bequest .....		300.00

	\$	828.75
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## Disbursed.

Repairing sidewalk in front of building. . . . .	75.00\$	753.75
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## Book and Publishing Account.

Balance to credit of account Oct. 1st, 1906. . . . .	727.00
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## Received.

Books sold . . . . .	\$	62.30
Donation Chas. Bradley.....	100.00	162.30
	\$	889.30

## Disbursed.

Printing Proceedings and New Books	314.72	574.58
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## General Fund.

Bal. to credit of account Oct. 1st, 1906.	\$	1,329.68
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## Received.

Dues . . . . .	\$	15.50
Rent . . . . .		2,000.04
	\$	3,550.04
Interest on bank balances .....	53.11	1,329.68
Donation, Mrs. R. F. Ballantine ...	100.00	
Donation, Mrs. Peter Ballentine ...	50.00	
Donation, Henry Young, Jr.....	25.00	3,778.15
	\$	5,107.83

## Disbursed.

Stationery . . . . .	178.80
Printing. . . . .	12.00
Electric Lighting . . . . .	15.84
Petty Cash—Postage Stamps, Express Charges, General Sundries..	80.00
Commission Collecting Rent .....	100.00
City Water . . . . .	9.08
Insurance . . . . .	480.35
Cataloguing. . . . .	62.50
Repairs Building . . . . .	3.75
Coal . . . . .	204.25
City Tax . . . . .	469.80
Annual entertainment . . . . .	57.60
Maud E. Johnson . . . . .	720.00
Fred Rohr . . . . .	600.00
	2,998.97
	\$2,113.86
	\$3,442.19

**Report of the Library Committee.**

During the year 1906-7 there were received at the Library, by gift 856 volumes, and 1,382 pamphlets; by exchange 44 volumes, and 492 pamphlets; and by purchase 36 volumes, making a total of 936 volumes and 1,874 pamphlets. There were, also, received 87 miscellaneous gifts and many duplicate volumes and pamphlets, not included in the above numbers.

The largest number of books and pamphlets received from any single source during the year came to the Society, as a bequest from the late Rev. Aaron Lloyd, who was one of its members for many years.

About 1,500 volumes and pamphlets were catalogued during the past year. The number of readers and visitors during the year was 2,606. This is less than the number for last year, but more than that for the year preceding last year. Efforts have been made during the year towards completing our sets of the publications of other historical societies, with about 130 of which we exchange publications. According to a report recently published by the American Historical Association, historical societies now exist in forty-three of the states and territories of the United States and, also, in the District of Columbia. Some of the western states are very liberal in their support of such institutions and the belief that it is best to leave historical research to individual initiative is generally accepted by them. All of which should be encouraging to the older societies of the eastern states.

**List of Donors.**

	Vols.	Pamph.	Misc.
Abbott, Charles C. . . . .	1	1	
Adams, Charles F. . . . .		1	
Balch, Thomas Willing . . . . .	1		
Bedle, Mrs. Joseph D. . . . .		1	
Bergen, Mrs. James J. . . . .		1	
Brace, Rev. F. L., D. D. . . . .		2	
Pradley, Charles . . . . .		16	2
Brooks, Rev. Walter A., D. D. . . . .		1	
Brown, Rev. Allen H., D. D. . . . .	1	1	1
Brown, Miss Mary C. . . . .			1
Bullard, Rev. C. B. . . . .		6	
Burnett, Miss Rachel A. . . . .			10
Campbell, Mrs. Edward S. . . . .	1		
Campbell, George W. . . . .		1	
Campfield, Miss Harriette S. . . . .	1		16
Canfield, Fred'k A. . . . .	Binding 6		
Canfield, John D. . . . .	1		2
Clement, R. Elmer . . . . .			2
Coe, Ernest E. . . . .	3	42	5
Collins, V. Lansing . . . . .		1	
Colonial Dames of America . . . . .	5		
Condit, Mrs. Walter S. . . . .			3
Crayon, J. Percy . . . . .		1	
Cundall, Frank . . . . .		1	
Dawes, John C. . . . .		1	
Dienna, Comte de . . . . .	1		

	Vols.	Pamph.	Misc.
Disbrow, Dr. William S. . . . .	65	56	13
Dodge, Dr. Henry N. . . . .	1		
Downer, David R. . . . .	6		
Drake, Gen. J. Madison . . . . .		7	
Drake, Louis L. . . . .		2	
Drake, Mrs. Louis L. . . . .	1		
Dryden, John F. . . . .	8		
Dwight, Rev Franklin B. . . . .	2		
Endicott, Mordecai T. . . . .	2		
Fairchild, Mrs. Ruth E. . . . .	1		
Faltoute, Mrs. J. B. . . . .	12		
Fleming, James E. . . . .	2		
Flitcraft, W. Z. . . . .		1	
Folsom, Rev. Joseph F. . . . .	17	5	1
Freeman, Miss Ginevra . . . . .		1	
Gardiner, Miss Martha . . . . .			2
Gen. Frelinghuysen Chap. D. A. R.		1	
Genung, A. V. C. . . . .	1.		
Glover, T. N. . . . .		4	
Godfrey, Dr. C. E. . . . .		2	
Grand Lodge of Penna. . . . .	1		
Green, B. Frank . . . . .			2
Green, Dr. Samuel A. . . . .	4	16	
Hart, Charles H. . . . .		2	
Helbig, Richard E. . . . .		1	
Helm, John E. . . . .		1	2
Hills, Thomas . . . . .		1	
Hobart, Mrs. Garret A. . . . .		1	
Hoerner, Mrs. Henry J. . . . .		35	
Hoffman, Samuel V. . . . .	3		
Hotchkiss, Rev. L. F. . . . .		1	
Howe, George R. . . . .			1
Howe Herbert R. . . . .			1
Howell, James E. . . . .	5	66	7
Jones, Edson Salisbury . . . . .		2	
Keasbey, Edward Q. . . . .		4	
Koenig, E. G. . . . .			2
Leavens, Mrs. P. F. . . . .	1		
Lee, Frances B. . . . .		3	
Lee, G. W. . . . .	1		
Lloyd, Rev. Aaron . . . . .	308	150	
Lloyd, John C. . . . .			2
Lusk, Rev. Davis W., D. D. . . . .		1	
McDowell, William O. . . . .		1	
Marsh, Miss Margaret C. . . . .			1
Martin, Mrs. A. F. R. . . . .	1		1
Morrison, John H. . . . .	1		
Mundy, J. C. . . . .		1	
Nelson, William . . . . .	4	279	1
Neuman, Mrs. E. H. . . . .			6
Newark Sunday Call . . . . .		1	1
Noblit, J. H. . . . .	1		
Ogden, Mrs. Sydney N. . . . .		2	

	Vols.	Pamph.	Misc.
Park, James A. . . . .	1		
Parker, Chauncey G. . . . .	1		
Parkhurst, Miss Almira G. . . . .			1
Patrick, Lewis S. . . . .		1	
Peck, William H. . . . .	1		
Presby, Frank H. . . . .			6
Putman, Mrs. E. G. . . . .	1		
Quinby, Miss M. A. . . . .	1	15	2
Randolph, Corlis F. . . . .	1		
Randolph, L. V. F. . . . .	1		
Rankin, John L. . . . .		8	1
Redway, L. H. R. . . . .	1		
Riblett, Frank . . . . .		1	
Richter, Henry . . . . .	3		
Roberts, Johnathan W. . . . .	1	8	
Robinson, Charles E. . . . .	3		
Rockwood, Charles G. . . . .		120	
Scudder, Wallace M. . . . .	75		
Sherman, Rev. A. M. . . . .	1		
Sill, Col. Edward E. . . . .	5	16	
Steelman, Miss Emma G. . . . .		2	2
Steen, James . . . . .		1	
Thompson, Slason . . . . .		1	
Tichenor, Francis M. . . . .		38	
Tompkins, Calvin . . . . .	1	3	
Townley, Alonzo . . . . .	1		
Wilcox, Miss Edith . . . . .	4		1
Woman's Branch of the N. J. H. S. Binding	17		
Woman's Branch of the N. J. H. S.	3		6
Youngson, Rev. W. W., D. D. . . . .		1	

#### Report of the Committee on Membership.

The Committee on Membership has to report the loss by death, during the year, of many members. The list of names is as follows:

#### Patron.

D. Willis James,	Madison,	Sept. 13, 1907
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#### Life Members.

S. Bayard Dod,	South Orange,	Apr. 17, 1907
Elias O. Doremus,	East Orange,	May 13, 1907
Wickliffe B. Durand,	Millburn,	Dec. 15, 1906
Willberforce Freeman,	Orange,	June 19, 1907
Abraham Q. Garretson,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
Jacob L. Halsey,	East Orange,	Sept. 9, 1907
Mrs. Annie J. Hellar,	Newark,	Apr. 16, 1907
Alfred M. Livingston,	Trenton,	Feb. 1, 1907
James Mc C. Morrow,	South Orange,	Dec. 1, 1907
Cortlandt Parker,	Newark,	July 31, 1907
Cyrus Peck,	Newark,	May 6, 1907
Robert L. Stevens,	Hoboken,	Apr. 27, 1907
Henry S. Van Buren,	Morristown,	Nov. 30, 1906
Mrs. Alice K. Vezin,	Elizabeth,	Jan. 11, 1907



**Contributing Members.**

Aurelius B. Hull,	Morristown,	Feb. 15, 1907
Aaron D. Mulford,	Elizabeth,	May 8, 1907
Frederick Parker,	Freehold,	Aug. 17, 1907
Carlton C. Smith,	Paterson,	Sept. 28, 1907
Col. Mason W. Tyler,	Plainfield,	July 2, 1907
Barclay White,	Mount Holly,	Nov. 23, 1906

**Life Members Enrolled Since Our Last Meeting.**

Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler,	New York City,	July 1, 1907
John Claflin,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
J. William Clark,	Newark,	Jan. 7, 1907
John W. Ferguson,	Paterson,	Oct. 7, 1907
Woodbury G. Langdon,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
Mrs. Abby E. B. Martin,	Newark,	Feb. 4, 1907
Edward P. Meany,	Convent Station,	June 3, 1907
Rev. William H. Morgan, D. D.,	Newark,	Nov. 5, 1906
Dr. J. Boyd Risk,	Summit,	July 1, 1907
Louis Tyson Romaine,	New York City,	June 3, 1907
Frederick T. Van Buren,	New York City,	June 3, 1907
Rev. James I. Vance, D. D.,	Newark,	Nov. 5, 1906
James A. Webb,	Madison,	June 3, 1907

**Contributing Members Enrolled Since Our Last Meeting.**

Gustave Amsinck,	New York City,	May 8, 1907
Charles Winfield Armour,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
J. Henry Bacheller,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Michael T. Barrett,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Harry O. Bates,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
Joseph A. Beecher,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Zachariah Belcher,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
Achill Bippart,	Newark,	Mar. 4, 1907
Frederick C. Blanchard,	Convent Station,	May 8, 1907
William D. Blauvelt,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
John H. Bonsall,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
Edward T. Bradway,	Woodbury,	July 1, 1907
Andrew W. Bray,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
William Thayer Brown,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
Willis Lord Brownell,	East Orange,	Aug. 5, 1907
B. Ogden Chisolm,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
George E. Chisolm,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
Charles Martin Clark,	South Orange,	May 8, 1907
Everett Colby,	West Orange,	May 8, 1907
Gilbert Collins,	Jersey City,	May 8, 1907
Melvin S. Condit,	Boonton,	July 1, 1907
Orlando E. Condit,	East Orange,	Sept. 9, 1907
Mrs. Abram P. Cooper,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
Howard M. Cooper,	Camden,	Oct. 30, 1907
Louis R. Cowdrey,	Passaic,	Aug. 5, 1907
James Crowell,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
John E. Currier,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
Charles M. Decker,	East Orange,	July 1, 1907
J. Willard De Yoe,	Paterson,	Oct. 7, 1907

James B. Dill,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
Warren R. Dix,	Elizabeth,	July 1, 1907
Frederick H. Doremus,	East Orange,	Aug. 5, 1907
William E. Drake,	Trenton,	Aug. 5, 1907
Wayne Dumont,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Thomas A. Edison,	West Orange,	July 1, 1907
John H. Ely,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
George W. Fortmeyer,	East Orange,	Aug. 5, 1907
Edmund LeBreton Gardner,	Paterson,	Oct. 7, 1907
John K. Gore,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
William B. Gourley,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
D. Webb Granbery,	East Orange,	June 3, 1907
Edward Green,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
John F. Harned,	Camden,	Oct. 7, 1907
George H. Hartford,	Orange,	Aug. 5, 1907
Charles Hathaway,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
Garret A. Hobart,	Paterson,	May 8, 1907
George S. Hobart,	Jersey City,	Aug. 5, 1907
Frank Landon Humphreys,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
Fred H. Humphreys,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
James L. Hurd,	Dover,	July 1, 1907
H. Heyward Isham,	Elizabeth,	July 1, 1907
Schuyler B. Jackson,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
Benjamin F. Jones,	Newark,	Sept. 9, 1907
Willard V. King,	New York City,	July 1, 1907
Luther Kountze,	New York City,	July 1, 1907
Clarence A. Leonard,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
Dr. Benjamin F. Luckey,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Edmund T. Lukens,	Hoboken,	June 3, 1907
Charles M. Lown,	Chatham,	May 8, 1907
William Roscoe Lyon,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
Dr. David Hunter McAlpin,	Morris Plains,	Aug. 5, 1907
Dr. Wallace McGeorge,	Camden,	July 1, 1907
Samuel G. McKiernan,	Paterson,	Sept. 9, 1907
John S. McMaster,	Jersey City,	June 3, 1907
Eugene V. Magee,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
Robert K. Matlock,	Woodbury,	July 1, 1907
John Mayer,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
D. Henry Merritt,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
Ezekiel W. Mundy,	Syracuse,	Jan. 7, 1907
Charles A. Munn,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
Sayres O. Nichols,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Seeley B. Patterson,	Robesonla, Pa.,	July 1, 1907
William Walter Phelps,	Teaneck,	June 3, 1907
Stephen H. Plum,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
Benedict Prieth,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Edwin S. Prieth,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Dr. William H. Pruden,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
James Tolman Pyle,	New York City,	July 1, 1907
Thomas L. Raymond,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
W. Edgar Reeve,	Westfield,	May 8, 1907
Mrs. W. Edgar Reeve,	Westfield,	May 8, 1907
Edwin J. Ross,	Wharton,	June 3, 1907
Vernon Royle,	Paterson,	Oct. 7, 1907

Harry G. Runkle,	Plainfield,	June 3, 1907
J. Frederick Runyon,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
Edmund E. Sargeant,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
Dr. John L. Seward,	Orange,	Aug. 5, 1907
William H. Seward,	Madison,	July 1, 1907
Alfred F. Skinner,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Carlton C. Smith,	Paterson,	Sept. 9, 1907
George A. Squire,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
Charles A. Sterling,	East Orange,	May 8, 1907
Eugene Stevenson,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Mrs. W. F. Stubbett,	Bloomfield,	Jan. 7, 1907
Frank E. Stults,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
Thomas W. Synnott,	Wenonah,	July 1, 1907
David Frame Tobin,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
L. R. Trumbull,	Bernardsville,	Oct. 30, 1907
Alfred Rogers Turner,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Dr. Sidney A. Twinch,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
J. Cummings Vail,	Morristown,	May 8, 1907
Theodore N. Vail,	New York City,	June 3, 1907
Francis C. Van Dyk,	Paterson,	Oct. 7, 1907
J. Albert Van Winkle,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Cornelius C. Vermeule,	East Orange,	June 3, 1907
Daniel S. Voorhees,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
Joseph Ward, Jr.,	Newark,	May 8, 1907
Robertson S. Ward,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
John I. Waterbury,	Morristown,	June 3, 1907
Samuel Whinery,	East Orange,	June 3, 1907
Grinnell Willis,	Morristown,	July 1, 1907
James Willson, Jr.,	Paterson,	Aug. 5, 1907
Garret Ellis Winants,	Bayonne,	July 1, 1907
Archibald M. Woodruff,	Newark,	July 1, 1907
Philemon Woodruff,	Newark,	June 3, 1907
John M. Young,	Madison,	June 3, 1907

The memberships of the Society now includes 13 patrons, 475 life members and 336 contributing members making the total number of active members 824.

The Woman's Branch has about 250 associate members in addition to the membership of the main Society.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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VOL. V

THIRD SERIES.  
1907-1908.

NO. 3

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HOWARD W. HAYES COLLECTION.

The late Howard W. Hayes, of Newark, a Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, was an enthusiastic collector of paintings, rugs, art objects and books, in which pursuit he had a most valuable and accomplished coadjutor in Mrs. Hayes. Desiring to perpetuate his name and fame in his native town, as well as to preserve intact the fruits of many years of congenial work together, she has presented this collection to the Historical Society, on condition that it be always known as "The Howard W. Hayes Collection"; that it be preserved intact, and not merged with any other collection, and that it be kept in Newark, open to public view, on the same terms as our other collections. The Trustees gladly accepted this generous gift, and assigned the northern gallery of the main hall for the display of these rare and beautiful treasures, where they are exhibited in suitable, handsome cases, the entire expense of installation having been assumed by the donor.

While the main object of the New Jersey Historical Society is the gathering and preservation of materials relating to the history of our State and Nation, it has been found that its museum, containing hundreds of objects not strictly coming within this category, has proved to be one of the most interest-

ing and attractive features of its rooms. It cannot be doubted that "The Howard W. Hayes Collection," illustrating, as it does, the history of art in many aspects, and so the progress of many peoples, through thousands of years, will draw countless visitors to our building.

The better to enable the members of the Society, and visitors, to understand and appreciate the nature and the value of these treasures, a brief catalogue is herewith given.

#### POTTERY, PORCELAIN AND GLASS.

*Babylonian, Persian, Egyptian, Rhodian, Cyprian,  
Phœnician.*

1. **Large Jar.** Blue, iridescent glaze. Babylonian, B. C. 2000-1000.
2. **Jar.** Silver iridescent and turquoise blue, incised border, decoration under glaze. Babylonian.
3. **Vase.** Decorated with black stripes under clear blue glaze. Babylonian.
4. **Vase.** Clear turquoise blue glaze.
5. **Small Jug.**
6. **Jug.** Melted by great heat.
7. **Jar.** Heavy dark greenish blue glaze, decorated with black. Inscription deeply cut under the glaze. Egyptian—26th Dynasty, 1000-600 B. C.
8. **Jar.** Dark green. Very early Persian.
9. **Mosque globe-ball.** Rhodian.
10. **Bowl.** Turquoise blue. Early Persian.
11. **Bowl.** Decorated in black. Early Persian.
12. **Double tear-bottle.**
13. **Long Chemist's Bottle.**
14. **Vase.**
15. **Vase.**
16. **Small vase,** blue.
17. **Small vase,** violet.
18. **Small vase,** green.

- 19. **Tear-bottle.**
- 20. **Small Jug.**
- 21. **Vase.**
- 22. **Vase.**

*Chinese, Japanese, Korean, European.*

- 23. **Vase**, bottle shape.  
 Fine white porcelain with rich decoration of gold dragon in high relief encircling the neck, and guarding golden globe from which flow streams of life in coral enamel. The globular body has a plain jade white glaze of lemon peel texture, decorated at base with a narrow fringe of water and rock design in green enamel and color pencilings executed with great delicacy. This piece was named the "Propagation Vase" as symbolizing Springtime. Chinese, Shunchi period, Ming Dynasty, 1644-1661.
- 24. **Vase**, bottle-shape. Pigeon-blood ruby glaze. Chinese, 1750.
- 25. **Vase**, gallipot shape. Rich robin's egg glaze, flecked with pearl and blue. Chinese, Keen-Lung, 1736-1795.
- 26. **Coupe**, flat. Pink peach blow. Chinese, Kanghi period, 1661-1722.
- 27. **Coupe**, flat. Green peach blow. Chinese, Kanghi period, 1661-1722.
- 28. **Hawthorn bowl.**
- 29. **Cow.** White porcelain. Early Chinese.
- 30. **Horse.** White porcelain. Early Chinese.
- 31. **Horse.** White porcelain. Early Chinese.
- 32. **Gallipot.** Chinese, Kanghi, 1661-1722.
- 33. **Ink-well.** Sang-de-boeuf. Chinese, 17th Century.
- 34. **Jar.** Iridescent green glaze over raised figures. Chinese, Han Dynasty, 206 B. C.-25 A. D.
- 35. **Jar.** Dense stone porcelain, outside purple glaze, inside turquoise. Chinese, Yuen Dynasty, 1279-1367.
- 36. **Jar.** Greenish blue glaze. Chinese. About 800 A. D.
- 37. **Koro.** Lotus leaf or flower, tripod. Sung Dynasty, 960-1280.
- 38. **Plate.** Blue and white, hawthorn pattern.

39. **Bowl.** Chinese, Sung Dynasty, 960-1280 A. D.
40. **Tea-jar.**
41. **Vase.** Ming Dynasty.
42. **Placque.** Chinese.
43. **Tray.** Green lotus leaf.
44. **Vase,** bottle shape. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1573-1720.
45. **Vase,** ovoid. Imperial yellow glaze. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1573-1620.
46. **Vase,** barrel shape. Double glaze of steel rust color. Chinese, 1700.
47. **Vase,** slender amphora form. Plain camelia green glaze crackle. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1573-1620.
48. **Vase,** miniature. White crackle. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1600.
49. **Vase,** miniature. Mustard yellow crackle. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1700.
50. **Vase,** miniature. Peacock blue. Chinese.
51. **Vase,** blue and white, clear glaze decorated with pomegranates in Mazarin blue. Chinese, Keen-Lung period, 1736-1795.
52. **Vase.** Mirror, black with powdered gold decorations. Chinese, 1650.
53. **Vase,** miniature. Rock crystal. Keen-Lung period, 1736-1795.
54. **Water bottle,** miniature. Sang-de-beouf porcelain. Made in the Lang furnace. Chinese, Wanleih period, 1575.
55. **Wine Cup,** square. Rock crystal.
56. **Vase.** Mishima decoration, delicate white foliage and birds, inlaid under translucent celadon glaze. Taken from the ruins of the ancient royal palace Song-Do, in Korea. Korean, 800-1200 A. D.
57. **Sweet-meat jar,** with wooden cover. Korean.
58. **Vase.** Satsuma. Small, black, mottled. Example of earliest period.

59. **Jar.** Satsuma. Early 17th Century, 2nd period.
60. **Koro.** Satsuma. Low tripod bowl. Made at Chasa by Korean Artists. Period of highest art.
61. **Vase**, cylindrical, deeply corrugated. Satsuma. Crystalline glaze, decorated with flowers and rim at lip in five burnings of gold and dull red. Made at Chinsa. Example of fourth period.
62. **Ink-well.** Satsuma. Decorated all over with diaper pattern in green enamel. Part of Japanese Government exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876. 19th century.
63. **Bowl.** Curiously inscribed and dated 1323. Japanese.
64. **Incense box.** Raku. Soft paste, 1630.
65. **Ink-well**, miniature. Apple green glaze. Japanese, 17th century.
66. **Jar**, square. Imari. Japanese, 17th century.
67. **Sake bottle.** Grayish crackle glaze. Japanese, 18th century.
68. **Sake bottle.** Oribe. Iridescent glaze. Imari. Japanese, 1750.
69. **Sake bottle**, hexagonal. Cracks filled with gold lacquer. Imari. Japanese, 1750.
70. **Sake bottle.** Kyoto. Signed "Made by Minsei" in blue on the side. Japanese, 1680.
71. **Vase.** Kishnu. Purple glaze. Japanese.
72. **Vase or Ink-well**, with cover. Thick ivory glaze.
73. **Goblet or vase.** Blue and white.
74. **Cup and saucer.** Agate china. From Hamilton Palace Sale, London. Indian (Murrhina), B. C.
75. **Coffee service**, 3 pieces. Capo di monte, soft paste porcelain. From the famous collection of Prince Demidoff, with San Donato seal in wax under coffee urn. Sale of San Donato, Paris, 1869. Central period, 1750.
76. **Vase.** Imbe stone ware. Japanese, 17th century.



## WOOD CARVING.

77. **Dragon and tiger in combat.** From an ancient temple in China.

BRONZES: *Chinese.*

78. **Box with cover**, rectangular. Two bands of fret incised at opening and filled in with gold. Tonquin bronze, called "shakudo," an amalgam of gold and copper which turns black with age. Originally used for incense tablets. 1500.
79. **Censer.** Tripod with heavy handles and lobes on sides. Sun-spot bronze. Sung period, 1300.
80. **Incense burner**, round Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644.
81. **Incense burner**, square. Cover and stand. Ming Dynasty, 15th century.
82. **Koro.** Tripod with handles. For temple use, given to a famous religious order in Peking. It bears on one side an inscription of dedication, and underneath a chiseled seal of the Emperor "Seuntih." Fine rich patina. 1427-1436.
83. **Koro.** Small, sunspot bronze. 14th century.
84. **Tortoise.** Ancient.
85. **Vase**, bulb form. Ring handles, incrustated green patina. Han Dynasty, 1000 B. C.
86. **Vase.** Iron bronze, finely incrustated patina. 9th century or earlier.
87. **Vase.** Iron, inlaid with gold. Marked "Ta-Ming Hsuan-te-nien chih." 1400.
88. **Vase.** Decorated. Early Chinese.
89. **Bird**, on wheels. Bronze, inlaid gold and silver. Chinese. 1475.

BRONZES: *French.*

90. **Basset hound.** Antoine Louis Barye, Paris, 1795-1875.
91. **Greyhound.** Antoine Louis Barye.
92. **Jaguar and hare.** Antoine Louis Barye.

- 93. **Lion and serpent.** Antoine Louis Barye.
- 94. **Rabbits.** Antoine Louis Barye.
- 95. **Running Elephant.** Antoine Louis Barye.
- 96. **Lioness and cubs.** Auguste Nicolas Cain, Paris, 1822-1894. The life size statue faces the Louvre, in the gardens of the Tuileries, in Paris.
- 97. **Incense burner.** Gold inlaid. Buddha on elephant.
- 98. **Incense burner.** Iron bronze. Buddha on horse.

BRONZES: *Miscellaneous.*

- 99. **Sacred Cat.** Egyptian, B. C. 1000.
- 100. **Charcoal sticks, pair.** Iron, inlaid silver, Kiri flower and the characters "Fuku" (happiness) and "Roku" (wealth), 18th century.
- 101. **Incense burner.** Crab. Hammered copper. 1600.
- 102. **Okimono.** Turtle. Signed "Seimen." 19th century.
- 103. **Okimono.** Shell. 19th century.
- 104. **Okimono.** Flying fish. 18th century.
- 105. **Vase.** Undecorated.

PAINTINGS.

- 106. **Landscape.** Asselyn.
- 107. **Landscape.** Chodowiecki.
- 108. **Sheep.** Cooper.
- 109. **Landscape.** Crome.
- 110. **Landscape.** Crome.
- 111. **Landscape.** DeMarne.
- 112. **Woman Bathing.** Etty.
- 113. **Figure Bathing.** Henner.
- 114. **Landscape.** Inness, Jr.
- 115. **Landscape.** Isabey.
- 116. **Sheep.** Miniature water color. Jacque.
- 117. **Sheep.** Miniature water color. Jacque.
- 118. **Figures.** Jimenez.

- 119. **Portrait** of Marquise de Noailles. La-Grenee.
- 120. **Figures.** Lancret.
- 121. **Landscape, Pastel.** L'Hermitte.
- 122. **Fire at night.** Van Der Poel.
- 123. **Battle Scene.** Vernet.
- 124. **Landscape.** Vernon.
- 125. **Still Life.** Vollon.
- 126. **Landscape, Water color.** Wyant.
- 127. **Engraving on silk.** Bewick.

RUGS.

- 128. **Silk Jardiniere.** Velvet, green and red. Florentine. 16th century.
- 129. **Ghiordes Prayer rug.** Silk. 16th century. Columns supporting hanging Mosque lamp, borders in cream, gold and green, maroon center.
- 130. **Ghiordes Prayer rug.** 17th century. Rich delicate borders in cream, violet, red and blue, pistache center.
- 131. **Ghiordes Prayer rug.** 17th century. Unusually fine border of silver grays and blues, orange center.
- 132. **Ispahan rug.** 15th century. Design made for use in Persia.
- 133. **Ispahan rug.** 16th century. Design made for use in Europe.
- 134. **Ladik rug.** 17th century. White.
- 135. **Polish rug.** 16th century. Silk, exquisitely subtle designs in pale green, blue, yellow and pink on cream ground. Made in Poland.
- 136. **Damascus Temple Hanging.** Silver thread brocade. 16th century.
- 137. **Anatolian Mat.**
- 138. **Anatolian Mat.**
- 139. **Anatolian Mat.**
- 140. **Anatolian Mat.**

## BOOKS.

Books illustrated by Thomas Bewick and books about him. (1753-1828.)

**Bewick, Thomas:**

British land birds, 1825.

British water birds, 1825.

Figures of British land birds, v. 1, 1800.

Figures of quadrupeds. Ed. 2, 1824.

General history of quadrupeds. 1st Ed. 1790; Ed. 2, 1791; Ed. 3, 1792; Ed. 4, 1800, 2 cop.; Ed. 5, 1807; Ed. 6, 1811; Ed. 7, 1820; Ed. 8, 1824.

History of British Birds, 3 v., 1797, 1804, 1821; 2 v. in 1, 1809; 2 v. 1816; 2 v. 1821; Ed. 6 av. 1826; 2 v. 1832; 2 v. 1847.

Memoir of Thomas Bewick, written by himself. 1862.

New Ed. 1887.

Memorial Edition of (his) works. 5 v. 1885-87.

Natural History of British Birds.

Vignettes. 1827. 2 copies.

Wood engravings of land and water birds (never before published), 1860.

Boyd, Julia, comp. Bewick gleanings. 1886.

Burns, Robert. Poetical works, 2 v. (1787).

Dobson, Austin. Thomas Bewick and his pupils, 1889.

Fergusson, Robert. Poetical works, 2 v. (1814).

Gay, John. Fables. 1779, 1811.

Goldsmith, Oliver, and Parnell, Thomas. Poems. 1795.

Hugo, Thomas. Bewick Collector. 1866.

Bewick Collector Supplement, 1868.

LeGrand d'Aussy, Pierre Jean Baptiste. Fabliaux or Tales. 2 v. 1800. New Ed., 3 v. 1815.

Pearson, Edwin. Catalogue of an exceedingly choice and varied collection of books and wood engravings by, or relating to Thomas and John Bewick and their pupils. 1868.

Aesop. Fables. 1818.

Select Fables. Anon. 1784.

- Stephens, George Frederic. Notes . . . on a collection of drawings and wood cuts by Bewick. 1881.  
 Thomson, James. *The Seasons*. 1796.  
 Virgil. *Pastorals* . . . with a course of English reading adapted for schools. Ed. 3, 2 v. 1821.

## OTHER BOOKS.

**Walt Whitman's** *Leaves of Grass* and other Poems, several editions, as follows:

- Leaves of Grass*. First Edition, folio. 1855.  
 1856. Second Edition, 12mo. Issued by the author.  
 1860-61, 3 copies.  
 1867. Poems are rearranged and many are published for the first time.  
 1871. Including poems now first published.  
 1876. Author's edition, with portraits from life.  
 1882. Printed from Boston edition, 1881, suppressed.  
 1891-92, 1897, including *Sands at Seventy*; *Good-bye, my Fancy*; *A backward glance o'er travel'd roads*, and portrait from life.  
 1900. Including a fac-simile autobiography, various reading of the poems, and a department of *Gathered leaves*.  
*Poems* . . . selected and edited by William Michael Rossetti. 1868. New Ed. 1901.  
*Selected poems*. 1892.

**Blackstone**, Sir William. *Commentaries on the laws of England*. Ed. 2. 4v. 1766-69.

**Bloomfield**, Robert. *May Day with the Muses*. 1822.

**Chatto**, William Andrew. *Treatise on wood engraving, historical and practical*. New Ed. (1861.) With Engravings by John Jackson.

**Dante Alighieri**. *(Le) Purgatoire, and (Le) Paradis*. 1868. Illustrated by Gustave Dore.

**Hogarth**, William. *Works* . . . from the original plates restored by James Heath. 1822.

**Johnson**, Samuel. *Dictionary of the English Language*, in which the words are deduced from their originals and

illustrated in their different significations by examples from the best writers. 2 v. 1755. First Ed. Fourth Ed. 1786.

**Keble**, Joseph. Statutes at large in paragraphs and sections or numbers, from Magna Charta until this time, 1684.

**Lawrence**, John. British field sports. 1818. 2 copies. Illustrated by full page engravings.

**LeBrun**, Jean Baptist Pierre. Galerie des peintres Flamands, Hollandais et Allemands. 2 v. 1792. Illustrated by full page wood engravings.

**Morris**, William. 1834-1896. Gothic Architecture; a lecture for the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. Kelmscott Press. 1893.

**Rogers**, Samuel. Italy; a poem. 1830, 1836. Illustrated by J. M. W. Turner and Thomas Stothard. Poems, 1834, 1842. Illustrated by J. M. W. Turner and Thomas Stothard.

**Shakespeare**, William. Julius Cæsar. 1684. Small quarto ed.

**Smith**, Samuel. 1720-1776. History of the Colony of Nova-Cæsarea or New Jersey. Burlington, printed by James Parker. The first book printed at Burlington, except an issue of the session laws in 1729. A very creditable production, historically and typographically. 1765. 2 copies.

**Tennyson**, Alfred. Elaine. 1867. Illustrated by Gustave Dore.

**Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery**, printed at New York, 1747, by James Parker.

**The Answer** to the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, printed at New York, 1752; but few copies known.

These copies of the Bill and Answer bound in one volume.

**Culture's Garland**. Eugene Field. 1st ed.

**Miscellaneous Works** of Philip Freneau. 1786.

**Sentimental Journey**. Laurence Sterne.

# The Van Buskirk Family.

[Continued from Proceedings, Vol. IV., p. 89.]

BY WILLIAM NELSON.

## *Second Generation.*

Lourens<sup>1</sup> Andriessen and Jannetje Jans had issue :

2. i. Andries,<sup>2</sup> bap. in the Dutch church in New York, March 3, 1659.
3. ii. Lourens.
4. iii. Pieter, b. Jan. 1, 1666.
5. iv. Thomas.

2. Andries<sup>2</sup> Lourens<sup>1</sup> Andriessen Van Buskirk, bap. March 3, 1659, in the N. Y. Dutch church ; m. 1st, Jannetje Van der Linde, bap. Dec. 16, 1663, dau. of Joost Van der Linde and Fytje Van Gelder ; 2d, Anna Grevenraedt, April 2, 1720. He d. in April, 1732. In 1686 there occurred a small "riot" in Bergen county, in which the Lourensens, their brother-in-law Roelof Van der Linde, two of their half-brothers—Cornelis Christiaensen and Hans Christiaensen—and two of their Banta neighbors—Eptkey Jacobs (Banta) and Wiert Eptkey (Banta)—were participants. No particulars of this affair have come down to us, but in all probability it arose out of a dispute concerning land, and the refusal to obey some writ of subpœna issued in pursuance of a lawsuit based thereon.<sup>1</sup> All that we know about it is related in the following proceedings of the Governor and Council of East Jersey, at Perth Amboy, under date of October 23, 1686 :

The High Sheriffe of the County of Bergen brought here the boddies of Rowleof Vanderlinde Andresse Lawrenson, Lawrence Lawrenson, Dericke Eptkeyes Cornelius Christiansen Hans Christiansen Eptkey Jacobs and Weart Eptkey—pursuant to a proclamacon issued out to

<sup>1</sup> See p. 79. ante.

the s<sup>d</sup> High Sheriffe for a Riote by them Comitted in the s<sup>d</sup> County and for Re-fuseing to obey the Kings Authority there, and sundry Depositions being here Read, and also sundry warr<sup>m</sup> and the Sheriffes Retorne therevpon, wherein appeares the great insolvency of the s<sup>d</sup> p<sup>sons</sup> in breach of the Kings peace and Contempt of the Lawes of this province—the p<sup>misses</sup> being duely Considered and vpon mature Consideracon, It's vnanimously agreed and ordered that the aboves<sup>d</sup> p<sup>sons</sup> and every of them stand Close Comitted to ye Comon Gaole of Woodbridge there to Remaine vntill they shall give good and sufficient security and that in the sume of Each of them one Hundred pounds before some Justice of peace of this County for their p<sup>sonall</sup> appearance att the next Court of Comon Right to bee held att the Towne of Amboy Perth the second Tuesday in the month of Aprill now next ensueing to Answer the p<sup>misses</sup>, and that in the meane tyme to bee of the good behaviour &c ;—and also that Imediately bee Comitted to the hands and Custody of the High Sheriffe of middx who is hereby required in the Kings name to take the said p<sup>sons</sup> into his Custody and them safely keepe vntill the[y] shall give such security as above or bee Discharged by due Course of Law—<sup>1</sup>

Andries Louwerense Van Boskerk was a witness at the baptism of Dirck, son of Cornelis Christiaensen (his half brother), at Hackensack, Feb. 14, 1697. He conveyed to his half-brother, Barent Christiaensen, April 26, 1698, a tract of 26 acres of meadow between Constable's Hook and Pembropock, and received from Barent, in exchange, the same day, a tract of 30 acres of meadow on the north side of the Kill van Kull.—*N. J. Archives*, 21: 283. He and his brother Lourens resided at Saddle River before the death of their father, according to Winfield, who, however, cites no authority for the statement. He was one of nine men who bought from Teggaw and other Indians, May 1, 1701, a "Tract in Essex County on the East side of Passaic River to the hills."—*N. J. Archives*, 15: 533. This was the Horse Neck purchase. When the East Jersey Proprietors set up their claim to the land, no patent having been obtained from them, there was endless trouble for the purchasers under the Indian title. Andries Laurence was receiver (or collector) of the Provincial

<sup>1</sup> N. J. Archives, 13: pp 165-166.



revenues for Bergen county, in 1705 and 1706.—*N. J. Archives*, 3: 351. He was elected a member of the Fifth Provincial Assembly, from Bergen county, in 1709, and re-elected to the Sixth Assembly, in 1710, continuing therein until the election of the Seventh Assembly, in 1716.—*Assembly Minutes*, passim; *N. J. Archives*, 13: 426, 504. At a meeting of the Governor and Council, December 22, 1713:

The Petition of Andreas Van Buskirk in behalfe of himself and the inhabitants of the township of Bergen & Read and Granted and ordered that a Warrant be drawne to M<sup>r</sup> Attorney Genrall to prepare a pattent according to the prayer of the said Petition

This was for a new charter or patent of incorporation. A bill having been prepared it was introduced in the Assembly, and passed, and brought up to the Council by Mr. Sharp and Mr. Van Boskerk, on January 22, 1713-14, for the concurrence of that body, which it received, with some amendments, and the bill was assented to by the Governor, March 17, 1713-14.—*Journal of the Governor and Council*, *N. J. Archives*, 13: 491, 504, 508, 552. The new charter is given in Winfield's History of Hudson County, p. 130. He was commissioned a coroner for Bergen county, Feb. 14, 1710-11, and a justice of the peace, August 21, 1725.—*Book 3 A of Commissions*, f. 131; *Book C 2*, f. 66. By deed dated October 12, 1713, Andries bought from Jeremiah Langhorn, of Middletown, Bucks county, Pa., a tract of 1150 acres of land in that county.<sup>1</sup> In this deed he is described as "of Bergen County in the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey." He also bought a tract of more than 400 acres, located in Philadelphia county, from John Swift, of that county, glazier, according to recitals in a deed in 1721 conveying part of the land to his son Joost.—*Philadelphia Deeds*, G 12, p. 508. And see *Penn. Archives*, Second Series, 19: 259, 278, 436. These

<sup>1</sup> Philadelphia (Pa.) Deeds, Book G 5, 542. The deed recites that Jeremiah Langhorn inherited a tract of 500 acres in Hillton, Bucks county, from his father, Thomas Langhorn, who got it from William Penn in 1682. The additional 650 acres were bought by Jeremiah from James Logan. See also *Penn. Archives*, Second Series, 19: 569. A patent was issued to Andreas Van Buskirk for this 1150 acres, October 7, 1713. See *ibid.*, 570.

purchases were doubtless made as a speculation, and it is probable that he never saw either tract, as that part of Bucks county was not then settled. It may be, however, that he bought these lands for his children, to two of whom he subsequently conveyed them, as will appear hereafter. Andries Van Boskirk conveyed to Michael Andriessen, of Communi-paw, March 12, 1718, a small lot adjoining Gerrit G. Van Wagenen.—*Winfield's Land Titles*, 60. He was appointed by act of the Legislature, approved March 28, 1719, one of the commissioners to enforce the oyster laws.—*N. J. Archives*, 14: 113. By deed dated March 1, 1721-2, Andries Van Boskerck, of the Province of New Jersey, Gentleman, and Anna his wife, conveyed to his son Joost Van Boskerck, of the County of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania, yeoman, two tracts of land, the one in Philadelphia county, and the other a part of the Bucks county purchase mentioned above. This deed is recorded at Philadelphia. The record is endorsed: "Andries Van Boskerck to Joost Van Boskerck, his 3d son by a former venter."<sup>1</sup> It is probable that at the same time he conveyed the rest of the lands in question to a son Johannes, who lived adjoining Joost. Andries Van Boskerck seems to have resided most of, if not all, his life at Pembepoch or Painrapo, in the present Hudson county. By deed dated Oct. 14, 1723, Andries released to his brother Lourens, for the consideration of £1200, N. J. money, his interest in their father's farm, "as the same now is or lately was in the Tenure and Occupation of the said Andries and Lourens van Boskerk." The deed contains full covenants, including one for further assurances, "provided he the said Andries van Boskerk be not compelled or compellable to travel from his habitation or usual place of abode upwards of three English miles for the execution thereof."—*Liber & 2 of Deeds*, p. 173, Secretary of State's office, Trenton. Andries Van Boskerk, of Bergen county, "being in perfect health," made his will, April 1, 1732. He gives his wife Anna all the linnen, woollen, silk, gold, and silver, belonging to her body," and "a reasonable consideration out of

<sup>1</sup> Exemplification Records, Recorder of Deeds Office, Philadelphia County, Liber G. xii, p. 508.

my estate in lieu of a suit of mourning," and "she shall continue in possession of such parts of my dwelling-house where I now live as she shall see cause to make choice of, for one year;" and "I have, with the consent of my said wife, caused my son, Lawrence Van Boskerk, to give a bond for £40 in lieu of dower;" and in pursuance of certain ante-nuptial promises between them he gives her a negro woman aged about 15 years; also the rents of his two tenements and lots lying in Pearl street in the city of New York, and the rents of the least of his houses in John street, and also all the goods and movables that were properly hers at the time of her marriage, she to pay his executors £145. To daughter Fitie the least of his houses in John street after his wife's death. "Whereas I have taken sufficient care during my life to provide for all my children by distributing among them all my real estate, my sons, John and Joost, are to pay to my daughter Helena, £3.15s. yearly during my wife's life. And my son Lawrence and my daughter Fitie shall pay to my daughter Anna, £3.15s. during my wife's life. All the rest of my personal estate I leave to my son, Lawrence Van Buskirk. The amount which my wife is to pay I leave one half to my three daughters, Fitie, wife of Jacob De Groot, Anna, wife of Gerardus Johanes Schutt, and Helena, wife of David Thomas, and one-half to my son Lawrence, and I make him executor." Witnesses—John Baldwin, Joseph Day and Josiah Beek. Notwithstanding the assertion that the testator was "in perfect health" at the time of making this will, he was evidently on his death-bed, for the will was proved only sixteen days later, or on April 17, 1732.—*N. Y. County Wills*, Liber No. 12, p. 10; *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.* for 1894, p. 107. Issue (all by his first wife):

6. i. Lourens.<sup>3</sup>

ii. (prob.) Andries. No trace; if there was such a son he probably d. young, or at least before his father's death, as he is not mentioned in the latter's will.

7. iii. Joost.

8. iv. Johannes.

- v. Fitje, m. Jacob Janse DeGroot. Child: Jannetie, bap. Mar. 6, 1720, in the Hackensack Dutch church.
- vi. Anna, bap. Aug. 18, 1700, in the N. Y. Dutch church. Tryntje Van Boskirk, wife of Pieter Van Boskirk, was one of the witnesses at the baptism. Antie Andriese Van Boskerke was herself a witness at the baptism, March 6, 1720, of Jannetie, dau. of her sister Feytie Andriese Van Boskerk and Jacob Janse De Groot, just mentioned. A letter for Hannah Van Buskirk of Shaminy, was advertised as in the Trenton post office, June 25, :756.—*N. F. Archives*, 20: 50. It is quite probable that she made her home with her brothers, Joost and Johannes, or with one of them, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, at Neshaminy. From a reference in her father's will it appears that she married Gerardus Johannes Schutt.
- vii. Helena, b. 1707, at Pembreboech; bap. March 23, 1707, in the Lutheran church, in N. Y.; m. David Thomas, June 8, 1728, at Andries Van Boskerken's, with license, by the Lutheran pastor; David Thomas was probably of Elizabethtown.

3. Lourens<sup>2</sup> Lourens<sup>1</sup> Andriessen Van Buskirk m. Hendricktje Van der Linde; she was bap. July 24, 1667, dau. of Joost Van der Linde and Fytje Van Gelder. No record has been found of Lourens's marriage, but Hendricktje is mentioned as his wife in the baptismal records, and in his will. Winfield says (*Hist. Hudson County*, p. 489) that he and his brother Andries resided at Saddle River (in the present Bergen County) before their father's death, but there is nothing to confirm this statement. For the consideration of £1200 N. J. money he bought from his brother Andries and Anna his wife a deed for "all that certain tract or parcel of land and farm lying in the county of Bergen as the same now is and lately was in the Tenure and Occupation of the said Andries and Lourens Van

Buskirk according to the several patents, deeds," etc. This deed is dated October 4, 1723; it was proved April 7, 1731.—*Liber F 2 of Deeds*, p. 173, in the office of the Secretary of State, Trenton. He was a witness to the will of Volkert Hansen of New Barbadoes, Bergen county, dated Nov. 18, 1695, and was named as one of the executors also.—*N. Y. Archives*, 23: 283. (Hansen was from Long Island, and had bought from Major John Berry a tract of land extending from the Hackensack to Saddle River, by agreement April 29, 1682.) Lourens obtained a patent, Sept. 29, 1697, for 240 acres on the Hackensack river and Overpeck creek, adjoining lands of his brothers Pieter and Thomas, and of his half-brother, Barent Christiaense.—*N. Y. Archives*, 21: 274. He was elected to the Fifth Provincial Assembly, in 1709, he and his brother Andries representing Bergen county, but was not re-elected in 1710. The will of Lawrence Van Boskirk or Boskerck, of Hackingsack, yeoman, dated May 8, 1722, was proved June 4, 1724. He appoints wife Hendricktje sole executrix, but in case of her marriage or death, his brothers, Andrew and Peter van Boskerck, both of Pembrebogh (Pamrapo), Bergen county, to be executors. He gives his wife his whole estate during her widowhood, with remainder as follows: To son Joost Van boskerk the farm and plantation "whereon he now liveth," for the value of £126, he to pay, after the deduction of his inheritance, the remaining sum to his "Brethern and Sisters," viz.: Andrew, John, Jacobus, Lawrence, Benjamin, Fytie and Jannetie. Joost was also to have one horse with saddle and furniture, etc., as a "Recognition and Recompense of his birth right." To son Andrew Van boskerk he gives the farm "whereupon he now liveth, at Scharlenbrugh" (Schraalenburgh), for the value of £60, he to pay the balance after deduction of his inheritance, to his brothers and sisters, as above. He gives to his "Three welbeloved Youngest Sons" the farm "whereupon I now live," with the buildings, out-houses, "Brew-house, Kettle and all his furniture," at the value of £150, they paying balance, after deduction of their inheritance to their brothers and sisters; after the decease of the surviving executor of testator, said farm and plantation was to return to the possession

of the aforesaid three youngest sons—Jacobus, Lawrence and Benjamin, neither of whom should sell his right therein except to a brother. The residue of the estate was to be equally divided among the children; those who had an estate in lands “shall not be superiour to them who only have to share the payments.” He then sets forth the names of his children by his wife Hendrickje, “and now living,” as follows: Vytie, Joost, Andrew, John, Jacob, Jannetie, Lawrence and Benjamin Van Boskerk. Signed, L. Van Boskerck. Witnesses—Casper Jansze Humpolitsky, Jims Christiaensz (James Christie), Albert Stevenson van Vorhees.—*N. Y. Archives*, 23: 475; *Liber A of Wills*, ff. 322-6. Issue:

- i. Fytje,<sup>3</sup> bap. — ; m. Arie Sibesse Banta, y. m., born and living at Hackensack, where she also was b. and lived; they were m. Aug. 19, 1711, in the Lutheran church at Ackinsack, after three proclamations in the same church in N. Y. Children: 1. Sibba, bap. June 29, 1712; d. in infancy; 2. Laurens, b. September 21, 1714; 3. Maritie, bap. Nov. 25, 1716; d. in inf.; 4. Abraham, b. Sept. 23, 1721, at Hackensack. bap. there Oct. 21, 1721, in the Lutheran church; 5. Siba, bap. July 5, 1724, in said church; m. Catelintie Demarest, Sept. 7, 1744; she was bap. Nov. 2, 1725; she was dau. of Simon Samuel Demarest and Vroucie Cornelise Haring; 6. Maritie, b. April 15, 1733.
9. ii. Joost, bap. [? Aug.] 7, 1695, in the Dutch church at Hackensack.
10. iii. Andries.
11. iv. Jan, bap. Feb. 26, 1699, in the Dutch church at Hackensack. Witnesses—Rutgert Van Hoorn and Neeltje his wife.
12. v. Jacobus, bap. Dec. 26, 1700, in the Dutch church at Hackensack. The mother's name is erroneously given as Margritie Brickers, who was the

wife of Lourens's brother, Thomas. Witnesses—Jacob Zaborisko and Antie his wife.

vi. Jannetje, m. Johannes Van Hoorn. Child: Lauwrens, bap. January 24, 1728; witnesses—Henderkje Van Boskerk (the grandmother) and Jacobus Van Boskerk (the mother's brother); he m. Maria Hallenbeck, y. d., Nov. 30, 1750. Jannetje Van Boskerck d. Jan. 10, 1792, according to Winfield's "Land Titles of Hudson County," p. 412. But was she the same?

13. vii. Laurens, bap. Feb. 27, 1704, by the Lutheran minister "at Hackingsack, at Nova Cæsarea, after the morning service, in the barn of Cornelius Van Boschkerck. Witnesses—Martin Meyer and Margareta Jansen."

14. viii. Benjamin, "b. at Hackensack in the week before the 20th Sunday after Trinity, October, 1705: bap. there Oct. 28, 1705," in the house of Cornelius Van Hoorn, by the Lutheran minister. Witness—the father.

ix. Abraham, b. at Hackensack, 1707; bap. July 20, 1707, in the Lutheran church, at N. Y. Witnesses—Laurens Van Boschkerck, Jr., and Margareta Roest. He doubtless d. in childhood, as he is not named in his father's will.

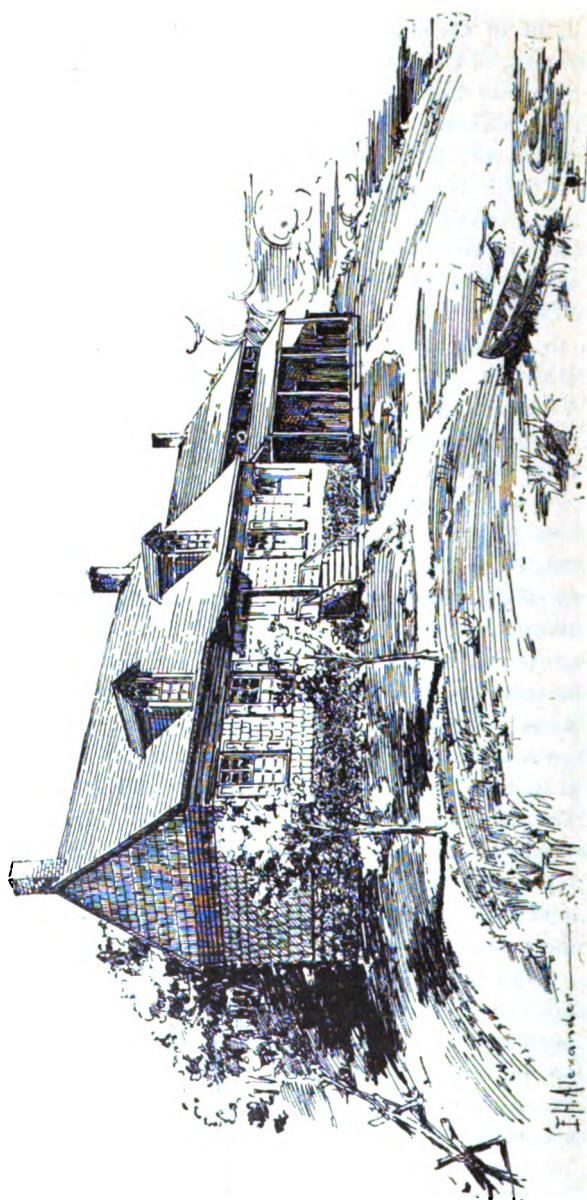
4. Pieter<sup>2</sup> Lourens<sup>1</sup> Andriessen Van Buskirk, b. January 1, 1666, in the Dutch church at Bergen, N. J.; m. Trintie Hanse, dau. of Hans Harmense and Willemkje Warners, of Long Island, the latter being the widow of Harmen Van Borckeloo. Harmensen removed to Constable's Hook, and pursuant to the provisions of the East Jersey Concessions, presented a claim for lands, under date of July 30, 1681, ("lately come from Long Island,") for himself, his wife, his wife's sons by her first husband—Reynier, Harman, John and William; two daughters of his own, aged nine and seven (for whom he was not allowed grants), and one maid servant, Trintje.—*N. J. Archives*, 21: 47. By deed dated Feb. 20, 1695, Sam-

uel Edsell, of of Queens county, Long Island, conveyed to Hans Harmans, of Constable's Hook, a tract of 500 acres at that place, which had been granted by Governor Richard Nicolls, of New York, October 26, 1664, to Edsell and Nicholas Johnson (Claas Jansen, de Backer, or the baker), having been acquired by Edsell, November 2, 1670, at public sale, for 4620 guilders, wampum value.—*Ibid.*, 262; *Winfield's Land Titles*, 74. Hanse and wife Willemkje made a joint will, Nov. 12, 1694, in which they provide for her children by her first husband, and for their own children, Tryntje and Annetje Hans, to whom the Hook was devised as tenants in common. A codicil, dated Oct. 19, 1700, was signed only by Hans, indicating that Willemkje had died, and the inventory of the estate of the survivor was made Nov. 12, 1700, from which it would appear that he survived her but briefly. The will was proved Oct. 6, 1701, and letters of administration on the estate were granted, Dec. 3, 1701, to the testator's daughter Tryntje and her husband, Peter Lauwranson. The inventory was made for the purpose of partitioning the estate between Pieter Van Buskirk as husband and guardian of Tryntje Hans as heiress, and Jan Harmense van Borckeloo and Daniel Sadwell (Shotwell) as administrators and guardians for Hartman Claessen, heir of Annetje Hans. The estate was appraised at 11043 florins, or £4417.20.—*N. J. Archives*, 21: 145; 23: 211. His wife's nephew, Hartman Claasen Vreeland, the owner of the other half, sold his share to his uncle, Dec. 17, 1730. Trintje conveyed the other half, inherited from her father, to David Provoost, with the consent of her husband, by deed dated November 27, 1735, and Provoost two days later conveyed to Pieter, who thus become vested of the whole estate.—*E. J. Deeds*, A 3, 431, 432. These and other Van Buskirk deeds were recorded November 8, 1764. We have no record of Pieter's marriage; it probably occurred about 1690. Soon after, according to family tradition, he built a stone house, fashioned after the style of architecture affected by the Dutch families of that day, on the southern slope of Van Buskirk's Point, fronting on New

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<sup>1</sup> Annetje Harmensen (Hans) m. Claas Hartmanse (Vreeland), May 24, 1697; she d. Dec. —. 1698, leaving this child, Hartman Claasen (Vreeland).





THE VAN BUSKIRK HOMESTEAD, CONSTABLE'S HOOK, ERECTED ABOUT 1690.

York Bay, and lived there with his wife the rest of his days. The residence was enlarged from time to time, as the sturdy and thrifty owner's family and possessions increased. It was a quaint old structure, and in 1904 it was perhaps the oldest residence in Northern New Jersey. In that year it was thus described:

A solid foundation of stone masonry rises about five feet above the ground, on which rests a frame and brick superstructure with massive joists and timbers and antique siding of shingles in regular old Dutch colony style. A quaint old fireplace and high mantel, with curious carvings and fancy tile decorations, alongside of which is an old Spanish closet, have all been features in the interior of this old homestead. A secret underground closet is located in a north room of the house. This was used to conceal persons and effects whenever inquisitive visitors approached the place. British troops were quartered in this house during the Revolution. In the little school-room, children were taught their lessons. The quaint old graveyard in the rear of the house was laid out by Pieter and his relatives. Here some of the pioneer settlers were buried. It was a beautiful spot in those days, with its green grass and flowers, and shady trees.<sup>1</sup>

But alas! the ruthless march of "improvement" demanded the removal of this historic home, about which clustered so many memories and family traditions, and even the graveyard, hallowed by the remains of the early settlers for two hundred years, was swept away, and where once lingered the ancient tombstones now tower aloft the huge, unsightly tanks of the Standard Oil Company. Not a sign of the dwelling, not a stone of the graveyard, remains to tell the passer-by that here for two centuries was a home for the living, and a resting-place for the dead, made sacred by the loving memories of all those years. We have but few mentions of Pieter in the records. He utilized a stream flowing through his lands, by damming it up, to create a mill-pond, which yielded sufficient power to run a grist mill and a saw mill, for the accommodation of his neighbors, whence the vicinage was known for many years as

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<sup>1</sup> First History of Bayonne, New Jersey, by Royden Page Whitecomb. Bayonne, N. J., 1904, p. 33. The accompanying illustrations are from the same work, by the courtesy of the author.

"Van Buskirk's Mills." Moreover, he provided himself with a brass kettle of sufficiently ample dimensions to produce beer wherewith to satisfy the thirst of the hamlet. His place is mentioned in the church books as the scene of so many baptisms, that it is possible that he kept a house of public entertainment for the wayfarer. A tattered fragment of the old Bergen Town-book describes the "ear-mark" which Pieter used to distinguish his cattle from his neighbors', when turning



them out to pasture: "Pieter Boskerch syn merk Een half maentie onder uyt het slinken oor"—a half-moon cut from the under side of the left ear.—*Winfield's Hist. Hudson County*, 135. He took out a patent, Sept. 29, 1697, for a tract of 356 acres of land, having the Hackensack river on the northwest, the Overpeck creek on the southeast, and his brother Lourens on the scuthwest.—*N. Y. Archives*, 21: 274. The Rev. Justus Falckner, minister of the Lutheran church at New York, appointed Pieter Van Boskerk, of Constable's Hook, one of the executors of his will, which bore date Sept. 9, 1723.—*N. Y. County Wills*, *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1893, p. 569.

Pieter Van Boskerk d. July 20, 1738; his wife d. October 13, 1736, aged 65 years; they were both laid away in the family burying ground back of their dwelling house. His will was dated January 20, 1735-6; proved Sept. 8, 1738. He devised to his wife Tryntje his whole estate, real and personal, for life; at her decease to be disposed of in this manner: to his son Lawrence one half of tract of 600 acres at New Hackensack, being the northeast half, bounded on Peter Demarie, southeast by Tenecks Path and part by land "sold by me to my son Johannes"; southwest by Jacobus Van Boskerk, and northwest by the road, containing 300 acres; to dau. Jannetje, wife of Cornelis Corson, £75; to son, Johannes Van Boskerk, the southeast half of 600 acres at New Hackensack, abovesaid, bounded southwest on Benjamin Van Buskirk; northwest by Tenecks Path; northeast by David De Marie; southeast by Overpecks Creek, being 300 acres in all; to dau. Willemetje, wife of Abraham Shotwell, £75; to son Andries, 60 acres of land and meadow, "part of the estate where I live, in Bergen county": beginning at a small white oak standing by the side of the meadow at the head of the mill pond; thence northwest crossing the head of the mill pond to another white oak; thence north to a walnut standing on the hill; thence northeast with a direct line crossing the middle of a small pond lying in the meadow, and so with a direct course to the Bay; bounded southwest by the mill creek; northwest by the marked trees and the pond; northeast by the Bay, and southeast by the Kill van Kull, containing sixty acres, with the mills, &c.; to Antje, wife of Peter Tramelje, £100; to Rachel, wife of William Daniel, £150; to son Jacobus "the rest of my plantation where I dwell situate in Bergin County." (The four sons agreed in writing, Nov. 30, 1736, directly after their mother's death, to divide the estate according to their father's will, and executed deeds to that end August 12, and August 24, 1738, recorded Nov. 9, 1764.) Executors—son Andries Boskerk, and son-in-law Cornelis Corson. Witnesses—Nicholas Veghte, Denis Van Tuyl, Abraham Van Tuyl. By a codicil, January 21, 1735-6, he gave each of his daughters "a slave woman," and to his sons Andries and Jacobus

an equal share in his "Brew Kittle."—*Book C, of Wills*, f. 208, in Secretary of State's Office, Trenton. Issue :

15. i. Lowerens.<sup>3</sup>
  - ii. Jannetje, b. —. Jannitge Pietersse Van Boskerck and Andreas Pietersen Van Boskerk were witnesses at the baptism of a child (b. Oct. 1) of Laurens Pietersse Van Boskerck and wife Rahel, Oct. 21, 1721, at Hackensack. She m. Cornelis Corson. He was of Staten Island, and their children were all baptized there, as follows : 1. Maria, bap. Nov. 24, 1723, m. Carel Mackleen ; 2. Pieter, bap. Aug. 13, 1725 ; 3. Christiaan, bap. Feb. 26, 1726-7 ; 4. Cornelius, bap. Feb. 23, 1728-9, d. in inf. ; 5. Cornelius, bap. Feb. 21, 1730-31 ; 6. Jacobus, bap. Oct. 22, 1732 ; 7. Daniel, bap. March 9, 1734-5 ; 8. Catharina, bap. Sept. 19, 1736 ; 9. Antje, Sept. 23, 1738. The will of Cornelius Corsen, of Staten Island, dated Feb. 2, 1755, proved May 1, 1755, names children—Peter, Cornelius, Daniel, Jacobus, Mary, Catharine, Ann, Jannettie.—*N. Y. Wills, N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1896, p. 60.
16. iii. Hans (Johannes), bap. Aug. 9, 1696, in the Hackensack Dutch church. Witnesses—Louwerens<sup>2</sup> Louwerense<sup>1</sup> Van Boskerk and Hendriktje Vander Linde his wife.
17. iv. Andries.
  - v. Antje, b. Dec. 26, 1703, at Constapel's Hook ; bap. April 17, 1704, in the Lutheran church in N. Y. ; she probably died in childhood, as she is not mentioned in her father's will.
8. vi. Jacobus, b. Dec. —, 1705, bap. Feb. 21, 1706, at Constable's Hook, by the pastor of the Lutheran church of N. Y. and Hackensack.
- vii. Rahel (Rachel), b. at Constable's Hook, Sept. 13, 1708 ; bap. there, Oct. 3, 1708. Witnesses—Laurens Van Boschkerck, Jr., and sister

Feitje. She m. at Constable's Hook, with license, Jacob Freeland (Vreeland), May 4, 1727. In her father's will she is referred to as the wife of William Daniel.

viii. Anna, b. at Constable's Hook, March 15, 1711; bap. in the Lutheran church in N. Y., May 21, 1711. Witnesses—Laurens Van Boschkerck, "the child's oldest brother," and Magdalena Beekmans. Annatje Van Boskerken m. the Rev. Michael Christian Knoll, pastor of the Lutheran church, April 11, 1733. In her father's will she is spoken of as the wife of Peter Tramelje. Peter Tremler and Annatje ——— had a child Tryntje, b. Jan. 18, bap. June 5, 1731, in the Lutheran Church at N. Y. Witnesses—Pieter and Tryntje Van Boskerk, grandparents.

ix. Willemptie, bap. ———; m. Oct. 11, 1716, at Pieter V. Boskerk's, at Constable's Hook, Willemge Van Boskerk and Jan Jansen Halenbeek. (Her brother Laurens was m. at the same time and place to Rahel Halenbeek.) Children: 1. Catharina, b. Nov. 5, 1717, at Kockshagki (Coxsacki) in Albany, bap. Dec. 2, 1717, at the house of Jan Casperse (Halenbeek). Witnesses—Jan Casperse (Halenbeek) and wife Rahel. 2. Rahel, b. Aug. 8 at Kockshagki at Albany, bap. at N. Y. Oct. 2, 1719. Witnesses—Pieter Van Boschkerk and wife Trintge. 3. Jannitge, b. June —, 1721, in Albany at Kockshagki, bap. Sept. 24, 1721, at N. Y. Witnesses—Andreas Pietersse Van Boschkerck and Jannitge Van Boschkerck. (The father's name is given as Jan Casperse Halenbeek, apparently an error.) In her father's will, made in 1735-6, she is referred to as the wife of Abraham Shotwell, indicating that she was m. a second time.

5. Tomas<sup>2</sup> Lourens<sup>1</sup> Andriesse Van Buskirk m. 1st, Mar-

gritie Brickers; 2d, May 18, 1720, Volckge or Volkertie Collier, y. d., on the Flatts at Lonenburg, now Athens, Greene county, N. Y. The entry in the records of the Zion Lutheran church at the latter place reads (translation) :

1720 May 18

Thomas v. Boskerk of Hackensack, wid. Volkje Colliers of Vlake, Loonenburg.

In the records of the Lutheran church at New York the marriage is entered under the dates May 15 and May 18, as follows ;

At Lonenburg : Thomas Van Boschkerck, widower, at Hackinsack, and Volckge Collier, Y. D., on the Flats, Lonenburg.

He seems to have been a man of some prominence in his neighborhood. He was appointed a justice of the peace and an associate judge of the court of common pleas of Bergen county, January 21, 1714-15 ; he was again appointed a justice of the peace for the same county, August 25, 1725. Moreover, he figured in military circles, being referred to in 1724 as colonel. He seems to have become interested in Hunterdon county lands at an early date, which led to his ultimately removing thither. He was also concerned in the opening up of Morris county to settlement, as appears from this advertisement, in *The American Weekly Mercury*, of Philadelphia, August 20-27, 1724 :

To be Sold by Col. Thomas Vanbuskirk of Hackensack and George Ryerson of Pacquenock, both of Bergen county, in New-Jersey, a certain Tract of Land (commonly call'd or nam'd Bolens Lot ;) containing about 1500 Acres Scituate in New-Jersey in the county of Hunterdon, lying on both sides of a Branch of Pesayuck River, called Rockeway River about two miles above Humphrey Dewenports consisting of more than half low Land (fit for raising Wheat) with good Meadows ; and the rest generally good high Land, well Timber'd. Those that are inclined to Purchase the same may Treat, and Agree, with the Persons above mentioned, they being in Power to Sell the same.

The land in question must have been located about Montville, Morris (then Hunterdon) county.—*N. J. Archives*, 11 : 82. He bought from John Johnston, of New York City, by

deed dated June 3, 1718, for the consideration of £220, he being then of Bergen county, a tract of land on Saddle river, Bergen county.—*West Fersey Deeds*, Liber E, f. 128. He was again appointed a justice of the peace for Bergen county, August 23, 1725. It must have been later than that date that he took up his residence in Hunterdon county. On the occasion of the baptism of two of his children, in the Lutheran church, Col. Abram de Peyster and wife Catharina, acted as witnesses or sponsors, by proxy. Col. de Peyster was a prominent merchant in New York, and also figured largely in the military and political events of the time. The fact that he and his wife were willing to appear as sponsors for Thomas's children, indicates a certain degree of friendship between the two families, perhaps founded on faithful service rendered by Thomas in the employ of de Peyster, or perhaps on notable military gallantry displayed by him under the doughty Colonel in some of the Colonial wars. In his will (which is without date), he describes himself as of Riding (Reading) township. The will was proved October 20, 1748, at Trenton. He gives to his wife an equal share with his sons, of his real and personal estate. He names children—John, the eldest; Janetie, wife of Peter Van Orden, to have a trunk that belonged to her mother; Gertruy, wife of Wiert Banta, to have ten shillings; Andries, Laurens, Abraham, Pieter, Isaac, Michael and John to have the rest of his estate; Margaret, wife of John Church, and Fitie, wife of Andries Amack, to have the share of a son divided (between them). Executors—sons Laurens, Abraham and Michael Vanboskerk. Witnesses—Jacobus Swart, Joost Schamp, Nicholas Wyckoff.—*N. J. Wills*, Liber 5, 539.

Issue :

By his first wife, Margrietie Brickers :

19. i. Johannes, bap. July 1, 1694.
20. ii. Andries. No record has been found of his baptism.
21. iii. Laurens. No record has been found of his baptism.
22. iv. Abram, bap. May 25, 1700, in the Hackensack Dutch church. Witnesses—Teunis Slinger-



landt, Hendriktie Vander Linde.

23. v. Pieter, bap. Sept. 6, 1702, in the Hackensack Dutch church. Witnesses—Cornelis Christianse (Van Hoorn), Geertruy Brickers.

vi. Jacob, b. Sept. —, bap. Oct. 29, 1704, at Hackensack, in his father's house. Witnesses—Laurens Van Boschkerck, Jr., in place of Abraham Beyster (de Peyster), Col. in N. Y., and Janje van Hoorn, in place of Catharina Beysters, wife of Col. Beyster. Jacob probably died young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will.

vii. Janje, or Johanna, bap. Nov'r 17, 1706. Bap. "at the parents' house in Hackensack, b. there in this year, Janje or Johanna, y. d. of Thomas Van Boschkerck. Witnesses—I, the pastor Justus Falckner (and in my place stood Laurens Van Boschkerck) and Henrickje, wife of Laurens Van B——." Thus the record of the Lutheran church at New York. She was probably the Janetie mentioned in her father's will. She m. Pieter Van Norden, probably at Hackensack, April 18, 1734.

24. viii. Isaac, bap. Aug. 7, 1709, "at our meeting (i. e., Lutheran) at Hackinsack, b. at Hackinsack July 15, 1709, Isaac, s. of Thomas Van Boschkerck and wife Margareta. Witnesses: Johannes Slingerland, in place of Col. Abraham de Peysters, and Vitje Laurensen van Boschkerck in place of Catherina de Pysters."

ix. Geertru, bap. 1715; the date of the next-preceding entry in the Hackensack Dutch church record is March 7, which may be intended for that of Geertru also. She m. Wiert Banta, with license, Nov. 25, 1732, both b. and living at Hackensack, says the marriage record of the same church. He was b. about 1710, son of Wiert Banta and Marietie Demarest: he was

elected one of the wardens of the Hackensack church in 1757. Issue: 1. Wiert, bap. March 23, 1735, d. in inf.; 2. Wiert, bap. March 6, 1737; 3. Thomas, bap. Oct. 1, 1738, d. in inf.; 4. Thomas, bap. April 13, 1740, m. Gerritie Terhune; 5. Margrietje, bap. January 23, 1743, m. Jacob Valentine; 6. David, bap. Oct. 4, 1747; 7. Maria, bap. January 26, 1752.

By his second wife, Volkertie Collier:

25. x. Michael, b. March —, 1721; bap. June 11, 1721, in the Hackensack Lutheran church. Witnesses—Michael Collier and Titye Collier, and in their absence Jost Van Boschkerck and Henrickge Van Boschkerck.
- xi. Margrietie, bap. Feb. 17, 1723, in the Hackensack Dutch church. Witnesses—Jan Halenbeck and Willemtie his wife. She accompanied her father on his removal to Hunterdon county, and there m. John Church.
- xii. Titie (Fytje), b. Feb. 6, 1727, bap. Oct. 10, 1727, "on Tuesday in the Lutheran church at Hackingsack." She is mentioned in her father's will as the wife of Andries Amack.
- xiii. Cathryne, bap. June 21, 1730, being three weeks old at the time, at Hackingsack; sponsors—Hannes Pietersen Van Boskerk and wife Elsje. The father is called Major Thomas Van Boskerk, whereas in 1724 he had been styled Colonel. She probably d. young, as she is not mentioned in her father's will.
- xiv. Thomas, "born a week ago, bap. June 27, 1733, during a trip through the country at Gerrit Halenbeck's." He prob. d. young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will.

## TWO EARLY PISCATAWAY FAMILIES.

BY O. B. LEONARD.

The first person by the name of Smalley in America, was John Smalley. He was in London in 1631, and in the following year came over in the vessel "Francis and James," in company with many of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He settled on Cape Cod, where he married about 1640, and had four children who lived to mature years—two girls, Hannah and Mary, and two boys, John Jr., and Isaac. From Massachusetts the parents, with the two sons, both of age, removed to New Jersey, settling at Piscataway in Middlesex county, about 1669-70. The daughters were married and remained in New England. John Smalley was among the earliest pioneer freeholders of this Jersey settlement. After obtaining his first grant upon his arrival in Piscataway, a survey of his farm was made in 1677, and further land was taken up by him in 1685. At the time the province was temporarily recaptured by the Dutch, 1673-4, he was appointed by them a magistrate. He was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1675, and appointed associate justice of the court of sessions, which position he filled for several years. This pioneer father died in 1692, and the mother about a year after.

John Smalley, Jr., the oldest son, was born in Massachusetts, September 8, 1644. Isaac Smalley, the younger son, was born December 11, 1647, and married twice after moving to New Jersey. His two sons, Joseph and Joshua, attained to considerable prominence in Middlesex county and in its local militia. Isaac was given all the landed interest of his father and became an influential citizen, was elected a member of the Colonial Assembly several years, served as town clerk of Piscataway township for many terms, at various times was chosen

assessor, selectman, juror, justice of the peace, and assistant justice of the county court, besides occupying other political positions in the county, till his death in 1725.

John Smalley, Jr., the oldest son of the pioneer, married in Piscataway, October 18, 1676, Lydia Martin, daughter of John, an early neighbor planter. He had a farm surveyed for him in 1675, and again about ten years afterwards he took up an additional hundred acres. In 1688 he came into possession of another large plot of 100 acres, situated on Ambrose brook, near the present New Market, which he gave to his son Jonathan, who in turn left it at his death to his son Andrew. John, Jr., served in many local township appointments, and was a constituent member in the old Piscataway Baptist church, publicly organized in 1686-9. His will was made September 13, 1731, and duly recorded in 1733, a short time after his death. The oldest son of John, Jr., and Lydia Smalley, was Jonathan Smalley, born April 10, 1683, who married about 1707, Sarah Fitz-Randolph, the oldest child of John and Sarah Fitz-Randolph. This was the first marriage on record of a Smalley and Fitz-Randolph. Subsequent generations of those bearing these two surnames had an especial affinity for each other, and more than a dozen marriages occurred between them within a few years.

The Fitz-Randolphs were not strangers in New England to the Smalleys. The founders of the two families in America were Edward Fitz Randolph and John Smalley, born in Old England about 1615-20. They both emigrated from their native land and settled in Cape Cod Colony within a year or two of each other. No longer period than this intervened between their final settlements in Piscataway, N. J. Here the homesteads and outlying plantations of the sons of these pioneers were in close proximity. As neighbors to them there lived within the same township the families of the Bonhams, Dunns, Dunhams, Martins and others. John Fitz-Randolph, son of the patriarch progenitor, married a sister of Rev. Edmund Dunham's wife. A son and daughter of this minister married children of John Smalley, Jr., whose oldest son Jonathan, just mentioned, had married a daughter of John Fitz-Randolph.

Very many of the families were intimately related by marriage, but became greatly estranged by religion. The occasion was the existence in Piscataway of two Baptist churches, one worshipping on Sunday, the other observing Saturday. The former was organized 1686-9, and the latter, an offspring therefrom, constituted 1705-07. It is a noticeable coincidence also that in the union of these families such a large number became actively identified with this new religious interest in the worship—the Seventh-Day Baptist church.

Jonathan Smalley was the first of this name on the male membership roll of this church, and his wife's name was among the earliest recorded on the list of females, having united with the church before marriage as Sarah Fitz-Randolph. Her parents, before her, had identified themselves with the new movement, the father, John Fitz-Randolph, being first a constituent member of the regular first-day Baptist church, and later one of the founders of this Seventh-Day Baptist society. His younger brother, Thomas Fitz-Randolph, was also active among the new society.

So strict and conscientious a Sabbatarian was Jonathan Smalley, that when he leased part of his farm in 1734 to parties who were to quarry for minerals, he stipulated in the contract that no work or labor should be performed upon the premises on the seventh day of the week during the term of the twenty-one years lease.

Jonathan's younger brother, Elisha Smalley, who married Mary Dunham, daughter of the Seventh-Day Baptist minister, was also a devout Sabbatarian, as was his sister Phebe Smalley, who married Ephraim Dunham, son of this pastor. Most of Jonathan Smalley's ten children reaching adult years became identified with the same church. Especially active in these relations were his sons John and Jonathan, Jr. But his youngest son, Andrew, departed from his father's religious preferences.

Jonathan Smalley accumulated a large property for colonial times, both real and personal. By his last will made July 27, 1762, his many bequests are made known. His son John receives 210 pounds sterling, and Jonathan, Jr., is given 250

pounds sterling. All his "lands and salt meadows" are devised to his son Andrew.

Andrew Smalley, born December 20, 1726, was married February 26, 1746-7, by Rev. Jonathan Dunham, the Seventh-Day Baptist minister at that time in Piscataway. His wife was Agnes Coriell, born May 8, 1728, daughter of David and Elsie. They set up housekeeping at "Harris Lane," a district lying near Bound Brook. Among the nine children born in this household were Abraham, the oldest, born May 2, 1748; and next to the youngest, David, whose birth occurred April 5, 1766.

Of these two sons of Andrew and Agnes Smalley, it may be briefly written that Abraham Smalley remained in the old homestead on Ambrose Brook. He married, October 8, 1772, Catharine Emans, and raised a large family. The oldest child was Sarah, born April 8, 1774, married Richard Coriell, son of Abraham, and had a family of eight. Their first born, Ira Coriell, married Janet Manning Boice; Richard R. married Margaret Elliott; Andrew married Mary Job, and the youngest child, Abner S. Coriell, married 1st, Margaret Giles, and 2d, Catharine Blue.

David Smalley, son of Andrew and Agnes, upon reaching manhood moved to the Passaic valley in Somerset county. In 1786 he married Margaret Compton, and had four children, of whom two were boys, Andrew, born September 25, 1787, and William, born March 13, 1789. The latter married, about 1808, Mary Langstaff. Of their family of eleven, the fifth child was William L. Smalley, Sr., born October 12, 1818.

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DANIEL JOUET, of Elizabethtown, a member of one of the early Huguenot families settling at that place, left a will dated June 7, 1711, proved October 10, 1721, in which he names children Daniel, Peter, Mary and Elizabeth, and refers to his wife. Cavalier Jouet was convicted of "joining the enemy" during the Revolutionary War, and had his estates forfeited. He returned to Elizabeth after the war, remaining there and marrying there.

## WHEN THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT WAS AT PERTH AMBOY, 1767.

From the Original Draft of Minutes

[For an account of the erection and maintenance of Barracks by the Province, for the accommodation of the British troops, in Colonial times, particularly those at Perth Amboy, see Whitehead's "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy," etc., New York, 1856. "The Old Barracks at Trenton, New Jersey," still standing in great part, are described in a pamphlet so entitled, by the late General William S. Stryker, Trenton, 1885. The 26th Regiment was in America, 1767-1773.]

July 10<sup>th</sup> 1767 At a Meeting of the Corporation of Perth Amboy at the house of William Wright Jnnholder in the North Watd of the s<sup>d</sup> City —

Present the Mayor & Recorder

Stephen Skinner	}	Ald <sup>n</sup>
Samuel Sergeant		
John Smyth		
Jonathan Deare		
John Johnston	}	Common Councill- men —
Alex <sup>r</sup> Watson		
Stephen Johnston		
James Brooks		

It being represented to the Common Council that one half of his Majestys 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment now arived from Ireland is to be quartered in the barracks of this Place & that the s<sup>d</sup> Regiment consists of 500 Effective men which having been Considered by the Common Council & and Inquirery made of the Barrack Masters of the State of the Barracks when the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment was quartered therein they were by them Informed that there are 31 Rooms in the Barracks, that During the Time the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment was quartered therein Eleven of those

Rooms were made use of for the Officers & Kitchens, one for the Quarter Master Sergeant, one for the Sarjeant, Major one for a Hospital & one for a Guard Room & that the Remaining 16 Rooms will not conveniently hold more than 12 Men to a Room —

All which being Considered by the board they are of Opinion that according to the above Regulation the Barracks of this place are Insufficient to accommodate the number of men ordered to be quartered therein and that In order To avoid the Inconveniences that the Officers as well as the Inhabitants of this place may be laid under by billeting that Application be made to S<sup>r</sup> John S<sup>r</sup> Clair to lay the same before His Excellency General Gage that such Disposition may be made of a part of s<sup>d</sup> Regiment as will be a means of their being better Accommodated as there are other Barracks in the Province not made use of for his Majestys Service and that if S<sup>r</sup> John S<sup>r</sup> Clair thinks it Necessary application may likewise be made by this board to His Excellency General Gage

Ordered that M<sup>r</sup> Skinner do Present a Copy of this Minute to S<sup>r</sup> John S<sup>r</sup> Clair

At a Meeting of the Corporation of the City of Perth Amboy at the house of William Wright on the 25<sup>th</sup> of September 1767.

Present the Mayor  
The Recorder

John Smyth  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Sarjant  
Jon<sup>s</sup> Deare

} Esq<sup>r</sup> Aldermen.

John Johnston  
Stephen Johnston  
James Brooks  
Rav<sup>l</sup> Kearny

} Comon Council Men.

The Mayor laid before the Common Council a Written Message from Major Templer setting forth that he has Orders from General Gage to wait on him & Request he will use his



best Endeavours to procure a House for the Sick of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment by Way of Hospital; in Consequence of which the Mayor Desires the Opinion & Assistance of the Council on this Matter. he had a conference with Maj<sup>r</sup> Templer & having made Inquiry he found no House or houses could be got in town fit for a Hospital Whereupon Major Templer acquainted him that it was the Generalls orders that if no house could be procured for a Hospital that the healthy men of the Regiment should be Encamped which he Requested the Mayor would do his Endeavours to prevent by procuring such Empty houses or Barns as would protect them from the Weather till the sick in the Barracks should Recover which he thought would be in about a Month or six Weeks that He being of Opinion that it would be a measure conducive to the Health & Convenience of the Regiment & not disagreeable to the Inhabitants has made Inquiry & finds that Houses may be got in Town to Lodge about 50 or 60 men more Conveniently than they could be in Tents & to the satisfaction of Major Templer & desires the Opinion of this board whether it would be proper to admitt the soldiers into the Houses upon the Major or other officers engaging to pay to the owners thereof a Reasonable Hire for the same which they propose to do —

Which the Common Councill Considering off are of opinion that it will be More Advantageous & Elligible to quarter the Well men in Empty Houses than to encamp them. that 50 or 60 Men so quartered will thin the Barracks perhaps so much as to cause the End proposed; and therefore Approve of quarterg: as many Men, as can be spared ffrom the Barracks & Houses Can be found to quarter them in; The Commanding Officer Engaging to pay the rent, and to take every proper means that the Inhabitants Do not Suffer in their Gardens or property from the troops so quartered.—That the troops Do not Continue Longer so quartered than is Absolutely Necessary for the Purposes above mentioned and that the fullest satisfaction be given to the Magistrates that no Disorders are the Consequences of so many men Laying out of the Barracks—

## GEN. JOSHUA BLACKWOOD HOWELL.

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JOSHUA BLACKWOOD HOWELL, son of Joshua Ladd and Anna (Blackwood) Howell, born September 11, 1806, in Deptford (now West Deptford) township, Gloucester County, N. J., died September 14, 1864, near Petersburg, Va. He received his education at the Woodbury Academy, in Woodbury, and in Philadelphia, and later studied law with Richard C. Wood of that city, being admitted to the Bar in 1828, and commenced the practice of his profession the same year at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., where he continued in active practice until 1861. In that year he entered the Union army, being commissioned Colonel of the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers. November 12, 1861. He was promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers September 12, 1864, having been for some time in actual command of a brigade. He enjoyed his new honors but two days, when he met with an accidental death on September 14, 1864. In the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Monday, September 19, 1864, appears a letter dated "In the Field," September 15, 1864, giving the following account of the death of General Howell:

A very great calamity befel the Tenth Army Corps last night, in the sudden and lamentable death of Brigadier-General JOSHUA B. HOWELL, commanding a brigade in Major-General A. H. TERRY's division. The circumstances were as follows:—Shortly after dinner Gen. HOWELL proposed to mount his horse and ride to a point somewhat distant from his quarters. He had only succeeded in gaining his position on his horse, which was exceedingly uneasy on the bit, when the general unfortunately grasping the wrong rein, the horse suddenly careered and fell backward, falling wholly on the person of the deceased, where he remained. His orderly at once rushed to the general's rescue, and with much exertion got his prostrate form from beneath the vicious animal. Being borne to his quarters he was found to be insensible, and did not rally to the last. He died in the evening, and his embalmed body is now on its way to his Pennsylvania home. General Howell was one of the most courteous and decorous of that great body of old school gentlemen, who, from thirty

years ago, onwards, illustrated social and political life in this country. Did time afford me that opportunity, I should delight to recount his love for and absolute devotion to his noble boys, whom he invariably called "his sons." He was a pure patriot and enlightened statesman in civil affairs, while as a military man he was of exhaustless ability, great bravery, and would, I know, preferred to have met death on the field of glorious battle. It was otherwise ordered, and the country and the army have lost both a brilliant son and a devoted servant.

Alfred Howell was appointed administrator of the estate, December 21, 1864; he is since deceased. Gen. Howell's funeral took place at the Presbyterian church in Woodbury, N. J., on Friday, September 23, 1864, and his remains were buried in that churchyard. General Howell married first, April 7, 1831, Mary Lewis, of Philadelphia, daughter of Reeve and Rachel (Thomas) Lewis; she died in 1852, leaving one daughter, Anna Blackwood Howell, born August 24, 1836, who married D. Shriver Stewart, of Washington, D. C. He married second, October 15, 1854, Katharine Whiteley, of Delaware, who died about 1899 or 1900, leaving one daughter, Mary Lewis Howell, who married Lieut. Albert Scott, of the United States Regular Army. • General Howell's father and Governor Richard Howell of New Jersey, were warm personal friends, but they could never trace any relationship, although they were said to have been very anxious and made every effort to do so. Gen. Howell was elected Corresponding Member of the Society May 7, 1846.

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## Necrology.

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EDWARD H. DURYEE, born in Newark, in 1857, died in that city, December 7, 1905. He was a member of the well-known Duryee family of Newark, and was born in the old Duryee Homestead in Park Place, in that city. He received his early education in the Lawrenceville Preparatory School, and then entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in

1876. After a two years' course in the law school of Columbia University, he was graduated from there in 1878, and then became managing clerk of the New York law firm of Field & Deyo. Later he removed to Newark, and formed a law partnership with the late George S. Duryee, his brother, and after became the partner of the late Judge Howard W. Hayes. He had been licensed as an attorney-at-law in New Jersey at the June term, 1881, and as a counsellor three years later. The only public position he ever held was that of Trustee of the Newark Free Public Library, which he held for several years with great acceptability, being earnest and devoted to the interests and development of that institution. He was also much interested in the affairs of this Society, and in the movement to secure for the Society the stock of the Newark Library Association. He was never married and was survived by three sisters and two brothers. He was elected a Life Member of this Society in 1895.

REV. AARON LLOYD, born in Erie County, Pa., June 27, 1817, died at his residence in Nutley, December —, 1905. When ten years old he removed to Belleville, New Jersey, with his father, John Lloyd, who was a tailor. Aaron went to a private school conducted by Bishop Janes of the Methodist Church, and was later apprenticed to his father at the tailor trade. He was of studious habits and had an inclination for the ministry, so he was sent to Rutgers, and was believed to be the oldest living alumnus of that college at the time of his death. He then entered the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1845. In 1846 he had a charge in Cayuga County, N. Y., and afterwards at Gorham, Ontario County, N. Y. Later he preached for a year at Brooklyn, and labored for three years at Steuben, New York. He founded the Livingstone Reformed Church on Broadway, New York City, which was later merged into the Thirty-fourth Street Church. For two years he preached at Hudson City, now part of Jersey City, and then went to Whitehouse, and later to Pekin, Ill., which was his last charge. The climate of the West did not agree with him, so he came East, settling

in New York City in the winter of 1861. He engaged in the book business there for some years, and in 1876 went to Belleville. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Township. After resigning from the ministry he devoted his time to private affairs, frequently contributing articles to newspapers throughout the country on social and other topics. In 1846 he married Maria C. Demarest, of New York City. One of their children, Henry Demarest Lloyd, who died a few years ago in Chicago, was the author of "Wealth against Commonwealth," a noted book dealing with social problems, and of many other works. David Demarest Lloyd, another son, was a dramatist and journalist, being the author, among other plays, of "The Senator," which had a great run in its day; for twenty years he was connected with the New York Tribune, doing most of the editorial work; he was private secretary to Chief Justice Chase, when only nineteen years of age; Miss Beatrice Demarest Lloyd, a writer of short stories in the magazines, was his daughter. His daughter married Lothrop Withington, a noted genealogist in England. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd was a thorough business man and took a great deal of interest, as already said, in the affairs of Belleville Township. He was an active and interested member of this Society, and in 1882 read a paper before the Society on the "History of the Second Reformed Church at Belleville," to the preparation of which he devoted many years of patient and intelligent research. Mr. Lloyd was a regular attendant upon the sessions of this Society for many years. At his death it was found that he bequeathed to the Society the great bulk of his library, which added many valuable and interesting books to our collections. He was elected a member of this Society in 1878, and became a Life Member in 1905.

JOSEPH MERRILL, JR., born in Amesbury, Mass., February 6, 1843, died in Newark, August 8, 1905. He was a son of Joseph Merrill. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native town, which he did not leave until he was 34 years old. He became connected with the Murphy Varnish Company of Newark, and afterwards went west for the concern, but in

1889 he removed to Newark to take the position of general manager. Upon the death of the late James G. Barnett, he succeeded him as Vice President of the company, which office he retained at the time of his death. In 1866 he married Abby M. Ostood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Ostood, of Amesbury. She survived him, and also two brothers and two sisters. He became a Life Member of this Society in 1896.

MAJOR WILLIAM WALLACE MORRIS, born in New York City, February 18, 1830, died in Newark, August 8, 1905. He removed to Newark while still a boy, and after attending both public and private schools, learned the saddlery-hardware business, subsequently becoming interested in the construction of public works. He was a private in the Lafayette Guards of Newark, and afterwards was commissioned an officer in the New Jersey State Militia. When the Rebellion broke out, he pitched a tent on Military Park and raised a company of volunteers, which was mustered into the United States Service as Company A, New Jersey 26th Regiment, with him as captain. He was subsequently promoted to Major. He took part in the campaign of Fredericksburg, Va., under Burnside, and in the campaign of Chancellorsville, under General Hooker. At the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged. During the draft riots of 1863, in Newark, he was called upon to organize a battalion of returned veterans to quell the disturbance. After the war he became actively identified with local politics in Newark, and was twice appointed street commissioner. Subsequently he was appointed a clerk in the city clerk's office, and later became document clerk, which office he held until his death. He was very much interested in the records of his office, and systematized their collection and arrangement, to the great advantage of the city. He married first Sarah Bartow, a native of Rahway; second, Mary E. Hines, of Newark; and third, Sarah A. Baldwin, a descendant of John Baldwin, one of the first settlers of Newark. She survived him, and also four children by his second wife—Miss Helen Louise Morris, Winthrop B. Morris, Albert G. W. Morris and Mrs. Joseph S. Shoyer. Major Morris was

elected a member of this Society in 1870, and in 1876 became a Life Member.

WILLIAM H. MURPHY, born in Newark, April 15, 1821, died in that city, October 7, 1905. He was the son of William Murphy, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a grandson of Robert Murphy, who organized a troop of soldiers from Bergen county during the Revolution. Robert Murphy was the first of the family to settle in this country, taking up his residence in Connecticut in 1756. William Murphy, his son, married Sarah Lyon, a descendant of Henry Lyon, one of the founders of Milford, Connecticut, and later of Lyons Farms. The grandmother of William H. Murphy was Phœbe Crane, descended from Jasper Crane, the leader of the Colonists who came from Connecticut in 1667, and settled in Newark. The late Mr. Murphy obtained his early education in the local schools, and in the school at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and afterwards entered the preparatory school to Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa. His father having established a shoe store in Jersey City, he was employed in the store. He subsequently bought a shoe store in Newark, which he conducted for fifteen years. He was the father of Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey, 1901-04. When Franklin was twenty years old, Mr. Murphy started him in the varnish business with the late Thomson Price, and a few years later joined in the enterprise himself, and for twenty-five years before his death held the office of Treasurer of the Murphy Varnish Company. In 1862 he became a member of the Newark Common Council, serving four years. In 1866 he was elected Assemblyman, and again in 1867. He was one of the most prominent laymen in the Newark M. E. Conference, and for the last fifteen years of his life he gave much time to the Centenary Fund and Preachers Aid Society. He married first Abby Elizabeth Hager, of Bloomfield, in 1842; she died in 1854. He married second Sarah R. Morgan, of Poughkeepsie. He was a man of great energy, of scrupulous integrity, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was elected a Life Member of this Society in 1896.

## BOOK NOTICES.

The Ogden Family in America Elizabethtown Branch and their ancestry John Ogden, the Pilgrim and his descendants 1640-1906 Their History, Biography and Genealogy Compiled by William Ogden Wheeler Edited by Lawrence Van Alstyne and Rev. Charles Burr Ogden, Ph. D. Printed for Private Circulation by J. B. Lippincott Company Philadelphia 1907. Quarto. Pp. xiv-532. Also a volume of charts, one of English ancestry, and thirty-seven of American ancestry.

This is one of the most sumptuous and important genealogies ever published of a New Jersey family. It is dedicated to the memory of the late William Ogden Wheeler, of Sharon, Ct., who, as the dedicatory note says, "spent years of exhaustive research, counted no cost in personal sacrifice too great, and gave the noblest energies of his life in producing this labor of love." Unfortunately he did not live to see the dream of his life realized in the production of this elegant volume. The work has been brought out by Mr. Lawrence Van Alstyne, who was employed by Mr. Wheeler for many years in conducting the researches, and the Rev. Charles Burr Ogden, Ph. D. The descendants of John Ogden, the pilgrim, who settled at Southampton, Long Island, in 1640, and afterwards removed to Elizabethtown, are traced with great fulness for ten generations. Very full biographical sketches are given of the earliest members of the family, many of whom occupied positions of great importance and responsibility in the early settlement of New Jersey, particularly in Elizabethtown and Newark, exerting great influence in their respective communities. The collateral families and descendants in the female line are often sketched with delightful fulness. This genealogy is indeed a mine of information for all interested in the history of New Jersey families. The illustrations are very beautiful, and the sixty or more portraits are executed in the highest style of art. Of course, no modern genealogy would be complete without its coat of arms, and the Ogden arms from a family in Hants, in England, are herein reproduced, with appropriate



blazonry. Reproductions of old deeds and other papers, and of maps, also of historic buildings with which the Ogdens were connected, and many old tombstones, etc., are all important and interesting in the light they throw upon the history of this important and influential family. There are 4774 persons named in the volume. No effort has been spared to ascertain the precise dates of births, marriages and deaths of these persons, and only one who has been engaged in similar work can appreciate the enormous amount of research, diligence and patience that must have been exercised to gather these details. The many biographical sketches, evidently prepared with great accuracy, are extremely interesting and valuable. The book is by no means a dry-as-dust chronicle of mere names and dates, but is enlivened with those personal portraiture which give the volume a warm human interest. The Society is indebted for this sumptuous genealogy to Mrs. William Ogden Wheeler, who appreciates the deep interest and cooperation that the Society took in the production of this work, and the interest of the members generally in the Ogden family. It is a beautiful and lasting monument to the memory of her husband. The index makes sixty triple-column pages. A few copies of the work can be obtained from L. Van Alstyne, Sharon, Ct., at \$10. Copies of the Ogden arms, printed in colors on card board, may be had from him at \$1 each.

**Philosophia Ultima or Science of the Sciences Vol. III. The Scientific problem of Religion and The Christian Evidence of the Physical and Psychical Sciences.** By the late Charles Woodruff Shields, D. D., LL. D., Professor in Princeton University. With a Biographical Sketch by William Milligan Sloane. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1905. 8vo. Pp. lxxvii, 227. Portrait.

We can cordially commend to every reader the admirable biographical sketch of Professor Shields herein given in 58 pages by Prof. William Milligan Sloane, in his terse, forcible style. Professor Shields was one of the strongest men of Princeton University, and during many years was a profound student and expositor of the relations of religion and the scien-

ces. As long ago as 1877, he published his first work on the "Final Philosophy," returning to it in 1888-9, when he gave out two volumes on the "Philosophia Ultima, or Science of the Sciences." The present volume contains the concluding part, in which he sums up the scientific problems of religion, and the evidences of modern sciences—astronomy, geology and anthropology. He was an illustrious descendant of the Shields family of Virginia and Maryland, and of the Woodruff family of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He graduated from Princeton in 1844, and always had the warmest regard for his alma mater. He was licensed as a preacher in 1847, and receiving three calls to as many pulpits, he decided to locate at Hempstead, Long Island. In 1850 he was called to Philadelphia. In 1865 he was made professor of the harmony of science and revealed religion at Princeton College. There he filled a large place in the social as well as in the intellectual life of Princeton, which was increased when he became the owner of "Morven," the ancient seat of the Stockton family, into which his younger daughter married. He was a man of delightful personality, greatly admired by all who knew him, and beloved by those who were favored with a more intimate acquaintance with his charming personality. He has been fortunate in finding such a biographer as Professor Sloane.

**Two Wars: An Autobiography of Gen. Samuel G. French,** An officer of the Armies of the United States and the Confederate States, A graduate from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, 1843. Mexican War; War between the States, a Diary; Reconstruction Period, his experience; incidents, reminiscences, etc. Nashville, Tenn.: 1901. 8vo. Pp. xvi, 404; numerous illustrations.

In the twenty chapters of this volume are set forth the recollections of General French. They are written in that intimate personal style which always makes an autobiography extremely readable. General French was born in Gloucester County, N. J., November 22, 1818, the son of Samuel French, one of whose ancestors, Thomas French, became a Quaker, for which he was persecuted and imprisoned, and to escape

further persecution settled in West Jersey, landing at Burlington, July 23, 1680. General French's mother was Rebecca Clark, born January 1, 1790, at Billingsport, New Jersey. He secured an appointment to West Point, where he graduated, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States army. He served in the Mexican War, many incidents of which he vividly describes. There are also many personal reminiscences of historic American characters in the past. Seven or eight chapters are devoted to his experiences in the late war, in which many interesting recollections are given concerning the men and events of those times.

**Memoirs and Reminiscences, together with Sketches of the Early History of Sussex County, New Jersey, by Rev. Casper Schaeffer, M. D. With Notes and Genealogical Record of the Schaeffer, Shaver or Shafer Family; Compiled by William M. Johnson. Privately Printed. Hackensack, N. J., 1907. 8vo. Pp. 187. Cloth, illustrated, 250 copies printed.**

The historical sketch modestly styled "Memoirs and Reminiscences, together with Sketches of the Early History of Sussex County, New Jersey," was prepared, as we are told in the preface, "in 1855, by the Rev. Casper Schaeffer, M. D., of Philadelphia, who was a grandson of Casper Schaeffer, one of the founders of Stillwater, Sussex County, New Jersey. It contains an interesting and authentic account of people, events and customs of a hundred years ago, and seems well worthy of preservation. Local historians have often made use of the manuscript copy, and extracts therefrom have been freely published, but it has never before been printed as a whole." Mr. Johnson, formerly State Senator from Bergen County, and First Assistant Postmaster General under President McKinley's administration, says further in the preface, that "as one of the descendants of Casper Schaeffer, the Pioneer, through my father's maternal line, I have found the story as told by Dr. Schaeffer an entertaining one, and have ventured to put it in print for my own satisfaction, and for the benefit of any of the numerous other descendants of our common ancestor, who may like to have this record in a permanent and accessible

form." Senator Johnson has enhanced the value of the volume by adding some historical notes, and especially by amplifying Casper Schaeffer's public record. He has also appended a list of Mr. Schaeffer's descendants. The reminiscences are full of those personal touches which always add zest to a biography and local history. They give the impressions of the man, and his recollections of the olden times, as well as the traditions which have been handed down in his family, and among the oldest inhabitants. Altogether, the volume is a really valuable contribution to the history of New Jersey, and especially of Sussex County and the people. The illustrations have been selected with excellent judgment, and have been reproduced with remarkable fidelity. The book is handsomely and attractively printed and is well worth a place in the library of every one who is interested in New Jersey history.

Ancestors of Rev. William Howe Whittemore, Bolton, Ct., 1800—Rye, N. Y., 1885, and of his wife Maria Clark, New York, 1803—Brooklyn, 1886. Compiled by William Plumb Bacon. Small quarto, Pp. (16)—124; edition 150 copies, printed for gratuitous private distribution.

The Society is indebted to Rev. William Plumb Bacon for a copy of this excellent compilation. Genealogical notes are given of the families of Abby, Barber, Bassett, Birge, Bissell, Blake, Drake, Ellsworth, Emerson, Eno, Fuller, Gaylord, Gilman, Holcombe, Howe, Knowlton, Leavitt, Loomis, Mellens, Moore, Pope, Rockwell, Scott, Slate, Smith, Thurlow, Thurston, Wales, Watson, White, Whittemore, Wolcott; Clark, Corszen, Craey, Haughton, Marselis, Parker, Preyer, Sanders, Smith, Steinmets, Van Voorst, and Visscher. Mr. Whittemore was descended from or related to or connected by marriage with all of these families.

An Authentic History of Donegal Presbyterian Church, located in East Donegal Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. By J. L. Ziegler, A. M., M. D. Member of the Historical and Genealogical Societies of Pennsylvania, The Presbyterian Historical Society, The Lancaster County Historical Society, etc., etc. Mount Joy, Pa. Propter

amorem, non lucrum. (Philadelphia, 1902.) 8vo. Pp. 173; index, pp. xii. Illustrated, cloth, gilt edges.

The Presbyterian Church at Donegal, Lancaster County, on the eastern side of the Susquehanna River, appears to have been founded as long ago as 1714. Many New Jersey families were interested in the early church, the records of which have been preserved only from about 1786. This volume contains personal sketches of the early pastors, and of the early families, all of which are of interest and importance to the student of local history and of genealogy. The book appears to be well compiled and with much industry.

New Jersey and the American Revolution. A series of books published by the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Patriotic Poems of New Jersey. Chosen and Annotated by William Clinton Armstrong. 8vo. Pp. (10), 248.

This compilation has been made under the auspices of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The verses have been gathered from many sources, and, of course, are of varying degrees of merit. Some of the illustrations are excellent, as those of the Washington Headquarters at Morristown, and the accompanying portraits of Washington and Mrs. Washington. The book may be regarded as a curiosity in literature, and as a whole, a meritorious publication.

A Short History of Newark, by Frank J. Urquhart, Newark, N. J. Baker Printing Company. (Newark, N. J.) 1908. 16mo. Pp. xiii, 158.

This is an excellent presentation in brief of the history of New Jersey, and is well calculated to enlist the attention of school children, while older people will be interested in having recalled to mind memories of early days and early traditions about Newark. The story of the founding and progress of the town is pleasingly told.

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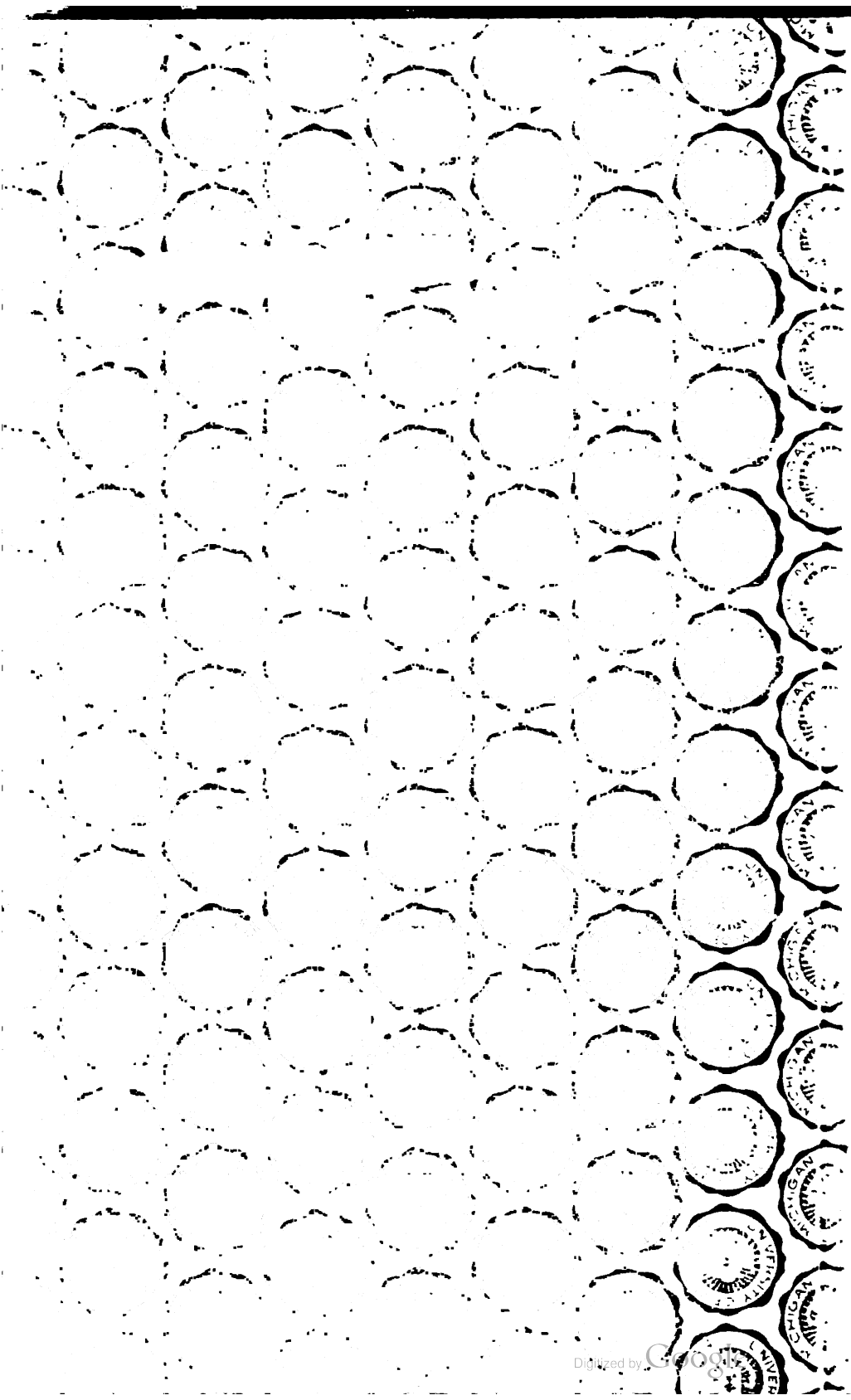
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